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THE NEW

# UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

# GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

VOL. I.

THE NEW

# UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

# GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN

## THE KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION, OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, OF EACH COUNTRY; THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES, OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS, COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, FROM THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

With Twenty-eight whole Sheet Maps.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

*Second Edition.——In Four Volumes.*

VOL. I.

*LONDON:*

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, PATER-NOSTER-ROW, AND CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND.

1808.

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Printed by
Richard Cruttwell, St. James's-Street, Bath.

# PREFACE

## *TO THE FIRST EDITION.*

THAT part of GEOGRAPHY which is peculiarly adapted to the compoſition of a work like the preſent, is, perhaps, one of the moſt generally pleaſing in the whole circle of human ſcience: few perſons, who read or hear of events, or hiſtorical occurrences, will be ſatisfied without knowing the ſituation, and other circumſtances relating to the countries or towns, in which the ſeveral tranſactions took place; the reader becomes intereſted in the event, and almoſt a party in the ſcene: all things appear in his mind's eye; and as it were a ſpectator, in full ſecurity, he beholds actions of glory and ravages of war. Ancient Geography is not introduced; it was intended to deſcribe the world as it is; and in this reſpect the preſent Work affords a much greater degree of information than any other, at leaſt in the Engliſh language. In every article, truth, accuracy, and impartiality, have been conſidered as fundamental principles, and invariably purſued; with an endeavour to give of every country, city, or town, an adequate or proportionate account, with only ſo much of their ſeveral hiſtories as might immediately concern their political revolutions. A Gazetteer that is merely an abridgement, will, at one time or other, be of little uſe: for who can predict what ſhall be the moſt important ſpots of the earth, to which public attention may be directed? Experience, ariſing from the preſent war, convinces us, that places of apparent inſignificance have grown into celebrity; while their name, ſituation, and connection with other places, were before almoſt unknown, or greatly ſubject to miſrepreſentation. New diſcoveries in the Pacific and Atlantic Seas have added largely to the nomenclature of a Geographical Dictionary, opened new ſources of commerce, and given great room for reflection to the philoſopher, he moraliſt, and the divine. The events of Europe and America have for the laſt twenty years been indeed important, producing changes in the political ſtate almoſt unheard of before. When the work was begun, America was indeed independent; but France was at peace, and governed by a king. Every province has ſince been called by a new name, and a country which for ages was in the habit of almoſt idolizing its kings, has become a republic and a democracy; nay more, it ſeems to have increaſed in territory, in proportion to the endeavours of oppoſing powers to deſtroy it: the Rhine forming the boundary of its territory towards Germany, and Savoy being reduced to one of its departments. The new diviſions of France itſelf were made before the copy was ſent to the preſs, and are adopted in the Work; but many alterations in the political ſtate of ſeveral parts of its conquests have taken place, even towards the cloſe of the publication ſuch as the Netherlands and Savoy; Auſtrian Lombardy formed into an independent ſtate, under the title of the *Ciſalpine Republic*;

and Venice, a city which ſo long boaſted of her power, riches, and independence, rendered ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The reflections made in the courſe of the Work are few; every thing of party has been avoided, and every religious opinion treated with reſpect. To trace the origin of nations and people in this Work has ſeldom been attempted. Our plan is to include every part of the known world, that is capable of deſignation or deſcription; pointing out its ſituation, particular character, its form of government, or a reference to the government to which it is ſubject; its commerce, and productions; and the manners, dreſs, and peculiarities of the people, where thoſe are diſtinguiſhable as a claſs. In laying down ſituations, the diſtances have been carefully meaſured, and the moſt approved maps and charts have been conſulted for the important articles, *latitude* and *longitude*. In the accompliſhment of theſe objects, which have engaged the editor's attention for ſome years, it was his aim to accumulate all that the preſent ſtate of knowledge affords. With this view, therefore, he had recourſe to the moſt approved and indiſputable authorities; to d'Anville, de Lille, Martiniere, Moren, Robert de Vaugondy, Sanſon, Jaeger, Homann, Maier, Magini, de Wit, Muller, Viſcher, Camden, Buſchin, Rennel, Bernouilli, Cook, Dalrymple, Berenger, Dutens, Arrowſmith, the New Atlas of France, publiſhed by the the Directory; the Grand Map of Ruſſia, publiſhed in the Ruſſian language, by order of the late empreſs, &c. &c. with all the principal modern Voyages and Travels. To theſe may be added the communications of many gentlemen who ſerved abroad, have been perſonally acquainted with places not generally known, or imperfectly deſcribed, and who have pointed out ſources of information, ſuch as are not often to be met with. For the farther illuſtration of the Work, equal pains have been taken to prepare a ſeries of Maps, executed at a very great expence, and upon a ſcale ſufficiently large to conſtitute a Complete Atlas. In the body of the Work, the longitude is fixed according to the maps from whence the names of the different places were reſpectively taken. Thus Engliſh Maps, for the moſt part, fix their meridian at Greenwich, or London; Spain is calculated from the Peak of Teneriffe; while the geographers of France univerſally place their meridian at Ferro. In the Maps of our Atlas, the longitude is calculated from Greenwich. In England and Wales, the miles marked to denote the diſtances are Engliſh ſtatute miles, 69½ to a degree. Every where elſe, unleſs particularly expreſſed, geographical miles (60 to a degree) are to be underſtood. A league is ſuppoſed to contain three of theſe miles; and one German, of which fifteen make a degree, contains four geographical miles.

# PREFACE

## *TO THE SECOND EDITION.*

SEVERAL years have been ſuffered to elapſe ſince a ſecond edition of the preſent work had become neceſſary; but particular circumſtances, which it would be ſuperfluous to detail, retarded the publication till ſcarcely a copy of the original impreſſion is to be procured. The purchaſers of this edition will, however, have no cauſe to regret the delay: the Author's attention has been unremittingly directed to the improvement of the work, and the vaſt political changes on the continent have furniſhed ample matter for additions and alterations.

Since the firſt appearance of this Gazetteer, the Map of Europe has changed its aſpect. Powerful, and at the ſame time independent, monarchies have almoſt loſt their political exiſtence; and new empires, kingdoms, and principalities have been created. In 1798, France was a republic, it is now an empire, and its limits have been awfully extended. Germany, which comprehended an aſſociation of ſtates, nominally ſubject to one empire is now partitioned into ſeveral kingdoms, federally connected with France, and with each other under the title of the *Confederation of the Rhine*. The Houſe of Auſtria has thus loſt the aſcendancy which it for ſo long a period maintained in the affairs of Germany; and its hereditary archdutchy has been erected into an empire to make ſome amends to its ſovereign for this loſs of titular dignity. The Ciſalpine Republic now forms a large kingdom with the name of Italy, and during the progreſs of this work through the preſs, a ſingle diſaſtrous campaign has ſtripped the Houſe of Brandenburg of a large portion of its territories, which have contributed to the formation of the new Kingdom of Weſtphalia, and the Dutchy of Warſaw.

Many other important changes have taken place in the political geography of Europe, which it is here unneceſſary to enumerate, and which are noticed under the reſpective heads to which they refer. But the Author feels it incumbent on him to ſtate, that owing to the interruption of our intercourſe with the continent, it has been found difficult, and in ſome caſes impracticable, to procure accurate maps of the new territorial diviſions; and while almoſt every mail brings

intelligence of freſh arrangements, it cannot be expected that the lateſt of these ſhould have been invariably inſerted in a work, the mere printing of which requires many months for its completion. Even at the moment of writing this advertiſement, the kingdom and dominions of Spain are on the point of being newly arranged: the Papal territories are announced to be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy; and Etruria is to form three departments of the French Empire. Such revolutions could not be anticipated, and it would be needleſs to offer an excuſe for conſequent inaccuracies which no wiſdom could have foreſeen, no caution could have prevented.

The very favourable reception of the firſt edition renders it neceſſary for the Author to expreſs his gratitude. In a careful and minute reviſion, he has corrected many errors, though no doubt, many muſt yet remain, inſeparable perhaps from an undertaking of ſuch magnitude and extent; and the addition of more than thirty thouſand freſh articles will evince his deſire of rendering the preſent edition deſerving of the public approbation.

*Bath, June* 25, 1808.

N. B. The Longitude for this Edition is to be always underſtood from London or Greenwich.

# PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE earth on which we dwell, is but a ſmall part of one ſyſtem, or portion of the univerſe. According to the diſcovery of Copernicus, approved by Sir Iſaac Newton, and now univerſally adopted, the ſun is the centre of the ſyſtem, round which planets and comets move in different periods, and at different diſtances. The diameter of the ſun, is computed to be 890000 miles, his ſuperficial contents 2488461360000, and its ſolid content 369121768400000000 cubic miles. The revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty five days ſix hours.

*Planets* are celeſtial bodies, which revolve round the ſun as a centre, continually changing their poſition, with reſpect to other ſtars; and ſuppoſed to be opaque bodies. Till lately, aſtronomers obſerved only ſix, viz. Saturn Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury. Mr. Herſchel, a few years ſince, diſcovered a ſeventh, which in compliment to his patron, the king of England, he named the Georgium Sidus: foreign aſtronomers, however, call it by the name of the Diſcoverer.

Theſe planets move in different orbits round the ſun; Saturn in about thirty years, Jupiter in about twelve: Mars in two: Venus, the brighteſt of the planets, is never farther diſtant from the ſun than 42 degrees, and performs its courſe in about ſeven months; when it precedes the ſun, it is a morning ſtar; when it follows, it appears only in the evening. Mercury is ſtill nearer to the ſun than Venus, being never diſtant more than 28 degrees. The revolution of the earth forms our year.

That the earth and the reſt of the planets move round the ſun as a centre, is evident from obſervation and reaſon, nay, to mathematical demonſtration. Mercury is 3000 miles in diameter, and it contains 28274400 ſquare miles, the ſolid contents are eſtimated at 14137200000 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 36841468 miles, and its revolution round the ſun is performed in eighty-ſeven days twenty-three hours, moving at the rate of 109699 miles and a fraction in an hour. The diameter of Venus is computed to be 9330 miles, its ſurface to be equal to 273472824 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents to be 425250241693 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 68891486 miles, and its courſe round the ſun is performed in 224 days, ſeventeen hours, moving at the rate of 80205 miles and a fraction in an hour, and turning round its own axis in twenty-four days eight hours. The form of the earth is nearly ſpherical, the courſe is elliptical, and the motion equal to 68243 miles and a fraction in an hour; its diſtance from the ſun is computed to be 95173000; the diameter is 7970 miles, it ſurface contains 199557259 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents are equal to 265078559623 cubic miles. Mars is 5400 miles in diameter, its ſquare ſuperficies 91608956 miles, and its ſolid contents 824814040 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 145014184 miles. It moves round the ſun in one year, 321 days, ſeventeen hours, at the rate of 55287 miles in an hour; its revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty-four hours forty minutes. Jupiter's diameter is 94000 miles, its ſuperficial content 27759077000 ſquare miles, and its ſolid content 4318937824000000 cubic miles; its diſtance from the ſun is 494990976 miles; its revolution round the ſun is performed in eleven years, 314 days, 18 hours, moving about 29083½ miles in an hour, and round its own axis in nine hours

fifty-fix minutes. Saturn's diameter is 78000 miles, its fuperficial content 19113494400 fquare miles, and its folid content 248475427200000 cubic miles. Its diftance from the fun 907956130 miles. Its courfe round the fun is performed in twenty-nine years, 167 days, and fix hours, moving at the rate of 22101 miles and a fraction in an hour: its revolution round its own axis is unknown. The Georgium Sidus, or the Herfchel is reckoned to be twice as large as Saturn, and is fuppofed to rather more than eighty-three years in performing its revolution round the fun, from which it is farther diftant than any other planet yet difcovered. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, becaufe they move within the earth's orbit, and are nearer the fun. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus, are called fuperior planets, becaufe they move without the earth's orbit, and are farther from the fun.

Befides the feven primary planets, there are fecondary planets, called fatellites, which move round the primary planets, in the fame manner as thefe do round the fun. The principal of thefe is the moon, the fatellite of the earth; Jupiter has four, Saturn feven, and the Georgium Sidus two. The diameter of the moon is 2180 miles, its diftance from the earth's centre 240000 miles; its revolution round the earth is performed in 27 days, feven hours, and forty-three minutes, moving at the rate of 2299 miles and near an half in an hour.

*The fixed ftars* are diftinguifhed from the planets, by their continual twinkling. Thefe ftars never change their fituation with regard to each other, as the planets do. For though the revolutions of the earth occafion an apparent motion of the heavens; yet, if any two fixed ftars be obferved at feveral intervals of time they will always be found to preferve the fame pofition with refpect to each other, during the whole courfe of the obfervation. Thefe ftars are all fuppofed to be funs; each fhining by its own light; and each fituated in the centre of a fyftem, in which planets revolve round them, as round our fun. The diftance of the fixed ftars from us is fo great, that even the neareft of them, which is Sirius, the dog-ftar, never appears to vary in its dimenfions to our fight, though the earth, in its annual revolution, is 195 millions of miles nearer to it, when in one part of its orbit, than when in that which is oppofite.

*Comets* are fuppofed to be folid opaque bodies of various magnitudes, like the planets, from which they are diftinguifhed principally by long tranfparent tails refembling a pale flame, and iffuing from the part of the comet fartheft from the fun; they are fuppofed to move round the fun, and crofs the orbits of the planets, in all manner of directions.

*Globes* are either terreftrial or celeftial; a terreftrial globe is an artificial fphere, on whofe furface is delineated the principal countries of the earth, cities, iflands, rivers, &c. in their proper fituation, with the circles imagined to be on the furface of the earth. A celeftial globe is intended to fhew the fituation of the fixed ftars in their proportionate diftances, together with the principal circles of the fphere.

*The ecliptic* is a line or circle in the fphere of the ftars, under which the fun apparently moves, and defcribes his yearly courfe. It is called alfo, the fun's orbit, or the *fun's way* in the apparent motion from eaft to weft.

*Pole*, the point or extremity of the earth's axis: the two grand poles are the North or Arctic, and the South or Antarctic; each of thefe are 90 degrees from the equator. The altitude or elevation of the pole, is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the pole and the horizon; this altitude or elevation is the fame as the latitude; and the rule to difcover it is to obferve the greateft and the leaft meridian altitude of the Polar ftar, with a quadrant: fubtract the leaft from the greateft, the mean is the altitude required.

The *longitude* of a place, is an arch of the meridian, between one place and another, or the number of degrees eaſt or weſt, from the meridian, or imaginary line, drawn through a particular place from pole to pole.

The ſituation of the firſt meridian, or that point from which the longitude is taken, is arbitrary, and by different nations and different geographers fixed differently, ſometimes according to accidental circumſtances. It ſeems to have been a cuſtom among the ancient geographers to place it where they ſuppoſed was the moſt weſterly point of the habitable globe, and reckon the longitude only to the eaſt. But the places chiefly fixed on in maps and ſea journals, have been Greenwich by the Engliſh, Ferro by the French and many other nations, and the Peak of Teneriffe by the Dutch and Spaniards. Aſtronomers in general chooſe their place of obſervation for the firſt meridian.

In this GAZETTEER, the longitude was at firſt taken ſometimes from Greenwich, at others from Ferro and the Peak of Teneriffe, as found in the authors of maps ſtudied for the work, chooſing rather this method than run the riſk of the great number of miſtakes which might have been incurred in reducing every one to a common meridian. It is now taken from Greenwich.

The degrees of longitude are always gradually leſſening from the equator, as they approach to either of the poles.

*Latitude*—By latitude is meant the diſtance of any place from the equator, whether north or ſouth.

*Zodiac*—A faſcia or band, of which the ecliptic forms the centre, and the extremes two parallel circles, which comprehend or bound the courſe of the ſun and planets. The ſun never deviates from the ecliptic: the planets do more or leſs: their greateſt deviations, called latitudes, are the meaſure of the breadth of the zodiac, according to ſome ſixteen, others eighteen, and others twenty degrees broad. The zodiac croſſing the equator obliquely, makes an angle of twenty-three degrees, twenty-nine minutes, which is the ſun's greateſt declination. It is divided into twelve portions or ſigns, each containing thirty degrees.

*Zones*—Diviſions of the ſphere, with reſpect to the different degrees of heat found in different parts, contained between two parallel lines: they are termed torrid, temperate, and frigid. The torrid zone extends on each ſide the equator to the tropics, that is, as far as twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes of north and ſouth latitude. The temperate zone or zones, for there are two, north and ſouth, extend from *Lat.* 23. 29. to 66. 31. The frigid zones occupy the remaining part of the globe towards the north and ſouth poles.

*Nadir*—That point of the heavens or the ſphere which is immediately under our feet, drawing a ſtraight line through the centre of the earth. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon, being each ninety degrees from it.

*Zenith*—The vertical point of the heavens immediately over our head, diametrically oppoſite to the nadir.

*Horizon*—A circle of the ſphere, which divides the world into two parts or hemiſpheres, the one upper, viſible; the other beneath, and hidden: horizon is called rational or ſenſible; the true or rational horizon is a circle whoſe plane paſſes through the centre of the earth, and whoſe poles are the zenith and nadir, and divides the earth into two hemiſpheres. The ſenſible or viſible horizon is a leſs circle of the ſphere, which divides the viſible part of the earth and heaven from that which is inviſible.

*Climate*—Among geographers, is ſuppoſed to contain ſuch a part of the ſurface of the globe as is bounded between two circles, parallel to the equinoctial line, that the longeſt day in that part nearer the polar circle ſhall exceed the longeſt day in that part nearer the equator by ſome certain ſpace, viz. half an hour: the beginning of the climate is reckoned when

the day is ſhorteſt. Climate is uſed likewiſe to ſignify the temperature of the air. Later geographers have given a table of twenty.

| Middle of | Longeſt day | Latitude |
|---|---|---|
| I. Climate | 12 hours, 30 minutes | 7. 18. N. or S. |
| II. | 13 | 15. 36. |
| III. | 13. 30 | 23. 3. |
| IV. | 14 | 29. 49. |
| V. | 14. 30 | 35. 55. |
| VI. | 15 | 40. 32. |
| VII. | 15. 30 | 44. 42. |
| VIII. | 16 | 48. 15. |
| IX. | 17 | 53. 46. |
| X. | 18 | 75. 44. |
| XI. | 19 | 60. 39. |
| XII. | 20 | 62. 44. |
| XIII. | 22 | 65. 10. |
| XIV. | 24 | 65. 54. |

| | N. Lat. | Cont. Day | Cont. Night | S. Lat. | Cont. Day | C. Night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XV. | 66. 53. | 31 days | 27 days | 66. 53. | 30 days | 28 |
| XVI. | 69. 30. | 62 | 58 | 69. 30. | 60 | 59 |
| XVII. | 73. | 93 | 87 | 73. | 89 | 88 |
| XVIII. | 78. 6. | 124 | 117 | 78. 6. | 120 | 118 |
| XIX. | 84. | 156 | 148 | 84. | 150 | 149 |
| XX. | 90. | 188 | 180 | 90. | 178 | 177 |

*Equator*—A great circle of the earth, which ſurrounds it in the centre, at an equal diſtance from the north and ſouth poles. It is ſo called, becauſe when the ſun is on it, the days and nights are equal, whence it is called the equinoctial line, and ſometimes ſimply the line. This line is ſuppoſed to divide the ſphere into two hemiſpheres, the north and the ſouth, from their reſpective ſituations, and is ninety degrees, called degrees of latitude, from each pole.

*Tropics*—Two circles of the ſphere ſo called, ſituated to the north and ſouth of the equator, each at the diſtance of twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes, being the ſun's greateſt declination. That to the north is called the tropic of cancer, and that to the ſouth the tropic of capricorn.

*Ocean*—The immenſe body of ſalt water which encompaſſes or bounds the whole globe of the earth. Sometimes it is applied to particular ſeas, as the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Frozen Sea. Perhaps it is not ſynonymous with ſea, as it would appear aukward and uncouth to ſay, Mediterranean Ocean, Caſpian Ocean, &c.

*Sea*—In oppoſition to land, is applied indiſcriminately with ocean, to ſignify the whole immenſe body of ſalt water which ſurrounds the globe; but is more particularly, and perhaps more properly, applied to a diſtinct part, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic, the North Sea, &c.

*Stra't*, or *Straight*, or *Streight*—A narrow channel or arm, which affords a paſſage from one ſea to another, or one gulf to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean; the Straits of Magellan, between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

*Channel*—A narrow ſea, which either ſeparates an iſland from the continent, two iſlands or two continets from each other, or forms a ſeparation between country and country, as the Engliſh Channel, between England and France; the Briſtol Channel, between England and Wales, &c.

*Road*—A part of the ſea in which ſhips may anchor, at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, with different degrees of ſecurity, according to the dif-

ferent ſituations, and protection from the winds, which the neighbouring land may afford, as likewiſe from the ground on which the anchor is caſt.

*Gulf*—A part of the ſea, bounded by projections of land, perhaps where the extremities of the projecting points approach nearer to each other than in a bay: or when ſhut in by iſlands, &c. as in the Gulf of Perſia, the Gulf of Mexico, and many others; though the rule does not always hold good, the diſtinction between gulf and bay does not otherwiſe ſeem to be accurately aſcertained.

*Creek*—A ſmall bay or inlet of the ſea in general, but perhaps more properly applied to ſuch as admit a capability of landing.

*Bay*—A part of the ſea or river, formed by a projection of two extremities of the land, and this without reſpect to form or ſize, ſome being very large, as the Bay of Biſcay, the Bay of Honduras, &c.

*Lake*—A collection of water, ſurrounded by land on all ſides, and having no communication with the ſea, except by rivers: of theſe, ſome are of vaſt extent, particularly in North America, ſuch as Lake Superior, the largeſt body of freſh water known. Some lakes are found filled with ſalt water, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea: ſome lakes are not known to have any rivers either to diſcharge their water or to ſupply more. Other lakes there are, which conſtantly diſcharge their water without any viſible ſupply, and others again receive, without any rivers being diſcovered through which their waters may be diſcharged.

*Iſland*—A tract of land ſurrounded by water, the ſea, a lake, or river, as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Madagaſcar, &c. New Holland is the largeſt iſland known.

*Iſthmus*—A narrow tract of land which connects two continents: the moſt celebrated are, that of Suez, which unites Africa to the continent of Aſia, and that of Darien, between North and South America.

*Peninſula*—A tract of land joined to a continent, or larger extent of country, by a narrow ſtrait. Thus Africa, joined to the reſt of the vaſt continent by the Iſthmus of Suez, is a peninſula, ſo likewiſe is South America; and the Morea, or ancient Peloponneſus, united to the reſt of Europe by the Iſthmus of Corinth, is a peninſula. This term has been applied to the country of Hindooſtan, without the characteriſtic mark of Iſthmus as the union with the continent is nearly equal in extent to any other ſide of the triangle.

*Cape*—A projection extending farther into the ſea than the reſt of the land, with which it is immediately connected. Capes are in general places of note to navigators.

*Promontory*—An elevated point of land, projecting into the ſea, ſynonymous with headland.

*Mole*—A large embankment in the ſea, extended to break off the force of the waves, and give ſecurity to veſſels at anchor in a harbour or road: ſometimes it has been applied to the harbour itſelf.

AN

# UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

AND

# GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

## A A

*Aa*, a river of Swifferland, which rifes near Gruningen in the canton of Zurich, and runs into the Greiffenfee lake.

*Aa*, a river of Swifferland, which rifes near the abby of Engelberg, in the canton of Underwald, croffes that canton in its whole extent, and runs into the lake of the Four Cantons, 2 miles NE. Stantz, oppofite Gerfau.

*Aa*, a river of Swifferland, which rifes in a mountain NW. of the city of Lucerne, takes a northern direction, forming two fmall lakes, paffes by Lenzburg, and lofes itfelf in the Aar, about 3 miles SW. Brug.

*Aa*, a river of France, which rifes near Bourthe, a village in the department of Calais, paffes by St. Omer, after which it divides into three branches, the middle one of which preferves its name, feparates the department of the Straits of Calais from the department of the North, and falls into the fea below Gravelines; that which runs to the left falls into the canal of Calais; the other to the right is called the Colme, and empties itfelf into the canal of Dunkirk and Mardick.

*Aa*, a river of Brabant, which joins the Dommel at Bois le Duc.

*Aa*, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Baltic near Riga.

*Aa*, or *Steenwycker Aa*, a river which rifes in the ftate of Overiffel, and paffing by Steenwycker divides into two branches, the fouthern called the *Old Aa*, the other on the north called the *Niew Diep*, or *New Ditch;* both of thefe ftreams run into the Gieter lake, which difcharges itfelf into the Zuyder fea, near Blockzyl.

*Aa*, or *Walt Aa*, or *Hawelte Aa*, rifes near a fmall village called Weſterborg, in the ftate of Overiffel; paffes by Hawelte, a village from whence it receives its name, Meppel, &c.; and runs into the Vecht at Swartfluys.

## A A H

*Aa*, *Muffel Aa*, } Both thefe rivers rife in
*Ruten Aa*, } the marfh of Bourtang, in the ftate of Overiffel, on the borders of Munfter; after a feparate courfe of about 16 miles they unite in one ftream, which takes the name of *Weſterwold Aa*, about 5 miles S. from Winfchotten, in the ftate of Groningen: the Weſterwold receives the Renfel near a place named Ulften, and, after a farther courfe of 2 miles, lofes itfelf in the Dollart bay.

*Aa*, *Vellicer Aa*, a river of Germany, which rifes near Velen in the bifhopric of Munfter, paffes by Bocholt, and runs into the Iffel between Anholt and Ulft, in the county of Zutphen.

*Aa* is a name applied to many other rivers in Germany, and the north of Europe, but to none of conſequence.

*Aabenrade*, fee *Apenrade*.

*Aach*, a town of Germany, in the circle Swabia, and county of Nellenburg, ſituated on a ſharp rock near the river of the ſame name, 32 miles NW. Conſtance. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

*Aach*, a river of Germany, which rifes not a great way from the town of Aach, and lofes itfelf in the lake of Zell, about 2 miles SW. from Radolfszell.

*Aach*, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Danube at Ulm.

*Aadeneh*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 32 miles NE. Aleppo.

*Aador*, a river of Africa in the country of Fez, which runs into the Seboo, 30 miles ENE. Marmora.

*Aag-Holm*, i. e. *Aag Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 58 N.

*Aaggi-Dagi*, ſee *Aggi-Daghi*.

*Aahus*, or *Alhaus*, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Munſter, on the river Aa,

from which it receives its name; it is the capital of a district, 32 miles NW. Munster. *Long.* 6. 57. E. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

*Aakirke*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm; in it is a tribunal of justice.

*Aaland*, see *Aland*.

*Aalborg*, or *Aalbourg*, or *Alburg*, a city in North Jutland, about two Danish miles from the Cattegat, on the south side of the gulf of Lymfort. It is the see of a bishop; large, populous, and, next to Copenhagen, the most opulent town in Denmark; the harbour safe and deep. The principal articles of commerce are herrings, grain, fire-arms, &c. *Long.* 9. 46. E. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

*Aalborg*, a diocese of Denmark, and most northern part of Jutland, being a peninsula nearly separated from the rest of the kingdom by the gulf of Lymfort, a small part of the diocese only being situated on the south of the gulf. This province was by the ancients called Wendel, Wandal, or Wansal-Syssel, from the district or syssel of Wend; and sometimes Borglum, from the ancient castle of Borglum; is about 90 miles square, and contains 13 bailiwicks, and 177 parishes. The principal towns are Aalborg, Sabie, Hioring, Tysted, Nikioping. The bishopric was erected in 1065, and the see first fixed at Aggersborg, on the Lymfort, where there is now a ferry called Aggersunds-sehre.

*Aalen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated in a valley on the river Kocher. It was formerly Imperial, being first made free in 1360. The Roman month was 38 florins, and assessment to the Imperial Chamber 18 rix-dollars, 56 kruitzers. 40 miles NW. Augsburg. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

*Aalfeld*, see *Alfeld*.

*Aals*, or *Als*, a town of Norway, in the district of Aggerhuus, 64 m. NW. Christiania.

*Aamara*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca, 14 miles S. Cape Locca.

*Aar*, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Sarre, passes by Aremberg, Aldenahr, &c. and runs into the Rhine opposite Lintz.

*Aar*, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the Alps not far from the source of the Rhine, and after passing through the lakes of Brientz and Thun, runs into the Rhine near Zurzach.

*Aar*, or *Aarroe*; see *Aaroe*.

*Aara*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, 25 miles SW. Madian.

*Aarau*, see *Araw*.

*Aaraban*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Khabur, 18 miles SE. Ras-ain, and 53 ENE. Racca. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 21. N.

*Aarberg*, or *Aarberc*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, situated on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. This town with its environs forms a bailiwick, which yet preserves the title of Comté In the franchises which Ulric the first count of Aarberg granted to the place in 1720, his father Ulric count of Neufchâtel is cited as the founder. Peter the grandson of Ulric was one of the nobles engaged in a war against the city of Berne; he kept and plundered the baggage committed to his care at the battle of Laupen, in 1339, which decided the war. From his ill conduct Peter was compelled to mortgage the town and castle of Aarberg to the Bernois, in 1351. His son Peter II. bore the title of governor of the Argau and Thurgau, under the Duke of Austria; and in him the house of Aarberg became extinct in 1354. From the year 1397 the territory has been governed by a bailiff from Berne, who resides in the town; the ancient castle, which stood on an eminence without the walls, having been pulled down. 12 miles NW. Berne. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

*Aarburg*, or *Arburg*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, on the Aar. There were anciently barons of this name, whose estates passed to the Counts of Friburg, who were forced to cede it to the Dukes of Austria, sons of the Emperor Albert I. in 1299. By this family it was, in 1327, made over to the nobles of Kriechen; of whom it was re-purchased by the Canton of Berne, at the time of the conquest of the Argau, in 1415. It is fortified, and defended by a strong castle situated on a rock, in which is a small garrison, commanded by the bailiff of the district. 27 miles NNE. Berne. *Long.* 7. 52. E. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

*Aardelsfiord*, a gulf on the west coast of Norway, in the province of Stavanger, and a little to the north of that town. It is sometimes called *Buckenfiord*.

*Aardenburg*, see *Ardenburg*.

*Aarot*, a town of Norway, 8 miles S. Stavanger.

*Aarhuus*, or *Harhus*, or *Arhusen*, a diocese of Denmark, in North Jutland, the east side of the peninsula, towards the Cattegat; about 60 miles in length, and rather more than 30 in breadth. The soil is generally fertile: in the interior of the country are many considerable woods and lakes, which latter, as well as the bays on the coasts, abound in fish. The principal river is the Guden; the chief towns are Aarhuus, Randers, Ebeltoft, and Scanderborg, with 304 parishes. The bishoprick was founded in the middle of the tenth century, but suppressed during the persecution of the Christians in 980, the district being annexed to Ripen till 1065; the see was brought back to Aarhuus by Sweno II.

*Aarhus*, or *Harhus*, or *Arhusen*, a city and seaport of Denmark, the see of a bishop, erected first in 950; on a canal between the

ſea and a large lake, which canal forms a harbour, not deep, but ſafe and commodious. The town is large and well peopled, poſſeſſing a conſiderable trade. 48 miles S. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 13. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

*Aaroe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Fyen and Slefwick, with a town. *Long.* 9. 45. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

*Aaron*, a ſmall iſland or peninſula, on the NW. coaſt of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

*Aaronſburg*, a town of Pennſylvania, 30 miles W. Sunbury. *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

*Aarvangen*, ſee *Arvangen*.

*Aas*, a fortreſs of Norway, in the country of Aggerhuus, 20 m. WSW. Chriſtianſand.

*Aatas*, a town of Turkeſtan, 65 miles SE. Andegan.

*Aatter*, a diſtrict of Arabia, ſituated in the country of Yemen, about the 18th degree of north latitude.

*Aba*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo, 6 miles SSE. Nangaſaki.

*Aba*, a mountain of Armenia, whence the rivers Euphrates and Araxes take their ſource.

*Aba-Carinan*, a town of Abyſſinia, 50 miles ESE. Siré.

*Abach*, a town of Bavaria, near the Danube, the birth-place of the Emperor Henry II. Here is a medicinal ſpring, the waters of which have the ſmell and taſte of rotten eggs. 7 miles SSW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 11. 57. E. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

*Abaco*, or *Lucayoneque*, one of the Bahama iſlands, about 60 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad. *Long.* 77. 4. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

*Abacochee*, or *Coose*, or *High Town River*, a river of America, which riſes in the north of Georgia, and joins the Oakfuſkee at Alabama in Weſt-Florida, when the whole ſtream takes the name of Alabama. *Long.* 26. 44. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

*Abadan*, a town of the Arabian Irak, ſituated near the Schat al Arab, at its entrance into the Perſian gulf, 40 miles ESE. Baſſora.

*Abadé*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 8 miles N. Abugirgé.

*Abafacem*, a town of Abyſſinia, 30 miles E. Axum.

*Abahaner*, a country of Tartary, inhabited by the Monguls, near the Chineſe wall.

*Abahai*, a country of Chineſe Tartary, containing two ſtandards, which encamp round ſome lakes. *Long.* 115. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

*Abai*, a town on NW. coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 28. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

*Abak*, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Iſchim at Abatzkaia.

*Abakan*, a river which riſes in the mountains between China and Ruſſia, and joins the Eniſei, 16 miles S. Abakanſk.

*Abakanſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Abakan, built in 1707, and enlarged in 1725. It is defended by cannon, and has always a garriſon. 340 miles E. Kolivan, 792 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 91. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

*Abalak*, a town of Ruſſia, famous for a picture of the Virgin Mary; much reſorted to by pilgrims. 16 miles S. Tobolſk.

*Aban*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, 65 miles N. Sirgian.

*Abançay*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Maragnon, about 20 miles above its junction with the Apurima. *Long.* 73. 14. W. *Lat.* 12. 8. S.

*Abançay*, or *Abançayo*, a town of Peru, on the river of Abançay, and principal place of a jurisdiction; in a country fertile, and abundant in mines. 90 miles NW. Cuſco. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

*Abancourt*, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 miles N. Cambray.

*Abanga*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, 22 miles W. Sabi.

*Abanjwar*, or *Abawiwar*, a province of Upper Hungary, which takes its name from a caſtle about 16 miles from Caſſovia, or Caſkau, the chief town.

*Abano*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, anciently called *Aponum*; celebrated for its warm baths: it at preſent contains about 3000 inhabitants. 5 miles SSW. Padua.

*Abaraner*, or *Abrener*, a town of Perſian Armenia, 25 miles E. Nacſivan.

*Abarcal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 15 miles WNW. Lamego.

*Abas-abad*, ſee *Abbas-abad*.

*Abaſa*, or *Abſa*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 15 miles SSE. Adrianople.

*Abaſcia*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Circaſſia, from which it is ſeparated by a branch of Mount Caucaſus, on the eaſt by Mingrelia, and elſewhere by the Black Sea; about 120 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Sir John Chardin calls it Abcas, and conſiders it a part of Circaſſia, extending on the coaſt of the Black Sea, about 100 miles. The manners of the people are rude and barbarous. Veſſels trade there for ſkins, ſlaves, and honey: there are ſeveral ſeaports: Anacopia is the chief town.

*Abaſki*, a town of Circaſſia, 40 miles SE. Kopiel. *Long.* 38. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

*Abatzkaia*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Iſchim. 128 miles SSE. Tobolſk.

*Abawi*, i. e. the Father of Waters; the name given to the river Nile in Abyſſinia.

*Abb*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, on a mountain of the ſame name. It contains about 800 houſes, and is the reſidence of a dola or governor. 63 miles NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

*Abba del Kuria*, a ſmall iſland in the Arabian ſea, 50 miles WSW. Socotra.

*Abbas-abad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak, 35 miles NW. Gnerden.

*Abbas-abad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan, 5 miles NE. Aſhref.

*Abbefiord*, a ſea-port of Norway, ſituated on a bay in the government of Aggerhuus; 48 miles SW. Chriſtiania. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

*Abbenfleter*, or *Butzfleter Sand*, an iſland in the Elbe. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

*Abbenſen*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen: 5 miles SW. Buxtehude.

*Abberbury*, a village of England, in the county of Salop: here was formerly a caſtle; and an alien priory founded in the reign of Henry I. which was granted by Henry VI. to All-Souls' college, Oxford. 7 miles NW. Shrewſbury.

*Abberton*, a village of England, in the county of Worceſter, where there are ſome medicinal ſprings. 5 miles N. Eveſham.

*Abbeville*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. It anciently belonged to the Abby of Saint Riquier, whence its name; about the year 980 it was fortified by Hugh Capet, on account of its advantageous ſituation on each ſide of the navigable river Somme; after this it flouriſhed, and became the capital of Ponthieu. Before the revolution it contained 12 pariſhes, and ſeveral religious houſes. Abbeville was the native place of Nicholas Sanſon, Pierre Du Val, and Philip Briet, three celebrated geographers. 120 miles NNW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

*Abbeville*, a county of South-Carolina, in North-America.

*Abbitibbe*, a lake of North-America, in Canada, 330 miles WNW. Quebec. *Long.* 79. to 80. W. *Lat.* 48. 40. to 48. 50. N.

*Abbitibbe*, a river of North-America, which runs from the Abbitibbe lake to Hudſon's bay.

*Abbitibbes*, Indians of North-America, ſo called from the lake near which they dwell.

*Abbots-Bromley*, ſee *Bromley-Abbots*.

*Abbots-Langley*, a village of England, in the county of Hertford; ſo called from its being part of the eſtate of the Abbot of St. Alban's. In this place was born Nicholas Brakeſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. 20 miles NNW. London.

*Abbotſbury*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near the coaſt of the Engliſh channel. It received its name from a celebrated abbey, founded in 1026, by Orking, ſteward to Canute king of England, of which but ſmall remains exiſt. There is a manufacture of cotton ſtockings; but the chief employment of the inhabitants (whoſe number in 1801 was 781) is fiſhing. The market is diſcontinued. 8 miles WSW. Dorcheſter, and 127 W. London.

*Abby Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Kenmare bay, which at low water is joined to the continent. It takes its name from an abby founded on it in the 7th century, of which there are yet ſome remains.

*Abby Milton*, or *Milton Abbas*, a village of England, in the county of Dorſet; ſo called from a monaſtery of Benedictines founded by king Athelſtan; according to Camden, to atone for the murder of his brother Edwin. This houſe at the ſuppreſſion was preſerved, and converted into a dwelling-houſe, by Sir John Tregonwell. Great part of the conventual church ſtill remains; but the other parts were taken down in 1771, and re-built by the Earl of Dorcheſter, then Lord Milton, except the great hall. 7 miles NW. Blandford, and 110 W. London.

*Abcas*, ſee *Abaſcia*.

*Abcor*, ſee *Kur*.

*Abcoude*, a town of Holland, 5 miles S. Amſterdam.

*Abda*, a province of Morocco, on the weſt coaſt, towards the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore.

*Abdoolgunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, 15 miles N. Gazypour.

*Abdulhoid*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, 5 miles N. Manickpour.

*Abdulina*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, 60 miles NE. Orenburg.

*Abdun*, a town of Perſia, in Segeſtan, 40 miles ESE. Kooſhinjee.

*Abdura*, a town of Perſia, in Segeſtan, 30 miles ESE. Kooſhinjee.

*Abea*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar, 35 miles SE. Sennaar.

*Abead*, a river of Africa, which riſes near Tezzut, in the country of Algiers, and runs into lake Melgig, in Biledulgerid.

*Abeares*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, 80 miles N. Saade.

*Abeghern*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, 30 miles N. Schiras.

*Abeile*, a river of Tartary, which joins the Sihun, and runs with it into the Caſpian ſea.

*Abelin*, a town and caſtle of Paleſtine; a heap of ruins gives the traveller reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was the ancient Zabulon, which was ſacked and burnt by Ceſtus the Roman general. 8 miles E. Acre.

*Abella*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 30 miles N. Balaguer.

*Abellad*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

*Abemcliquata*, a river of New Brunſwick, which runs into the St. John. *Long.* 67. 33. W. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

*Abenakis*, a town of Lower Canada, on the river St. François. *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

*Abenberg*, a town of Franconia, 22 miles N. Aichſtatt.

*Abenheim*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, 4 miles NW. Worms.

*Abenoja*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 20 miles SW. Civdad Real.

*Abenrade*, ſee *Apenrade*.

*Abenſperg*, or *Abenſberg*, a town of Bavaria, on the Abents : 20 miles E. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 11. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

*Abents*, or *Anbs*, or *Abſt*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube not far from Neuſtadt in Bavaria.

*Aberavon*, a ſeaport town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on the Briſtol channel, at the mouth of a ſmall river called Avon, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Some large iron works have lately been eſtabliſhed there; but the market is diſcontinued; and the inhabitants are not more than 275. 45 miles E. Caermarthen, and 192 W. London. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Aberbrothick*, or *Arbroath*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, on the eaſtern coaſt, near the German ſea, at the mouth of a ſmall river called Brothick, ſurrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. It is governed by a provoſt, two bailies, dean of guild, and a town council; and, united with Aberdeen, Brechin, Bervie, and Montroſe, ſends one member to Parliament. Before the year 1736, Arbroath was a place of little trade, and deſtitute of manufactures. Since that time the manufacture of Oſnaburgs, and other brown linens, has been eſtabliſhed; as likewiſe of ſail-cloth, and a particular kind of brown ſtuff, uſed chiefly by upholſterers and coachmakers; ſo that near 500 looms are employed. Here is likewiſe a tan-yard, and manufacture of cotton and calicoes. The harbour is ſmall, but commodious and well ſheltered; the depth of water is in general only ſufficient for veſſels of 100 tons, but in ſpring tides thoſe of 200 tons may enter. There belong to the harbour 32 veſſels, in the whole about 700 tons burthen, and carrying 160 men. In the year 1781 the town was threatened by a French privateer from Dunkirk, and a few ſhots fired; but the inhabitants ſpiritedly ſet the commander at defiance. Since this a battery of ſix great guns has been erected to defend the place. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 4943, of which 1839 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here was one of the richeſt and moſt ſumptuous abbies in Scotland, founded, in 1178, by William the Lion, who was buried in it: it was dedicated to Saint Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and filled with Benedictine monks, brought from the abby of Kelſo. The walls of the regality priſon are ſtill remaining. 13 miles S. Montroſe, and 473 N. London. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 57. 32. N.

*Aberconway*, or *Conway*, a ſeaport town of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, ſituated at the mouth of the Conway. It is a town corporate, governed by an alderman and two bailiffs. A great trade was carried on here formerly, but it is now trifling: there is a market on Friday. In 1801 the number of the inhabitants was 889. The preſent town is ſmall, and does not occupy a third of the ground incloſed within the old walls, which are nearly perfect, and which, together with the caſtle, were erected by Edward I. The repeated inſurrections of the Welſh made the king think it neceſſary not only to repair ſeveral of his caſtles in Wales, but alſo to build a town and caſtle at the mouth of the river Conway, on a ſpot which had formerly been fortified by Hugh Earl of Cheſter, in the time of William the Conqueror. The ſituation rendered it highly eligible for the purpoſe of bridling the Welſh, as it commanded the river, and by its vicinity to the ſtrong paſs of Penmanmaur, enabled the king's troops to occupy it on the leaſt commotion; thereby ſecuring the road to the mountain of Snowdon, and the iſle of Angleſea. Here then, in the year 1284, King Edward built the caſtle, and probably about the ſame time the town of Aberconway. Where the former now ſtands was an abby of Ciſtertian monks, founded by Llewellyn ap Gervas prince of Wales, whom the king removed to a monaſtery in Denbighſhire, diſtant from thence about 3 miles. 23 miles NE. Caernarvon, and 235 NW. London. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

*Abercorn*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow. Here was a monaſtery of Ciſtertians, founded by David I. king of Scotland, in 1140. It gives title of marquis and earl to a branch of the houſe of Hamilton, who have a ſeat here. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 814. 3 miles W. Queensferry.

*Abercorn*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, on the river Savannah. 13 miles N. Savannah.

*Abercouh*, or *Aberkoh*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan, 150 miles SE. Iſpahan, and 120 NE. Schiras. *Long.* 54. 20. E. *Lat.* 30. 55. N.

*Aberdalgy*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. In the church-yard is a monument of black marble for William Oliphant; perhaps that brave man, the deputy governor of Stirling caſtle, who, when ſummoned in the name of Edward I. to ſurrender, anſwered that he had never ſworn fealty to Edward, but had taken an oath to keep the caſtle, and muſt therefore wait the command of his ſuperior; and who, when the caſtle was beſieged by Edward in perſon, had the courage to defend it full three months, though before the commencement of the ſiege the reſt of the kingdom had ſubmitted. In this pariſh was fought the unfortunate battle between Edward Baliol and the Scottiſh army, commanded by the Earl of Mar. 4 miles S. Perth.

*Aberdeen*, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated at the mouths of the rivers Don and Dee, and divided into the Old and New towns; the former chiefly ſituated at the mouth of the Don, and the latter at that of the Dee. It was erected into a royal burgh by Gregory king of Scotland, ſir-named the Great, in the ninth century; but the original charter was, with the town itſelf, burned by the Engliſh; ſo that the oldeſt charter extant was granted by William the Lion, who had a palace here. United with Aberbrothick, Montroſe, Bervie, and Brechine, it ſends one member to Parliament. About the year 1306 or 1307, we are told by Hector Boetius, that the citizens who had favoured Robert Bruce, being made deſperate by the unwarrantable behaviour of the Engliſh garriſon, with a number of others ſurpriſed and put them to the ſword, and deſtroyed the caſtle. A party of Engliſh, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, came immediately to revenge the diſaſter; but they were met and engaged by the Aberdonians and their aſſociates in the church yard of St. Nicholas, where the Engliſh were defeated with great ſlaughter. In 1333, Edward III. of England ſent a fleet of ſhips to ravage the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland, from which a body of Engliſh troops landed, and by ſurpriſe attacked the town of Aberdeen in the night, killed a great number of the inhabitants, and burnt and deſtroyed the town for ſix days together, in revenge for the ſeveral defeats which their countrymen had there received. In the year 1336, Edward III. invaded Scotland, and marched with an army as far north as Inverneſs; during which time the citizens of Aberdeen went out, and engaged a party of Engliſh forces, who had landed at Dunnoter, and killed their general. In retaliation, Edward, upon his return, attacked the town of Aberdeen, put the greateſt part of the inhabitants to the ſword, and again burnt and deſtroyed the town; which was ſome years after rebuilt, and conſiderably enlarged. The citizens were greatly honoured by David Bruce, for their ſteady loyalty and attachment both to himſelf and his father. The ſame King David reſided for ſome time at Aberdeen, where he erected a mint, as appears from pieces of money coined there: and the whole town, after being rebuilt as above, was afterwards called the New Town of Aberdeen, in contra-diſtinction to the Old, which had been burnt down. In September 1644, during the civil wars, the Marquis of Montroſe, with about 2000 men, approached Aberdeen, and ſummoned it to ſurrender; but the magiſtrates, after adviſing with Lord Burleigh, who commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the aſſailants, refuſed to comply; a battle enſued, in which Montroſe prevailed, and many of the principal inhabitants were killed. The harbour, at the mouth of the Dee, was formerly injured and almoſt blocked up by a bar of ſand, which, at the higheſt tides, had never more than 13 feet of water, and was always ſhifting by the force of ſtorms and river floods, ſo that few veſſels could enter without ſoundings to aſcertain the ſituation of the bars, as well as the depth of water. Theſe inconveniences have been for the moſt part removed by the erection, in 1780, of a pier, which extends 1200 feet along the north ſide of the river, and a conſiderable way into the ſea, at the coſt of about 18,000l. The principal manufacture of Aberdeen, prior to the year 1745, was knitted ſtockings, which were moſtly exported to Holland, and from thence diſperſed through Germany. After that period the linen manufacture was introduced, and brought to conſiderable perfection. In the article of thread, particularly white, and coloured pound threads, the Scotch ſtand unrivalled. Old Aberdeen is but a poor town; the college is built round a ſquare, with cloiſters on the ſouth ſide. The chapel is very ruinous within, but there ſtill remains ſome woodwork of exquiſite workmanſhip. Hector Boethius, the firſt principal of the college, was ſent for from Paris to fill that ſtation, at an annual ſalary of forty marks Scots, worth thirteen pence each. The ſquare tower on the ſide of the college was built by contributions from General Monk, and the officers under him, then quartered at Aberdeen, for the reception of ſtudents; of whom there are about 100 belonging to the college, who live in it. The cathedral is very ancient; no more than the two very antique ſpires and one aiſle, which is uſed as a church, are now remaining. In the year 1795, ſixty-one Britiſh veſſels, and twelve foreign, arrived in this port: and eighteen Britiſh, and one foreign veſſel, received their cargoes; the former amounted to about 7000 tons, the latter to 3250. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 17,597, of which 10,450 were employed in trade and manufactures. The biſhopric of Aberdeen was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Bamff, by Malcolm II. in the year 1010, in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes. Beanus was by him appointed biſhop thereof; he was the firſt Scotch prelate that had a dioceſe aſſigned to him. This ſee, having continued 127 years at Murthlack, was, in the year 1137, tranſlated to Aberdeen by King David I. who confirmed to it the lands of Murthlack, Cloveth, and Dunmeth. Alexander Kennimouth, the ſecond biſhop of that name, and ſixteenth after the tranſlation of the ſee, ſucceeded about the year 1356. He not thinking the church ſufficiently beautiful for a cathedral, cauſed it to be pulled down,

and laid the foundation of one more magnificent; but before the work had advanced ſix cubits high, he was ſent out of the land by the king on an embaſſy, and died ſoon after his return. The cathedral appears to have remained unfiniſhed till the acceſſion of Biſhop Henry Leighton, in the year 1424, who greatly advanced that work, and beſtowed large ſums of his own for perfecting it. This venerable pile, which ſuffered ſo much by the Reformation, did not eſcape the fury of the covenanters, in the unfortunate reign of Charles I.; and there at preſent remain only the two ſpires, 112 feet high, and the nave. The King's college, a neat and ſtately edifice, is ſituated in Old Aberdeen. It was founded, and chiefly built, by Biſhop Elphinſton, in the year 1500; but King James IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the King's college, and endowed by Pope Alexander VI. with as ample privileges as the colleges of Paris and Bologna. There are in this college a principal, a ſub-principal, (who is alſo one of the regents,) three other regents, profeſſors of philoſophy, humanity, divinity, phyſic, Oriental tongues, civil law, and mathematics. In New Aberdeen ſtands the Marſhal college, founded by George Earl Marſhal in the year 1593, to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge. This college, which is a diſtinct univerſity of itſelf, contains a principal, profeſſors of philoſophy, divinity, mathematics, and phyſic. It poſſeſſes a good library, which was founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of ſeveral learned men, and furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments. In this city is alſo a grammar-ſchool, founded by Dr. Dune; and a muſic ſchool. A priſon and a workhouſe belong to the town, an almshouſe, and three hoſpitals. The market-place is beautiful and ſpacious, and the ſtreets adjoining are handſome. 126 miles N. Edinburgh, 520 N. London. *Long.* 2. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 6. N.

*Aberdeenſhire*, or *Marr*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Bamff and the Frith of Murray; on the eaſt by the German ſea; on the ſouth by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the weſt by the counties of Inverneſs and Bamff: extending nearly 88 miles in length from north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, and from 10 to 40 in breadth. There are ſeveral ſubdiviſions; as Marr, the ancient name of the county, to the ſouth; Strathbogie, to the weſt; and Buchan, to the north; Garioch, Tormarton, and Alford: and it contains in the whole 98 pariſhes. The ſouthern and weſtern parts of the county are mountainous, and not ſo well inhabited as the eaſt. The ſoil, when well cultivated, is fruitful, and produces good corn: the hills abound in timber, particularly oak and fir; and the vallies afford excellent paſturage. There is plenty of game, black cattle, ſheep, deer, and horſes. There are quarries of ſpotted marble, lime-ſtone, and ſlate. The chief rivers are the Dee, Don, Yethan, Ugy, and Devon. The principal towns are Aberdeen, (the capital,) Old Aberdeen, the two royal boroughs of Inverary and Kintore, Fraſerburgh, Old Meldrum, Peterhead, and Turreff. The principal mountains are the Scarcough, in the ſouth-weſt, bordering on Perthſhire, one of which, from whence the reſt are named, meaſures 3412 feet in height; Mount Battock, on the borders of Kincardineſhire, 3465 feet; and the Mormouth hills on the north-eaſt coaſt, not far from the ſea. Great improvements have been made in this county, and manufactures have advanced very rapidly. It ſends one member to Parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 123,082, of which 27,699 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 43,044 in agriculture.

*Aberdour*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It has a ſmall harbour for veſſels chiefly employed in the coaſting trade, and is ſituated about a quarter of a mile from the Frith of Forth. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1260, whoſe principal buſineſs is the manufacture of coarſe cloth, ticking, and huſbandry tools. 7 miles E. Dumfermline. *Long.* 3. 18. W. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

*Aberdour*, a ſmall fiſhing-town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. The harbour, formerly uſed by veſſels to winter in, has been ruined by neglect. Near the town are the remains of an ancient caſtle, called Dundargue, which, in 1336, was held by the Earl of Buchan for the Engliſh, and was taken by the regent Murray. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 1304. 8 miles W. Fraſerburg, and 14 E. Bamff. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

*Aberford*, or *Aberforth*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire; the number of inhabitants is about 650, and their principal trade is making of pins: it has a market on Wedneſday. 184 miles N. London, 7½ S. Weatherby.

*Aberfraw*, or *Aberfrow*, a town of North-Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, near the ſea, on a river navigable for veſſels of 30 or 40 tons burthen; once the reſidence of the princes of North-Wales. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fiſhing. Their number 936. 13 miles ESE. Holyhead, 263 WNW. London.

*Abergavenny*, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated in a rich and beautiful vale, on a ſmall river called Gavenny, near its union with the Uſk, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. It was founded in the eleventh century, and once ſurrounded with walls. The mountains in the neigh-

bourhood abound in coal, iron ore, and limeſtone. The town is handſome and well built, but the ſtreets are in general narrow and ill paved; it is governed by a corporation, conſiſting of a bailiff, recorder, and burgeſſes. The chief trade is in flannels, which are manufactured by country people at their own homes, and brought here to ſell. The market is on Tueſday. Here was a priory founded by Hamelin Baleon, or Baladun, companion to William the Conqueror, which by one of his ſucceſſors was given as a cell to the Benedictine abby at Le Mans On the ſouth ſide of the town, about a hundred yards from the river Uſk, are the remains of a caſtle. It is at preſent extremely ruinous; though Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it a fair caſtle. The part remaining appears to have been built ſince the reign of Henry II. when, according to Leland's Collectanea, it was taken by the Welſh. This caſtle, ſays Camden, has been oftener ſtained with the infamy of treachery than any other in Wales. According to Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, in the year 1172 this caſtle was ſurpriſed by Sitſylht ap Dyſnwal and Jefan ap Sitſylht ap Riryd, (two Welſh commanders,) who made the whole garriſon priſoners. And the ſame hiſtorian relates, that it was again taken in the reign of King John, about the year 1215, by Llewellyn prince of Wales, notwithſtanding the anathema of the Pope, to whom that king by his ſubmiſſion had reconciled himſelf. The preſent proprietor of this caſtle is Lord Abergavenny. Abergavenny had anciently three churches, there are now only two; and one of theſe, dedicated to St. John, is almoſt in ruins. St. Mary's church contains monuments of the Breoſe family; of William Earl of Pembroke, who was taken at the battle of Banbury, and beheaded at Northampton, in the year 1469; &c. Eaſt of the town is Skiridvaur, or St. Michael's Mount, on the weſt point of which is a chaſm, pretended to have been made at the Criſixion, and much reſorted to by devotees, who bring away the earth in handkerchiefs, and even in carts, to lay on their fields. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 2573. 43 miles W. Gloceſter, and 143 W. London. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

*Abergement, L'*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, on a lake. 8 miles S. Pontarlier.

*Abergement le Duc, L'*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 10 miles E. Beaune.

*Abergement, Le Grand*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 miles S. Nantua.

*Abergeley*, a ſmall ſeaport town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, on the Iriſh ſea, much frequented for ſea-bathing. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1748. 12 miles E. Aberconway, and 230 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

*Abergwilly*, a village of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, where the biſhop of St. David's has a palace. The church was made collegiate by Edmund Beke biſhop of St. David's, in the reign of Edward I.; the revenues were by Henry VIII. transferred to a college at Brecknock. 2 m. E. Caermarthen.

*Aberhondy*, the ancient name of Brecknock.

*Aberlady*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth ſide of the Frith of Forth, 12 m. E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 53. W. *Lat.* 56. 1. N.

*Aberlemny*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Angus, where ſome ancient obeliſks were found, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memorial of a victory obtained over the Danes. 4 miles S. Brechin.

*Abernethy*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, ſituated at the junction of the Ern and the Tay. It was once the capital of the Picts; and the ſee of a biſhop metropolitan of Scotland, which continued till the year 840, when it was by Kenneth III. transferred to St. Andrew's. Here was a convent of Culdees, changed, in 1272, to a priory of canons regular. This place is moſt remarkable for having one of thoſe tall ſlender conical towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, that is at Brechin, although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the uſe for which they were conſtructed, remain ſtill doubtful, notwithſtanding the reſearches and inveſtigation of antiquaries. By ſome they have been deemed watch-towers, for diſcovering invaders at a diſtance, and communicating by ſignals their approach: others conceive them to have been belfries, introduced by ſome of the cruſaders in imitation of the minarets of moſques, from whence the criers ſummoned the people to prayers; and this they think receives ſome countenance from the Culdees, the ancient religious order in Scotland, being attached to the ceremonies of the Greek church. Some have ſuppoſed them penitentiary towers, the reſidence of a ſort of hermits, imitators of Simon Stylites. All theſe conjectures are ſupported, as uſual, by etymologies. With reſpect to the firſt ſuppoſition, it is objected that they cannot have been meant for watch-towers, ſince they are not always placed on elevated ſituations, commanding an uninterrupted proſpect around them; but, on the contrary, are frequently covered by commanding hills, particularly towards that ſide from whence danger was moſt probable. That they were imitations of minarets ſeems extremely improbable; the deteſtation in which every article and circumſtance of Pagan worſhip was held by the cruſaders, makes it ſcarcely

poſſible they would introduce any of them into the Chriſtian church. And for the argument deduced from the Culdees following the ceremonies of the Greek church, it remains to be proved that the Greeks uſed minarets; beſides, it is generally held there were no Culdees in Ireland. The third opinion, namely, that there were penitentiary towers, ſeems, on the whole, moſt prevalent. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1355. 4 miles SE. Perth.

*Abernethy*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, 24 miles S. Forres.

*Abernethy Water*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Spey, near Abernethy, in Murrayſhire.

*Aberyſtwith*, a ſeaport town of South-Wales, in Cardiganſhire, ſituated on an eaſy eminence near the ſea, at the mouths of two rivers, Yſtwith and Ryddol; but the bar of the haven being ſeldom paſſable for large veſſels, it is not a place of much trade. There are ſome accommodations, and the declivity being eaſy and regular on a ſandy bottom is convenient for bathing. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1758. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, part of which remain; but all the facing ſtones are removed. A caſtle was built here by Gilbert Strongbow, as early as the year 1107, which was deſtroyed in the year 1142; and the preſent ſtructure was erected, with permiſſion of Prince Llewellyn, by Edward I. in 1277, a few years before his conqueſt of the country. A regular modern ravelin is advanced before the gateway, which was perhaps thrown up in the protectorſhip of Cromwell. The remains now exiſting are only one gothic tower, which ſerves as a ſea-mark. A long ſtone bridge of nine arches is built over the Ryddol; on the other ſide of which is a ſteep hill, where Griffith ap Rhys encamped in the year 1113, and from which he was induced by a manœuvre to deſcend, and paſs over the bridge, when his troops were ſurrounded by the Engliſh, who had been beſieged by them within the town, and cut off almoſt to a man. In 1404, the caſtle was taken by Owen Glendower. 96 miles W. Worceſter, and 208 W. London. *Long.* 4. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

*Abeſtad*, ſee *Afweſtad*.

*Abex*, a country of Upper Ethiopia; from its ſituation, bordering on the Red Sea, called the coaſt of Abex. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the ſouth by Abyſſinia, on the weſt by Abyſſinia and Nubia, and on the north by mountains, which ſeparate it from Egypt. It extends, by the weſt ſide of the Red Sea, from the 17th to the 24th degree nearly N. *Lat.*

*Abgherm*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles NNW. Gnerden. 150 ENE. Ispahan.

*Abher*, ſee *Ebber*.

*Abhoſagur*, a town of Thibet, on the left bank of the Ganges. 130 miles NNW. Sirinagur.

*Abi Atrak*, a river of Perſia, which croſſes the province of Zaweh, and runs into the Caſpian ſea, 30 miles NW. Aſhor.

*Abi Muſa*, ſee *Bumeſa*.

*Abiad*, a town of Abyſſinia. 30 miles ESE. Serka.

*Abiad*, ſee *Bahr Abiad*.

*Abiagraſſo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on a navigable canal made from the Teſino to Milan. 12 miles SW. Milan, and 16 NW. Pavia. *Long.* 8. 55. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

*Abiar Alana*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 33 miles W. Ailah.

*Abid*, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Yemen. 12 miles S. Doran.

*Abigheim*, ſee *Abgherm*.

*Abild*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 20 miles N. Helmſtat.

*Abin*, a town and fortreſs of Arabia Felix, in the country of Yemen. 60 m. NE. Aden.

*Abingdon*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated at the conflux of the Ock and the Thames. Its ancient name was Sheoveſham, which was changed on account of an abby founded there by Ciſſa king of the Weſt-Saxons. But this abby had not flouriſhed long before it was deſtroyed by the Danes. It recovered by the liberality of King Edgar, and was called Abandune, *i. e. Abbatis oppidum*. Abingdon is a place of conſiderable trade, much aſſiſted by the river Thames, navigable for barges, which carry goods, eſpecially malt and corn, to London. Here is likewiſe a manufacture of ſail-cloth and ſacking. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen; contains two pariſh churches, beſides places of worſhip for diſſenters; and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday, toll-free. It ſends one member to parliament. The ſummer aſſizes for the county of Berks are held here, and the poll taken for the knights of the ſhire. Here was formerly a convent of black nuns, called Helenſtow, founded in the year 680 by Cilla, ſiſter of Cadwalla king of Weſſex; deſtroyed by the Danes, and afterwards removed to Witham, about 10 miles north from Abingdon, where the foundreſs preſided as abbeſs. In the war between Offa and Kenulph, the nuns left it; and a caſtle was built there by Offa, who defeated Kenulph, and made himſelf maſter of his dominions. The houſe at Abingdon was re-founded, in 1553, by Sir John Maſon, for thirteen poor men and women, and named Chriſt's Hoſpital. In the market-place, which is a handſome ſquare, was formerly an elegant croſs, built by the brotherhood in the reign of Henry VI. and demoliſhed in the civil wars. The market-

houſe is a ſtately building. In 1801, the population was 4356, of which 1847 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles S. Oxford, and 56 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

*Abingdon*, a town in United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

*Abion*, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the bay of Sundſwall. *Long.* 35. 22. E. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

*Abira*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, 68 miles ESE. Sirgian.

*Abirelcara*, a town of Egypt, 26 miles NE. Cairo.

*Abiſcoun*, a town of Perſia, in Chorafan, on the river of the ſame name, 10 miles N. Aſtarabat, and 40 W. Jorjan. *Long.* 54. 5. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

*Abiſcoun*, a river of Perſia, which paſſes by Jorjan into the Caſpian ſea, about 20 miles W. Abiſcoun.

*Abiſo*, or *Abiſſi*, a river of Sicily, which riſes near Palazzuola, in the valley of Noto, where it is called *Atellara* or *Atellari*; and takes the name of Abiſo, a little before it falls into the ſea between Syracuſe and Cape Paſſaro.

*Abiverd*, or *Baverd*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan, 240 miles NNW. Herat, and 350 SSW. Samarcand. *Long.* 76. E. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

*Abkurèn*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Bend-Emir, 14 miles SE. Baiza.

*Ablac*, or *Ablach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer, in the circle of Swabia.

*Ablak*, *Al*, ſee *Zima*.

*Ablaket*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in a ſtate of decay, on a river of the ſame name. 540 miles SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 82. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Ablaket*, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Kamenogorſka.

*Ablis*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 7 miles W. Dourdan.

*Ablitas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. 9 miles S. Tudella.

*Ablon*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 10 miles SSE. Paris.

*Abnub*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 7 miles S. Kene, and 13 N. Kous.

*Abo*, a ſeaport town of South-Finland, and capital of the province, with a college and univerſity; erected into a biſhopric in 1226; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, corn, timber, proviſions, &c. In 1713, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who committed great diſorders whilſt they remained maſters of the place till 1720. Peter carried away the library. In 1741, the Swediſh army laid down their arms to the Ruſſians, when Abo and all Finland were ceded to Ruſſia. In 1743, the city and part of the province were reſtored by the peace, called the Peace of Abo. *Long.* 22. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

*Abo*, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, inhabited by a people called the Tibboo. 130 miles SE. Mourzouk. *Long.* 16. 55. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

*Aboary*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, about 6 miles from Anta.

*Abokna*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: 30 miles SE. Gieſim.

*Abomey*, a town of Africa, capital of Dahomey. *Long.* 0. 55. E. *Lat.* 7. 50. N.

*Abondance*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman, ſituated on the river Drance. 3 miles from Geneva.

*Aboras*, ſee *Araxes*.

*Aborlan*, a town of the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Paraguay. *Long.* 118. 45. E. *Lat.* 9. 5. N.

*Aboro*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Acra, on the Gold Coaſt, where is a grand market for gold, ivory, wax, &c.

*Aborrow*, a country or diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, near the river of Cobra.

*Aboucais*, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, where, according to a tradition of the Muſſulmen, Adam was buried. 3 miles from Mecca.

*Abouillona*, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, at the foot of a mountain anciently called Olympus. This lake is above 25 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral iſlands, On the largeſt, alſo called *Abouillona*, is a village bearing the ſame name, which ſome modern travellers take to be Apollonia, once a city of great note, till the time of Alexis Comnenus, when it was taken and deſtroyed by the Turks. 18 miles SW. Burſa.

*Aboukir*, ſee *Abukir*.

*Aboura*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

*Abouſaid*, or *Buſaite*, a town of Egypt, in the Elwah or the Greater Oaſis. 105 miles WSW. Girgé. *Long.* 30. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

*Abouthefy*, a town of Paleſtine, near Saphet.

*Aboutig*, ſee *Abutig*.

*Abra*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 20 miles NW. Jamama.

*Abra*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 60 miles WNW. Gieſim.

*Abraham, Heights of*, the rocky and precipitous bank of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, mounted by the gallant Wolf and his men, in 1759, to the attack of the city of Quebec, which the heights commanded.

*Abrambo*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. 27 miles from the ſea.

*Abrantes*, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus. On account of the importance of its ſituation for the protection of the province of Eſtramadura, this town was fortified by order of Peter II. It contains four pariſh churches, an hoſpital, a

poor-houſe, four convents, and about 3500 inhabitants. The environs are delightful, and famous for the excellence of its fruit. 64 miles NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 7. 55. W. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

*Abrega*, a town of Iſtria. 10 miles N. Rovigno.

*Abreiſha*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus. 16 miles NNE. Baffa.

*Abrenar*, ſee *Abaraner*.

*Abrets, Les*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 3 miles W. Pont de Beauvoiſin. *Long.* 5. 41. E. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

*Abrewas*, a town of England, in Staffordſhire, on the Trent, with 956 inhabitants. 6 miles NE. Lichfield.

*Abriz*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 27 miles ESE. Erekli.

*Abrobanja*, or *Abrughania*, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county or diſtrict of the ſame name. 20 miles WNW. Weiſenburg. *Long.* 22. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

*Abroko*, a town of Africa, in the country of Soke, on the Gold Coaſt.

*Abrolhos*, a ſhoal or bank in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Brazil. *Long.* 38. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 22. S.

*Abron*, a river of France, which runs into the Acolin, a little before its conflux with the Loire.

*Abruzzo*, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, anciently inhabited by the Sabines and the Samnites. It is now divided into Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra, the river Peſcara being the boundary.

*Abruzzo Citra*, or *Abruzzo on this ſide of the Peſcara*, a province of Naples. It is bounded on the north-weſt and weſt by the Abruzzo Ultra, on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic Sea, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Moliſe, and on the ſouth-weſt by the province of Lavora. The principal towns, Chieti, Lanciano, both archbiſhoprics; Sulmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, biſhoprics; Peſcara, Francavilla, &c. Beſides the Appenine, there are two other mountains, called Monte Maiella and Monte Cavallo. The rivers are the Peſcara, Lenta, Foro, Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Aſinella, and Trigno. The air is cold, but ſalubrious; the tops of the mountains are always covered with ſnow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of ſaffron. In the woods are a great number of deer, wolves, and bears.

*Abruzzo Ultra*, or *Abruzzo beyond the Peſcara*, is bounded on the north-weſt by the marquiſate of Ancona and the dutchy of Spoleto, on the ſouth-weſt by the Sabina and the Campagna di Roma, on the ſouth-eaſt by Abruzzo Citra, and on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic Sea. The principal towns are Aquila, (the capital,) Atri, Campli, Civita di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Calli, or Civita Ducale. The five firſt are biſhops' ſees. The country is cold and mountainous, being croſſed by the Appenines; but fertile in corn, fruit, ſaffron, and hemp; and nouriſhes a great number of animals, both wild and tame. The rivers are the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora, and Peſcara.

*Abs*, an ancient town of France, formerly the capital of the Vivarais, and the ſee of a biſhop; now little, beſides ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur. 8 miles NW. Viviers.

*Absdorf*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 8 miles ESE. Leutmiſchl.

*Abſheron*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on a point of land which forms a harbour in the Caſpian Sea. 12 miles E. Baku, and 60 ESE. Scamachie.

*Abſhirin*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian gulf, near Bender Rigk.

*Abſt*, ſee *Aleuts*.

*Abſteinach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles NNE. Heidelberg.

*Abſtorff*, a town of Auſtria, 7 miles S. Sonneberg.

*Abſtorff*, a town of Auſtria, on the Zeya. 5 miles E. Ziſtersdorff.

*Abſtotten*, a town of the archdutchy of Auſtria. 4 miles S. Tuln.

*Abſwangen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 12 miles S. Konigſberg.

*Abtenau*, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. 20 m. SSE. Saltzburg.

*Abtſgmund*, or *Abſgemund*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 6 miles SW. Elwangen.

*Abu-Ait*, or *Selin*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 4 miles SE. Abutige.

*Abu-Ariſch*, a principality of Arabia, in the country of Tehama, by the ſide of the Red Sea; it is entirely barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Abu-Ariſch, and Gezan a ſeaport.

*Abu-Ariſch*, a city of Arabia, in a principality of the ſame name; it is ſurrounded with walls, and is the ſeat of a ſheriffe. 80 m. N. Loheia. *Long.* 42. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

*Abu-Dabea*, a rocky iſlet in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Lat.* 25. 19. N.

*Abu-Garib*, a ſmall iſland in the river Nile. 15 miles W. Dendera.

*Abu-Girgé*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, the ſee of a Chriſtian biſhop; ſome place here the ancient Oxyriachus. 82 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 20. 49. E. *Lat.* 28. 33. N.

*Abu-Hennis il Keſſir*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 2 m. S. Enfineh.

*Abu-l-kani*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 17 miles SSE. Shabur.

*Abumandur*, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the weſtern branch of the Nile;

ſuppoſed by ſome to be on the ſite of the ancient Canopus; certainly of ſome city, as a few years ſince upwards of 20 marble columns were dug up and removed to Cairo. 3 miles S. Roſetta.

*Abu Muſa*, ſee *Bumoſa*.

*Abu Mealle*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Lat.* 25. 19. N.

*Aba Schureia*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

*Abu Schuscha*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

*Abu Senan*, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 100 miles E. Wara.

*Abu Shareb*, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 85 miles SSE. Wara.

*Abucay*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 24. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

*Abud*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 16 miles E. Dsjebi.

*Abufeide*, a ſteep and craggy mountain in Egypt, in which are many grottos; on the right bank of the Nile, oppoſite Monfalout.

*Abugur Hills*, a mountainous ridge of Hindooſtan, which forms the weſtern boundary of Mewar, about 10 miles E. from the river Pudder, with which it runs parallel.

*Abuhilan*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugelmeſſa, on the Ghir. 50 miles NE. Sugelmeſſa.

*Abukabis*, a mountain of Arabia. 5 miles SE. Mecca.

*Abukir*, or *Aboukir*, called by Europeans *Bikiere*, or *Biker*, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, built on the ſite of the ancient Canopus. The ſituation is on a point of land on the weſt ſide of a bay, at the mouth of what the ancients call the Canopic branch of the Nile, but which is now ſtraitened, and almoſt choaked with ſand. Abukir contains but few inhabitants. There is a ſmall port; and on the point of land which forms it, a fortreſs of no great ſtrength, in which a torbaſhi reſides with a few ſoldiers, by whom a toll is collected from thoſe who croſs the ferry. It is a place of no trade; and veſſels that frequent it come there chiefly for the purpoſe of avoiding bad weather. Off this place a battle was fought on the firſt of Auguſt, 1798, between the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Nelſon, and the French fleet under Admiral Brueys. The French admiral's ſhip had 120 guns, and above 1000 men; three had 80 guns each; and nine had 74. They were drawn up near the ſhore in a ſtrong and compact line of battle, flanked by four frigates, and many gun-boats, and protected in the van by a battery planted on a ſmall iſland. Their ſituation, therefore, was extremely advantageous for defence; but the great danger of an attack did not deter the Britiſh admiral from making the attempt. He had as many ſhips of the line as the French commander, and he ſtrengthened his line by the introduction of a ſhip of 50 guns; but in approaching the enemy, the Culloden ſtruck upon a ſhoal, from which ſhe could not be extricated before the next morning. The admiral was ſtrongly deſirous of breaking the line of the French, and ſurrounding part of their fleet; and he ably executed his purpoſe. At ſun-ſet the engagement commenced; and both parties fought with great ſpirit. While the victory was yet undecided, Admiral Brueys received two wounds; and, having changed his ſituation, he was expoſed to a freſh ſhot, which deprived him of life. When the action had continued for two hours, two of the French ſhips were captured; a third ſtruck ſoon after; and the whole van was in the power of the Engliſh, who eagerly proceeded to a completion of their victory. L'Orient, the French admiral's ſhip, was warmly engaged with ſeveral of the hoſtile veſſels, when an exploſion indicated the danger of a conflagration. The flames made a rapid progreſs; and all endeavours to check their fury were ineffectual. Gantheaume, who had aſſumed the command, ordered the crew to quit the ſhip, and he himſelf ſeaſonably retired; but only a ſmall number eſcaped deſtruction, when, about four hours after the commencement of the conflict, the burning veſſel blew up with a dreadful exploſion. The engagement was proſecuted at intervals till day-break; and only two of the French ſhips of the line, and two frigates, eſcaped capture or deſtruction. Nine ſail of the line were taken, and one (beſides L'Orient) was burnt, her own captain ſetting fire to her. A frigate alſo was burnt by her commander. Captain Hood, in the Zealous, purſued the retiring veſſels, but he was ſoon recalled by the admiral, as none of the ſhips could ſupport him in the chace. In the Britiſh fleet, 16 officers, and 202 ſeamen and marines, were killed; and 677 individuals wounded. The French loſs has been variouſly ſtated; but it appears to have been very great. Admiral Nelſon, in conſequence of this victory, was honoured with the title of Baron Nelſon of the Nile. The French held the place till March 1800, when it was taken by the Engliſh. About two miles from Abukir are the ruins of a town cloſe to the ſea, and part of them under water, conſidered as the Taposiris Parva of ancient Egypt. 10 miles NE. Alexandria.

*Abul-Kaſim*, a town of the Arabian Irak, near the Euphrates. 22 miles NNW. Hellah.

*Abulu*, a river of the iſland Luçon, which runs into the Chineſe ſea. *Long.* 121. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

*Abumba*, a town of Africa, in the country of Magadoxa. 45 miles SSW. Brava, and 40 NE. Jubo.

*Abur*, a mountain of Arabia, in the country Yemen, 16 miles SSW. Kataba.

*Aburena*, a diſtrict or country of America, ſouth of Verugua.

*Abury*, a village of Engiand, in the county of Wilts, celebrated for an aſſemblage of huge ſtones, ſimilar to thoſe of Stonehenge, an ancient camp, and many veſtiges of its having been a place of ſome conſequence, probably united, or very nearly ſo, to Cunetio, which name appears in the village of Kennet. 6 miles W. Marlborough.

*Abuſchahr*, ſee *Buſheer*.

*Abuſchureia*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea. 9 miles from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 37. E. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

*Abuſir*, or *Buſir*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, on the ſite of the ancient Buſiris. 13 miles S. Manſora.

*Abuſir*, or *Tower of the Arabians*, two eminences with forts, on the coaſt of Egypt, near the Mediterranean ſea, 20 miles SW. Alexandria. *Long.* 19. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

*Abuſſinau*, a town of Paleſtine. 6 miles NE. Acre.

*Abutcha*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Yana. *Long.* 132. 44. E. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

*Abutigé*, or *Abutig*, or *Aboutig*, a town of Egypt, ſituated about a mile from the left bank of the Nile; the ſee of a Chriſtian biſhop, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Abotis. 20 miles SSE. Siut, and 170 S. Cairo.

*Abuyog*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 59. E. *Lat.* 10. 44. N.

*Abwerden*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 3 m. SSW. Konigſberg.

*Aby*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt-Bothnia. 10 miles S. Pitea.

*Abyſſinia*, a large country and kingdom of Africa, about 300 leagues long, and 280 broad; bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the north by Nubia, on the weſt by Nigritia, and on the ſouth by Caffraria. It is divided into twelve provinces, Maſuah, Tigré, Samen, Begemder, Amhara, Walaka, Gojam, Damot, Maitſha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara: the principal towns or cities are Gondar, (the metropolis of Abyſſinia,) Dixan, Axum, and Maſuah. Of the rivers, the principal is the Nile. The country is mountainous, but fertile where the land can be cultivated. The air in the vallies is extremely warm, but more temperate on the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues from April to Sept. after which is an uninterrupted ſeries of fine weather. No country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, wild or tame; of the latter, the principal are of the cow kind, and ſheep; the wild ſort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild-hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa, or cameleopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, faſſa, ſeeho, madequa, &c.; the crocodile and hippopotamos are found in all the large rivers. Among the birds are reckoned ſeveral ſpecies of the eagle and hawk, the golden gooſe, or the gooſe of the Nile, and a vaſt number of others, which frequent both the vallies and mountains. Of the inſects, the moſt remarkable is a fly, called zimb, or tſaltſalva, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting, and even deſtructive, to every quadruped, both wild and tame, and from which they can eſcape only by flying from the rich lands to the deſerts, during the whole of the rainy ſeaſon. Among the vegetable productions may be reckoned the papyrus, the plant from which paper was firſt made by the Egyptians, after the diſuſe of hieroglyphics; the baleſſan, or balm, called alſo balm of Gilead, the faſſa, the myrrh tree, the enſete, ſeveral ſpecies of the mimoſa, the kol-quall, the rack, the coffee-tree, the wooginos, cuſſo, teff, and wheat. The profeſſed religion of the country is Chriſtianity. The patriarch of Alexandria, in Egypt, is the head of their church, and confirms their biſhops, admitting them into his communion. The emperor of Abyſſinia muſt in general aſſume the prieſthood before his coronation, after which he continues to diſcharge the facerdotal functions on occaſions of public ſolemnity. It is for this reaſon, perhaps, that he has been called by the Europeans Preſter John, a title of which no other origin is known; it is never given to him by the Abyſſinians. This empire lies entirely in the torrid zone, yet, on account of the great rains, the forcſts, mountains, and rivers, there are diſtricts in it as temperate as Spain and Portugal; but the low ſandy plains reflect a heat inſupportable to any other people than the natives. The winds here are impetuous, the thunder awful, and the rains like torrents; the ſeaſon of theſe meteors is unwholeſome, and produces diſeaſes. The moiſture and heat, the valuable means of fecundity, cover their meadows with graſs always renewed, and their trees with bloſſom and fruits at the ſame time. They promote the ſpeedy vegetation of a kind of very ſmall grain called teff, of which they make excellent bread, the principal part of their food. The Abyſſinians do not tame their elephants; they remain wild, and are very deſtructive. Their plains are ravaged alſo by the rhinoceros, as well as lions and tigers. The pipe, a ſingular bird, attaches itſelf to ſportſmen, and never leaves them till it has pointed out game, becauſe it lives upon the offals; but they muſt take care to follow it well armed, as it may ſometimes lead them alſo to a dangerous animal, ſuch as a ſerpent or tiger. Another bird, called moroc, enables the natives to diſcover honey, which is made by a certain kind of bee below the earth. Abyſſinia is often ravaged by clouds of locuſts,

which occaſion famine by devouring the plants, and peſtilences by their dead bodies, which cannot all be burnt or interred; they are eaten freſh or dried, and reduced to a powder, which is afterwards converted into a paſte, but it is not an agreeable food. Though there are a great many Mahometans, Jews, and Pagans, in Abyſſinia, the Chriſtians are the moſt numerous. Of the idolatory of the Pagans very little is known, but it ſeems to conſiſt rather in ſuperſtitious rites than in the adoration of idols. The court language is a mixture of almoſt all thoſe of the empire; it is deficient neither in expreſſion nor richneſs. The ancient Ethiopic ſtill retains its dignity; it is employed in the emperor's letters-patent, in the public regiſters, and in divine ſervice. The Abyſſinians (if we except thoſe Ethiopians who at Rome in the time of Auguſtus were thought horridly ugly) are well made; they are of a majeſtic ſtature, rather brown than fair; have lively ſparkling eyes, a well-ſhaped noſe, not at all flat, thin lips, and very white teeth. Their diſpoſition inclines them to be virtuous; they poſſeſs all the ſimplicity of nature, have a great deal of candour, and exhibit every ſign of innocence. They rarely quarrel with each other, and readily ſubmit to the deciſion of the firſt arbiter they meet. The adminiſtration of juſtice is neither tedious nor complex. They are extremely affected in their manners, and remarkably fond of dreſs. Their wives are allowed to viſit their relations; thoſe of quality do not lay their inclinations under reſtraint; a privilege not very agreeable to men of ſuperior rank, who are fooliſh enough to marry them; but the relations compel them to bear their diſgrace with patience. Thoſe of common rank perform all the laborious parts of domeſtic economy. There are ſome kinds of work which the male ſlaves refuſe to do, ſuch as that of grinding their corn, a taſk that occurs every day. A marriage, to be firm and valid, muſt be ſolemnized in church; it is prohibited within certain degrees of conſanguinity, and divorces are allowed. They drink neither cider nor wine, (though they might make the latter in abundance,) but hydromel, the baſis of which is honey brought to a ſtate of fermentation. It is not long ſince they became acquainted with the tools employed in different arts; and for theſe, as well as for the art of building, they were indebted to the Jeſuits; before that they could only place one ſtone above another in an irregular manner. They had no idea of ſtairs, or of different ſtories, which they call a houſe upon a houſe. Notwithſtanding their few tools, they had cloth ſtuffs exceedingly well woven, and jewels of the neateſt workmanſhip. They ſeldom travel into other countries, and even if they had an inclination to do ſo, they are prevented by the Turks and the Galli, who keep their frontiers as if in a ſtate of blockade. They are unwilling alſo that the entrance into their country ſhould be opened. They depend on factors for diſpoſing of their merchandize by exchange, which is never in favour of the Abyſſinians; ſo that with an inexhauſtible ſtore of productions—ſkins, furs, leather, honey, wax, gold, ivory, and abundance of ſuperfluities, the country is extremely poor. Abyſſinia, fertile in the animal and vegetable kingdom, is not leſs ſo in the mineral. It contains ſilver, but more gold, and a great deal of lead and iron; it is not ſaid that it is deſtitute of copper or tin. The ſalt, dug from mines, extracted from ſaline ſprings, or collected in the form of a cruſt in the immenſe plains, though very common, is conſidered as a valuable article; every perſon carries a ſmall bit of it ſuſpended in a bag from the girdle. When two friends meet, they produce their bits of ſalt, and give them to each other to lick; to neglect this ceremony would be thought a great incivility. The natural curioſities of Abyſſinia are enormous mountains, the rocks of which exhibit the appearance of walls, towers, and cities; others ſuch a ſmooth ſurface as render them almoſt like a mirror; and ſome hollowed out by nature, or in which have been cut apartments, churches, and palaces. At the bottom of theſe mountains are ſteep precipices, where the torrents roll down large ſtones with a moſt tremendous noiſe; and on their ſummits plains, the inacceſſible edges of which convert them into priſons, where the firſt children of their kings, whoſe competition for the throne was apprehended to be productive of miſchief, were formerly expoſed to languiſh in miſery. The beautiful rivers by which Abyſſinia is watered, flow down from the mountains. The crown is hereditary, but does not neceſſarily paſs to the eldeſt. The emperor chooſes for his ſucceſſor one of his children whom he wiſhes to favour; and this cuſtom has frequently given riſe to civil wars. To prevent theſe a ſcheme was deviſed, in conſequence of which all thoſe princes who had a right to the throne were confined on the top of a mountain almoſt inacceſſible, where they were cloſely guarded. This cuſtom was however aboliſhed, on account of the indirect reproach of an infant. The emperor had a great fondneſs for this child, who was only eight years of age: one day, whilſt he was ſporting with him, one of his courtiers approached, and obſerved to the king that the child was growing tall; on theſe words the young prince, looking tenderly at his father, ſaid, "Have I become big enough to be ſent to the mountain?" The emperor, affected by this arch apoſtrophe, aboliſhed

the cuſtom, and made his counell ſwear that it ſhould never be re-eſtabliſhed. In imitation of Solomon, from whom they pretend to be deſcended, the Abyſſinian emperors maintain ſeveral wives and children; and, like him, of different religions. That they may have a ſtill greater reſemblance to him, they allow each to exerciſe her own religion; ſo that it is not uncommon to ſee around the palace, or royal tents, moſques, and pagan temples, cloſe to a church. The Abyſſinian annals contain an account of the Queen of Saba's journey to Jeruſalem. Some circumſtances in it appear more like a fable than truth, yet one is inclined to give credit to it. With regard to the converſion of Queen Candace by one of her eunuchs, who was inſtructed by the Apoſtle Philip, the account correſponds with that given in the goſpel of St. Luke. Chriſtianity, however, did not become the prevailing religion in Ethiopia till towards the middle of the fourth century. Athanaſius, the great patriarch of Alexandria, ſent thither a biſhop, whoſe ſucceſſor is the Abuna, the only perſon in Abyſſinia who exerciſes the facerdotal function. It is a cuſtom obſerved with a rigour which has rendered it a law, that this Abuna muſt never be an Abyſſinian; and this circumſtance affords the Alexandrians the ſure means of preſerving their ſupremacy. They, however, frequently abuſe it; for in general they ſend only ignorant men, who purchaſe that office by money. As they buy, they ſell alſo all the lucrative places in the church. There is no regular chronology of Abyſſinian emperors or naguhs, but for the laſt four hundred years. Some traditionary facts, repreſenting the princes deſcended from Solomon, who reigned before, are ſtill preſerved. In the beginning of the tenth century the throne was uſurped by a woman, whoſe poſterity preſerved it for 500 years. But reſpecting this dynaſty we have only a few circumſtances ranged in a very imperfect chronological order, which took place after the entrance of the Portugueſe into Abyſſinia under the great Alphonſo Albuquerque. *Long.* 26. to 44. E. *Lat.* 6. to 20. N.

*Abzal*, a river of Perſia, which runs through the province of Couheſtan, paſſing by Toſtar, &c. into the Perſian gulph. Saphor king of Perſia cauſed an aqueduct to be built on this river, to ſupply the inhabitants of Toſtar with water.

*Aca*, or *Acha*, a diſtrict or country of Africa, on the confines of Lybia, conſiſting of three towns near each other. It was formerly populous and rich, but much impoveriſhed by wars; the principal produce is dates.

*Acabat Aſſollom*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. 6 miles SW. Cape Locca.

*Acam*, or *Akam*, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, near the ſource of the Volta.

*Acadia*, ſee *Nova Scotia*.

*Acaguiry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 36 miles NW. Adoni.

*Acanbaro*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 30 miles NE. Mechoacan.

*Acanni*, a country of Africa, ſouth of Aquambo, abounding in gold. It was once an independent kingdom, but ſiding with Dinkira, in a war againſt Aſiente, it was overrun and made ſubject to the latter.

*Acapala*, a town of Mexico, in province of Chiapa. 32 m. NW. Chiapa dos Indios.

*Acaponeta*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan. 35 miles SE. Chiametlan.

*Acapulco*, a ſeaport town of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, with an excellent bay, and the beſt harbour on the weſtern coaſt of Spaniſh America, free and open for veſſels of any burthen. A large ſhip ſails every year from this port to Manilla, the principal of the Philippine Iſlands, carrying cochineal, quickſilver, cocoa, but chiefly ſilver; and returning loaded with ſpices, muſlins, china, ſilk, and other products and manufactures of Aſia. Acapulco is only a miſerable little town, which however is dignified with the name of a city, and being ſurrounded with a volcanic mountain, the atmoſphere is conſtantly thick and unwholeſome. The inhabitants are few, and almoſt entirely Africans. The harbour is ſafe, beautiful, and extenſive. Beſides its being the ordinary port for the Manilla galleon; it uſed to be frequented by Peruvian veſſels, which came thither to buy pitch and tar, as well as the different commodities of China and Europe. This trade, however, the company of Lima thought proper ſome time ſince entirely to aboliſh. The town ſtands on a bay north-weſt from the road, formed by the curvature of the coaſt, and a ſmall promontory, on which is an old fort. Ships may ride at anchor two cables length from the ſhore, and be ſheltered from the ſtorm by a point of land ſituated under the fort. There is another little bay in the quarter of the ſouth-eaſt, under a mountainous ſtripe of land, which ſeparates and protects the road from the open ſea. This ſtation is ſtill ſafer than the former, and therefore frequented by ſuch veſſels as have occaſion to winter at Acapulco. There is, beſides, without the roads, and about half a league from the town, a creek of conſiderable capacity, which might afford a good harbour for ſhipping, at leaſt during the fine ſeaſon. The road of Acapulco is about three leagues in breadth, but the entrance to it is too wide to be put in a proper poſture of defence. In 1580, it was taken and plundered by Sir Francis Drake. 240 miles S. Mexico. *Long.* 101. 40. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

*Acara*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz, on the weſt ſide of lake Titiaca. 10 miles S. Chucuito.

*Acaraga*, a river of S. America, which joins the Uraguay, at the town of Aſſumption.

*Acari*, a cape and port of S. America, on the coaſt of Peru. The harbour is good, but little frequented. *Long.* 72. 40. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

*Acariez*, a ſmall iſland in the Turkiſh Archipelago. 9 miles E. Naxia.

*Acarnæ*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 40 miles NW. Lepanto.

*Acaſabaſtlan*, or *Acaſabatlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province Guatimala, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name. The neighbourhood produces ſarſaparilla, cocoa, caſſia, and excellent fruit. 60 miles NE. Guatimala.

*Acaſabaſtlan*, a river of Mexico which runs into the Golfo Dolce. 50 miles S. Vera Paz.

*Acaſacktitlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala. 50 miles N. Puebla de los Angelos.

*Acatzinco*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Anahual, where the Mexicans were defeated by the Spaniards in 1520.

*Acaxulta*, a ſeaport of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. 70 miles SE. Guatimala.

*Acharpour*, or *Akberpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Dooab. 44 miles S. Canoge, 60 SW. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

*Acboula*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles N. Hamadan.

*Acca*, or *Acco*, ſee *Acre*.

*Accaba*, a chain of mountains in Aſia, which form a boundary between Paleſtine and Arabia Petræa; very probably, in the opinion of Dr. Shaw, the ſame with Maaleh Akrabbim, or the Aſcent of Accrabbim, mentioned in ſcripture, the moſt northern part being Mount Hor.

*Accaba*, i. e. *the Aſcent*, a celebrated paſs over a narrow ridge of Mount Atlas, in the country of Algiers, between Conſtantina and the capital, with deep vallies and precipices on each ſide, where the leaſt deviation from the path would be fatal. 90 miles W. Conſtantina, and 70 ESE. Algiers.

*Accaba*, or *Calaat el Accaba*, a fortreſs of Arabia Petræa, at the northern extremity of the eaſtern creek of the Bahr el Accaba, or Elanitic gulph. It was an ancient port of the Edomites, and called in ſcripture Eziongeber; Ptolomy calls it Berenice. Solomon uſed it as a port, but the harbour is difficult, full of rocks, and unſafe. 150 miles ESE. Suez. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

*Accadia*, a town of Naples in the province of Principato Ultra. 20 miles N. Conza.

*Accar*, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 12 miles S. Tortoſa.

*Accetura*, a town of Naples in the province of Baſilicata. 19 miles SSE. Accreuza.

*Accia*, a deſolate village of Corſica, once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Mariana. 13 miles NNE. Corte.

*Accoloretto*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto. 7 miles SW. Todi.

*Accomac*, a county of Virginia, which retains its ancient Indian name.

*Accos*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Guamanga. 15 miles SSE. Naſca.

*Accoury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 20 miles E. Makoonda.

*Accous*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees. 8 miles S. Oleron.

*Accowmah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 10 miles SSW. Patna.

*Acerenza*, or *Cirenza*, a city of Naples, in the Baſilicata, the ſee of an archbiſhop. It was anciently called Acheruntia. 80 miles E. Naples. *Long.* 15. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 49. N.

*Acerno*, a city of Naples, in the Principato Citra, ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded with mountains, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno. 14 miles ENE. Salerno. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

*Acerra*, a city of Naples, in the province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Naples. This town is called the country of Punchinellos; becauſe the punchinello, or droll of the Neapolitan comedy, is always ſuppoſed to be a native of this town. The ancient name was *Acerræ*, and it is known in hiſtory for having ſtood a ſiege againſt Hannibal. 8 miles NNE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

*Ach*, ſee *Auch*.

*Acha*, a river of Germany which riſes about 8 miles S. from Kitzbuhl, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburgh; and after forming a conſiderable lake called the *Aichen Sea*, or *Chien Sea*, it takes the name of *Altza*, and emptics itſelf into the Iſer, 8 miles S. of Tolz, in Bavaria.

*Acha*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Cuſco. 45 miles SW. Cuſco.

*Acha*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Ilz, 8 miles N. Ilzſtadt.

*Acha*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Fridberg, in the circle of Bavaria, paſſes by Rain, and runs into the Danube 8 miles below Donauwert.

*Achambo*, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 15 miles E. Riobamba.

*Acharpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 3 miles NE. Rotaſgur.

*Acharpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, 28 miles SE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 82. 21. E. *Lat.* 26. 28. N.

*Achaſſes*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, near Viviers.

*Acheen*, *Atcheen*, or *Achem*, a kingdom in the northern part of the iſland of Sumatra, of a triangular form, and containing about 26000 ſquare miles. It is ſheltered by a range

of hills that runs from a promontory to the SE. and another which inclines to the ENE. the lands between are fertile, and the beſt cultivated in the iſland. The government is monarchical, under a king whom they call *Tuan-kita*, or my maſter. The inhabitants manufacture a ſpecies of cloth from cotton, of the produce of the country, which is univerſally worn for drawers by the richer ſort, while the poorer people wear coarſe unbleached cloth from Madras. They likewiſe make a ſilk, very handſome, and very dear, compared with the ſlighter taffatas of Bengal. They alſo caſt excellent ſmall braſs cannon, called *rantacka*; and fabricate curious work of ſillagree in gold and ſilver. The king's revenue ariſes chiefly from a duty on exports and imports, amounting to near 15 per cent. Beſides this, he has the rents of ſome domains, and an acknowledgment from land cultivated with rice. The Achineſe are in general taller, ſtouter, and darker-coloured than the other people of the iſland; more active and induſtrious, have more general knowledge, and deal as merchants in a more extenſive and liberal manner. They are conſidered as a mixture of original Sumatrans, Malays, and Moors from the weſt part of India. In religion they are Mahometan, and have many moſques and prieſts. They are expert and bold ſailors, and employ a multitude of veſſels in trade and fiſhing, of various ſorts and ſizes. The government is abſolute, and the monarchy hereditary.

*Acheen*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom in the north part of the iſland of Sumatra, ſituated on a river which runs into the ſea, near the north-weſt point of the iſland called *Acheen-Head*. The river is not large, and in the dry monſoon will hardly admit the navigation of a boat. In the beginning of the ſixteenth century, when the Portugueſe firſt landed on the iſland, it was ſubject to the king of Pedir, and commanded by a ſlave as governor. One of theſe ſlaves afterwards rebelled, and eſtabliſhed *Acheen* as the capital of his kingdom. It was formerly a celebrated mart for eaſtern commodities; but the chief trade is now carried to Hindooſtan, from whence it receives cotton goods in return for gold duſt, ſapanwood, betel-nut, patch-leaf or coſtus Indicus, pepper, ſulphur, camphor, and benzoin: by European veſſels, the inhabitants receive opium, iron, and ſome other articles. *Long.* 95. 46. E. *Lat.* 5. 22. N.

*Acheen-Head*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 26. N.

*Achel*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 40 miles E. Seringapatam.

*Achere le Marche*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles NNW. Neuville aux Bois.

*Acheux*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 14 miles NE. Amiens.

*Achiachica*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala. 70 miles N. Puebla de los Angelos.

*Achilbeg*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, a little to the ſouth of Achill. *Long.* 9. 48. W. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

*Achil-head*, a cape or promontory on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Achill. *Long.* 10. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

*Achill*, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, of a triangular form, and about 30 miles in circumference. It belongs to the county of Mayo, from which, to the ſouth, it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. 33 miles SW. Killalla. *Long.* 9. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

*Achiris*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 24 miles S. Cinaloa.

*Achira*, a town of Mogoliſtan, on the frontiers of China, where Timur Bec built a fortreſs in 1396.

*Achita*, a city of Japan, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Niphon. *Long.* 131. 38. E. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

*Achleuthen*, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria, on the Danube. 10 miles ESE. Ens.

*Achmim*, or *Ekmim*, or *Echmim*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, about a mile from the river, on a ſmall eminence, which ſeems to be artificial. A canal of water, when the river is high, paſſes round moſt part of the town. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarſe cottons When Dr. Pocock was there, it was the reſidence of the Prince of Achmim, who has the title of Emir, or prince of the country, and acted as Sheik. It is like the other Arab towns, except that the ſtreets are wider; the quoins of the houſes are built of burnt brick, but the other parts of brick dried in the ſun. Here was a convent of the Franciſcan miſſionaries. There were about 2000 Chriſtians in and about the town, 200 of whom were converts to the church of Rome. There is a large room in the convent, where as many of their people as pleaſe may come every night, and one of the fathers is obliged to attend, to diſcourſe with them, and to anſwer any queſtions they aſk. The miſſionaries came here firſt in the character of phyſicians, and were received by the princes of the country into their palaces. Among the ſmall remains of antiquity about the town, Dr. Pocock found to the north ſome ruins of an ancient temple, of which little remains, except four large ſtones that lie near a hollow ground, from whence probably they dug the ſtones for the building. On one of theſe is a very extraordinary ſculpture, which has been painted, and from which the

Doctor concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the ſun. Within ſome ornaments there are four circles; in the inner circle is a figure probably repreſenting that luminary. About 100 yards higher to the north-eaſt is another great ruin, the ſtones of which are extremely large. One of theſe edifices might have been dedicated to Pan, and the other to the Sun; and probably there might have been a third dedicated to Perſeus. Several red granite pillars ſtand in a ſquare of the town, where, perhaps, ſome other ancient building ſtood; and in a moſque were many pillars of granite and other marble. About two miles from Achmim is an uninhabited convent, called Derma doud, which Dr. Pocock calls the moſt diſmal retirement he ever ſaw, and on the oppoſite ſide of the Nile. The Doctor ſuppoſes this to be the ancient Panopolis. 200 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 55. E. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

*Achonry*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles WSW. Sligo. It gives name to a biſhopric, which extends about 30 miles ſquare, and contains 27 pariſhes in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

*Achstede*, or *Akstede*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen. 6 miles N. Bremen.

*Achstetten*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 6 miles NW. Augſburg.

*Achtiar*, ſee *Sebaſtopolis*.

*Achtirka*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov. 40 miles WSW. Charkov.

*Achtuba*, a river of Ruſſia, which takes its courſe from the Volga, about 12 miles above the town of Tzaritzin, and runs parallel with that river to Kraſnoijar; near which place it joins it again, and runs with it into the Caſpian ſea.

*Aciar*, a town of Little Bukharia, in the province of Acſu. 35 miles SW. Acſu.

*Ackchova*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 5 miles Scala Nova.

*Ackelhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SW. Ochſenfurt.

*Acklins Keys*, two ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, near the ſouthern extremity of Crooked Iſland. *Long.* 74. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

*Ackmim*, ſee *Achmim*.

*Acken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. 6 miles NW. Deſſau, and 22 SSE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 9 E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

*Acken*, ſee *Aix la Chapelle*.

*Ackeo*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Birma, on the Irawaddy. 96 miles NNW. Rangon.

*Acklington*, a townſhip of England, in Northumberland. 8 miles N. Morpeth.

*Ackworth*, a townſhip of England, in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with 1432 inhabitants. 8 miles S. Wakefield.

*Acmetli*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan. 6 miles N. Baku.

*Aco*, a town of Peru, in the province of Guanuco.

*Acoba*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 4 miles S. Leiria.

*Acoda*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, near Cape Three-Points.

*Acolhuacan*, an ancient kingdom of Mexico, of which Tezuco was the capital, now a part of Mexico-Proper.

*Acolastre*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 5 miles above Nevers.

*Acolin*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 6 miles below Decize.

*Acoma*, or *St. Eſtevan de Acoma*, a town of New-Mexico, ſituated on a mountain, firſt diſcovered by Don Juan d'Onate in 1599, when he was kindly received by the inhabitants; but ſome time afterwards, ſending his nephew with a detachment to demand ſome ſupplies which had been promiſed, they fell on them, killed the nephew, and 6 of his men. In revenge Don Juan deſtroyed the town.

*Aconcagua*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 33. S.

*Aconcagua*, a village or town of Chili, in South-America, which gives name to a juriſdiction; in a fertile country, ſituated at the foot of the Cordeliers, on a river of the ſame name. 72 miles ENE. Valparayſo.

*Açopas*, or *Aſoupas*, a town of Perſia, in the road from Schiras to Iſpahan. 60 miles N. Schiras.

*Açores*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles NE. Guarda.

*Açores*, ſee *Azores*.

*Acory*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra. 18 miles S. Kooch.

*Acos*, a town of South-America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima. 15 miles SE. Xauxa.

*Acostambe*, a town of Peru. 30 miles N. Guancavelica.

*Acqua*, a town of Etruria, celebrated for its baths. 15 miles E. Leghorn.

*Acquadagna*, a town of the dutchy of Urbino. 14 miles S. Urbino.

*Acqua de Corſari*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Acqua della Fico*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra. 15 miles W. Squillace.

*Acqua Negra*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 2 miles NNE. Caneto.

*Acqua Negra*, a town of Italy, in the department of the upper Po, near the conflux of the Adda and the Po. 3 miles W. Cremona.

*Acqua Sparta*, a town of the Popedom, in Umbria. 10 miles W. Spoleto.

*Acqua Viva*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 8 miles NNW. Rome.

*Acqua Viva*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 9 miles SSE. Bitetto.

*Acqua Viva*, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 19 miles W. Molise.

*Acqua Viva*, a town of the marquisate of Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a small river which runs into the gulf of Venice. 10 miles NE. Ascoli.

*Acquanite*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Acquapendente*, a town of the Popedom, in the territory of Orvieto; the see of a bishop; situated on an eminence, near the river Paglia. 9 miles W. Orvieto, and 55 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

*Acquara*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 13 miles SW. Cangiano.

*Acquaria*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro; situated on a mountain near the river Panaro, celebrated for its medicinal waters. 18 miles. SW. Modena.

*Acqui*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro, lately Monferrat, situated on the north bank of the Bormia; it is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Milan; and is celebrated for its hot baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746. On August 13th, 1799, the Austrians were driven from this town by the French; and the 3d of November following the French in their turn were dislodged by the Austrians, with the loss of 300 men taken prisoners, and a great number killed and wounded. 17 miles SSW. Alexandria, and 44 SE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

*Acqs*, see *Ax*.

*Acra*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 16 miles NE. Condapilly.

*Acra*, a country of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, S. of Aquambo, to which it is subject.

*Acra*, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, where several European states have forts and factories. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

*Acra*, or *Megarish Uzzier*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 60 miles N. Hajar.

*Acraga*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Girgenti.

*Acre*, or *St. John d' Acre*, a seaport town of Palestine, situated at the north angle of a bay which extends in a semi-circle of 9 miles, as far as the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. The ancient name was *Ake*, or *Accoby;* the Greeks call it *Ptolemais*. Josephus, in the 10th chapter of his 11th book, describes the situation of this city: "It stands on the seashore, in a large plain, bounded on the south by Mount Carmel, on the east by the mountains of Galilee, and on the north by another mountain called the Ladder of Tyre. According to every appearance it belonged to the tribe of Asher: but nothing gives us reason to suppose that it ever was in the hands of the Israelites." The same historian adds, "that it was in the possession of Demetrius, the son of Seleucus; but by treachery it afterwards fell into the hands of Antiochus Epiphanes. Being besieged some time by Alexander king of the Hebrews, it was taken by that prince, and ceded to Ptolemy, from whom it passed to Cleopatra his mother. It acquired the name of Ptolemäis under the kings of Egypt, by whom it was governed. The Persians, under whose dominion it was for some time, made it a barrier against the attacks of the Egyptians." We learn from different medals that Ptolemäis was also a Roman colony. The Saracens rendered themselves masters of it, and called it *Acca*, from one of its first names; but after having retained it till 1104, they were driven from it by the Christians, from whom it was taken by Saladin sultan of Egypt, in 1187. The Christians recovered it in 1191, after a siege of three years. Dating from this epocha, it was for the space of a century possessed and governed at the same time by nineteen sovereigns; who were, Henry king of Jerusalem, the king of Naples and Sicily, the Prince of Antioch, the Count of Jaffa, the Count of Tripoli, the Prince of Galilee, the Pope's Legate, the Prince of Tarentum, the King of Armenia, the Duke of Athens, the generals of the armies of Florence, Pisa, England, and Genoa; and lastly, by the Grand Masters of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem, the Templars, the Teutonic Knights, and those of St. Lazarus; each of whom enjoyed an absolute and independent authority in their different quarters. This diversity of governors occasioned, by long divisions, its irreparable fall in 1291. When it once got into the hands of the infidels, it was sacked and demolished, never more to rise from its ruins. We read in the Maccabees, that the people of this city murdered, by the treachery of Tryphon, Jonathan the brother of Judas Maccabeus, with 20,000 men. Vespasian and Titus resided here for some time, to make preparations for carrying on the siege of Jerusalem. In the twelfth century a general council was held here, to deliberate respecting the siege of Damascus. Acre was visited also by the Apostles, and particularly by St. Paul, who preached Christianity in it. At the time when Christianity prevailed in this city, it had a bishop, who was suffragan of Tyre. Acre remained, long after its ruin, in a miserable and deserted condition. Faccardin prince of the Druses, whose arms conquered all Syria, in the

17th century, attempted to erect ſome edifices in it, and to render it more habitable: but it is to be regretted that he in ſome meaſure deſtroyed the harbour, by filling it up with the rubbiſh of the ancient houſes. His intention was, to prevent the Grand Seignor's galleys from approaching it. It may be eaſily ſeen from the veſtiges of this port, now become very narrow, that it muſt have been very commodious, and well ſheltered from the weſtern winds by a thick wall in the form of a mole, of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen. It cannot be entered but by boats, or very ſmall barks. After the fall of Faccardin, the city of Acre came under the power of the Ottomans, who every year ſent thither a governor choſen by the pacha of Saide. But his power did not extend much beyond the city, becauſe the neighbourhood was inhabited by Bedouin Arabs, a plundering people, who did not even ſpare the Ottomans themſelves. In the middle of the 18th century, Daher Omar, grown powerful by the aſſiſtance of Arab forces, demanded of the pacha of Saide the perpetual command of the city and all Galilee. As the pacha had no power to grant his requeſt, he informed the Porte, which thought proper to comply with all Daher's commands: had it oppoſed them, it would have run a great riſque of loſing even the *myr*, or annual tribute, which the governor promiſed to continue. Daher, who well knew how much dependence was to be placed on the condeſcenſion of the Porte, immediately repaired the walls and the citadel in the beſt manner he was able. Nothing is now to be ſeen of this ancient city but the ſhapeleſs remains of monuments erected in it by the Chriſtians. In the weſtern part are found ſome ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Andrew. The biſhop's palace was contiguous to this church; and the governor cauſed a new one to be erected on its foundation. In order to fill up ſome ſubterraneous parts, he ordered a great number of marble ſtatues and buſts, repreſenting different ſaints, to be thrown into them. At a little diſtance thence, may be ſeen the remains of the harbour for galleys, and thoſe of the arſenal. In the ſame ſpot there was alſo a conſiderable building, at preſent almoſt deſtroyed, which the Knight-Templars uſed as an hoſpital: and called the *iron caſtle*, becauſe it it had been daubed over, on the ſide of the ſea, with a compoſition made from the droſs of that metal. The palace of the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, with the whole extent of the hoſpital, ſerves for a habitation to the chief of Acre. In the northern part of this ſquare, and near to the gate of Nazareth, are the ruins of the church and monaſtery of St. Clara. It was in this memorable aſylum that ſome virtuous virgins mutilated their viſages, when the city was ſacked and taken, to ſecure themſelves from the brutality of the barbarians; who, finding them only objects of horror, butchered them without mercy. What remains habitable of this edifice ſerves as a kind of barrack for a party of ſoldiers. The few places of religious worſhip to be found in Acre at preſent are of a modern date. There are three moſques, two churches for the Roman Catholics, one for the Greek Catholics, another for the Maronites, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The ſtreets of Acre are all ſo narrow, that when a camel paſſes along the broadeſt of them, it is impoſſible for any other animal to paſs at the ſame time. Cut ſtones only, and not bricks, are employed for conſtructing the houſes. The roofs are made flat, in the form of terraces, upon which the inhabitants walk. In the city there are two bazars, or markets, always well ſupplied; one contains proviſions of every kind, and the other is furniſhed with an aſſortment of cloths and ſtuffs. In the ſame ſpot there are alſo two public baths, ornamented with marble, and pretty well conſtructed; there are here likewiſe ſeveral coffee-houſes, which give it a lively and agreeable appearance. The new city is diſtant only one mile from the ancient walls; but it will take more than an hour to travel over the ground which they incloſe. It may ſtill be perceived that the firſt Acre was originally ſurrounded by a triple fortification, ſeparated by two ditches, one of which without, and the other within, received the waters of the ſea. As they were cut out of the rock, ſome parts of them are ſtill entire. At certain diſtances the walls were flanked with towers. After the death of Daher Omar, the pacha of Saide removed the ſeat of his government to Acre; ſo that it is now called indifferently the pachalic of Acre, or the pachalic of Saide. The port of Acre is one of the beſt ſituated on the coaſt, as it is ſheltered from the north and north-weſt winds by the town itſelf; but is greatly choaked up ſince the time of Faccardin, who contented himſelf with making a landing-place for boats. The fortifications, though more frequently repaired than any other in all Syria, are of no importance; there are only a few wretched low towers near the port, on which cannon are mounted, but the rufty iron pieces are ſo bad, that ſome of them burſt every time they are fired. Its defence on the land ſide is only a mere garden-wall without any ditch. This country is a naked plain, longer than that of Sur, but not ſo wide; it is ſurrounded by ſmall mountains, which make an angle at Cape Blanco, and extend as far as Carmel. The unevenneſs of the country cauſes the winter rains to ſettle in the low lands, and form lakes which are unwholeſome in ſummer

from their infectious vapours. In other reſpects the ſoil is fertile, and both corn and cotton are cultivated with the greateſt ſucceſs. Theſe articles form the baſis of the commerce of Acre, which is becoming more flouriſhing every day. Of late the pacha, by an abuſe common throughout all the Turkiſh empire, has monopoliſed all the trade in his own hands: no cotton can be ſold but to him, and from him every purchaſe muſt be made; in vain have the European merchants claimed the privileges granted them by the ſultan; the pacha replied that he was the ſultan in his country, and continued the monopoly. Theſe merchants in general are French, and have ſix houſes in Acre, with a conſul; an Imperial agent too is lately ſettled there, and a few years ſince a reſident for Ruſſia. That part of the bay of Acre, in which ſhips anchor with the greateſt ſecurity, lies at the north of Mount Carmel. The bottom is good holding-ground, and does not chafe the cables; but this harbour is open to the north-weſt wind, which blows violently all along the coaſt. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake, and the year following 5000 perſons, near one-third of the inhabitants, were carried off by the plague. In May 1799, the French, under the conduct of Buonaparte, laid ſiege to this place; but the Turks being aſſiſted by a ſmall party of Engliſh under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, the French were repulſed with great loſs, and compelled to retreat. 24 miles S. Tyre, and 45. N. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 35. 9. E. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

*Acri*, a town of Naples, in the Calabria Citra. 5 miles E. Biſignano.

*Acri*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

*Acrington*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3077, of whom 1600 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles E. Blackburn.

*Acriſtia*, a town of Sicily. 36 miles WNW. Mazara.

*Acron*, or *Akron*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, not extenſive, but fertile, and abounding in game. It is divided into two ſtates; one an ariſtocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but each independent of the other. The Dutch have a fort with two batteries in a town called *Apam*, or *Apang*. The ſituation is advantageous for trade.

*Acroteri*, a town of the iſland of Santorin. 1 mile WSW. Scaro. *Long.* 25. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

*Acs*, ſee *Ax*.

*Acſica*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Cabul. 50 miles S. Cabul.

*Acſu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a ſmall river which runs into the Sakaria. 20 miles E. Iſnik.

*Acſu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles SE. Burſa, and 35 SW. Iſnik.

*Acſu*, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province of Little Bukharia, taken by the troops of Timur Bec in 1408. 108 miles E. Caſhgar. *Long.* 75. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

*Acta*, a town of Syria. 30 miles SE. Aleppo.

*Actam*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 120 miles N. Tabris.

*Actas*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. 60 miles NE. Tourfan, and 130 NW. Hami.

*Acton*, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, near which are ſome medicinal ſprings, that in the middle of the 18th century were in conſiderable repute. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1425. 5 miles WNW. London.

*Acton-Burnell*, a village of England, in Shropſhire. Here are the remains of a caſtle in which a parliament was held in 1283, under Edward I. The population 272. 7 miles S. Shrewſbury.

*Acul*, a ſmall ſea-port on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, named by Columbus the harbour of St. Thomas. This place the Engliſh took by ſtorm in Feb. 1794. 8 miles SSW. Cape Français.

*Acul L'*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo. 10 miles SW. Les Cayes.

*Aculma*, a town of Mexico. 30 miles N. Mexico.

*Acumuli*, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on the weſt ſide of the Tronto. 17 miles NW. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

*Acy*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 3 miles SE. Soiſſons.

*Ada*, a town of Circaſſia. 15 m. N. Anapa.

*Ada*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, about 3 miles from the river Sakaria, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan, chiefly inhabited by Armenians. 40 miles W. Angura.

*Adaes*, or *Adaeſſes*, a Spaniſh ſettlement in New-Mexico, not far from the borders of Louiſiana, containing about 60 mean houſes. It is ſituated on an eminence, and defended with palliſadoes. 450 m. NW. New Orleans. *Long.* 93. 45. W. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

*Adagueſca*, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Aragon, on the Vero. 12 m. NW. Balbaſtro.

*Adaja*, a river of Spain, that runs into the Duero between Simancas and Tordeſillas.

*Adak*, one of the Fox Iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

*Adalangur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Agra. 12 miles S. Agra.

*Adalguez*, or *Adalgeous*, a town of Curdiſtan, on the north coaſt of the lake of Van. 15 miles E. Aklat.

*Adalia*, a diſtrict of Egypt, where only

one houſe is found, in which a bey with a few ſoldiers collects the tribute to be ſent to the pacha. 2 miles NE. Cairo.

*Adam*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia. 10 miles NNW. Galatz. *Long.* 27. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

*Adam's-Bridge*, a ledge of rocks extending about 30 miles, between the north coaſt of Ceylon and the coaſt of Coromandel.

*Adam's Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Pamptico Sound. *Long.* 76. 53. W. *Lat* 34. 55. N.

*Adam's-Peak*, a mountain in the iſland of Ceylon; ſo called by Europeans, and by the natives Hamalel; about 60 miles from the coaſt, and viſible by veſſels at ſea about as far from the land. The Gentoos often viſit it as pilgrims, being perſuaded that the place is holy. 32 miles S. Candi. *Long.* 80. 43. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

*Adamancotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 5 miles SW. Darampoory, 20 S. Salem.

*Adamas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 18 miles NE. Cordova.

*Adamsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles E. Lippehne.

*Adana*, a ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a government in that part known by the name of *Aladulia*, ſituate on the river Seihoun, near the paſs of Mount Taurus, formerly known by the title of *Pylæ Ciliciæ;* it is defended by a caſtle on a rock, and is the reſidence of a pacha. The inhabitants are compoſed of Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews; and the town lying not above 10 or 12 miles from the ſea, is much reſorted to from other towns for the purchaſe of wine, corn, and fruits. In winter the air is healthy, but towards April it becomes unwholeſome, when ſuch inhabitants as can, retire more inland. 170 miles SSW. Sivas, and 150 SE. Cogni. *Long.* 35. 6. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Adana*, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean a little below the town of Adana. This river is alſo called *Sihon*. Its mouth is in *Long.* 35. 17. E. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

*Adarcand*, or *Aderkand*, a town of Great-Bukharia. 40 miles SW. Kogend.

*Adaſa*, a town of Abyſſinia. 70 miles S. Gondar.

*Adat*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 30 miles N. Nambu.

*Adaveed*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 10 miles W. Combam.

*Adaumpour*, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Burdwan. 36 miles SSE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 18. E. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

*Adayes*, ſee *Adaes*.

*Adbororw*, a town of Paleſtine, near Saphet.

*Adda*, a river which riſes in the Mount Braulis, in the country of the Griſons, and runs into the Po near Cremona.

*Adda and Oglio*, a department of Italy, formed of part of the Bergamaſco. It contains 169,110 inhabitants, who elect 12 repreſentatives.

*Addar*, a fort of Bengal, in the circar of Nagpour. 24 miles NW. Doeſa.

*Adder Water*, a river of Scotland, formed by two branches called the Black and White Adder. The former of theſe ſtreams riſes in Berwickſhire, about 10 miles W. Greenlaw; the latter in the ſouth part of Haddingtonſhire; about 9 miles E. Dunſe theſe ſtreams unite to form the Adder, which, after an eaſterly courſe of 10 miles, falls into the Tweed 2 miles above Berwick.

*Addingham*, a townſhip of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, on the Wharf. In 1801, the population was 1157, of theſe 488 were employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles S. Skipton.

*Addiſon*, a county of Vermont, in the United States of America.

*Adebian*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh. 25 miles SSW. Kaliſh.

*Adebuil*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, on the lake of Sempach. 7 miles NW. Lucerne.

*Adeca*, a town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Teneriffe.

*Adeenagur*, or *Aſhenagur*, a town of Aſia, in the Cabulſtan, on the left bank of the river Kameh. 50 miles ESE. Cabul, and 75 NE. Ghizni. *Long.* 69. 35. E. *Lat.* 34, 15. N.

*Adeenapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore. 56 miles NE. Lahore. *Long.* 74. 48. E. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

*Adegem*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 15 miles E. Bruges.

*Adel*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Ajan. The inhabitants are white, but they become gradually browner towards the ſouth. There are among them a great many negroes, and in the back part of the country Bedouin Arabs, all Mahometans, mortal enemies of the Abyſſinians, and intereſted in being ſo, becauſe they enrich themſelves by the plunder they take from them. They are no leſs hoſtile to the Europeans, againſt whom they carefully ſhut every entrance into Abyſſinia, from a dread that this harraſſed empire might call in foreigners to defend it from their incurſions. The King of Adel is under the protection of the Grand Seignor, but without being tributary. His kingdom, which was formerly extenſive, contains ſeveral cities; and it is ſaid to have been founded by an Abyſſinian prince of the royal blood, who eſcaped from the priſon in which he was confined. To maintain his power, he became a Mahometan. Being an apoſtate and perſecuted, he had two motives for entertaining a motral hatred to his countrymen; which, being tranſmitted to his deſcendants, is the more formidable, as it is advantageous to them. The country ex-

tends about 600 miles in length; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auça-Gurella, and Barbera. The chief traffic consists in gold-dust, ivory, frankincense, and slaves.

*Adelberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg. 6 miles SE. Schorndorff. 5 N. Goppingen.

*Adelberg*, or *Adelsperg*, a town of Germany, in Lower-Carniola, situated on a mountain, near the river Alben. 12 miles ENE. Trieste.

*Adelfors*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

*Adelsdorf*, a town of Germany, in principality of Culmbach. 2 m. SE. Markt Erlbach.

*Adelforf*, a town of Bavaria. 7 miles SW. Forcheim.

*Adelgiaus*, see *Adalguez*.

*Adelsof*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. *Long.* 14. 29. E. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

*Adelmansfelden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 6 miles W. Elwangen.

*Adelnau*, or *Odelno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish. 20 miles SW. Kalish. *Long.* 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Adelphi*, or *Fratelli*, four small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 miles ESE. Scopelo. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

*Aden*, a small state of Arabia Felix, bounded on the south by the Indian ocean, on the west and north by the dominions of the Imam, and on the east by the country of Jafa. It was formerly subject to the Imam, but from the year 1730, it has been governed by an independent scheich.

*Aden*, a seaport of Arabia, and capital of a lordship, in the country of Yemen; with a good harbour on the Arabian sea, but little commerce. It is situated at the foot of a barren mountain, and strongly fortified: near it is a lofty rock, steep and difficult of access. The inhabitants are supplied with provisions from the adjacent country, and from the coast of Africa. *Long.* 45. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

*Adenore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles S. Volconda.

*Adenda*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Temsena.

*Aderampar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 35 miles NE. Porcah.

*Aderborgt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and dutchy of Pomerania. 9 miles NW. Stettin.

*Adercan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 60 miles NE. Laar.

*Aderkan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 135 miles S. Schiras.

*Aderkand*, see *Adarcand*.

*Aderno*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, situated at the foot of Mount Etna. It was anciently called *Adranum*, and built, it is said, by the elder Dionysius. In the city was a temple dedicated to Adranus, the tutelar god of the Siculi; whither natives and foreigners flocked at stated times to make their offerings, and implore the protection of the deity. Ælian tells us that a thousand mastiff dogs were constantly kept here, which would fawn on benefactors to the temple; conduct drunken persons home in the night; but fall on thieves, and tear them in pieces. 17 miles WNW. Catania.

*Aderstleben*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt. 16 m. SE. Halberstadt.

*Adervan*, a mountain of Persia. 60 miles NE. Suster.

*Adeypour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mewat country. 35 miles W. Cotputly.

*Adgadna*, a town on the island of Guan, one of the Mariana isles, in the Pacific Ocean.

*Adgigunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles SW. Lucknow.

*Adhergat*, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia.

*Adjamali*, a town of Imiretta. 35 miles SSW. Cotatis.

*Adjazzo*, see *Ajazzo*.

*Adje-dee*, a river of Africa, which rises in the southern part of the country of Algiers, and after a course of 250 miles, generally east, runs into the lake Melgig, in Biledulgerid.

*Adjerud*, or *Adjeroute*, or *Ajerud*, a fortress or square castle of Egypt, in which is a garrison of Turkish soldiers, on the site of the ancient Heroopolis; part of the road leading from Adjerud is in a hollow way which some have thought to be the canal of Trajan. 10 miles N. Suez.

*Adige*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps; passes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, Verona, and runs into the Adriatic sea 24 miles S. Venice. This river was known to the ancients by the name of *Athesis*; the Germans call it *Etsch*.

*Adigetto*, a river which branches off from the Adige in the Polesino de Rovigo, and, passing the town of Rovigo, joins the main river about 10 miles below.

*Adji*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Bahar, joins the Jellinghy, about 10 miles west of Kishenagur in Bengal, and with it forms the Hoogly.

*Adiguar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles W. Beder.

*Adinsik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 9 miles SE. Artaki.

*Adjodin*, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Moultan, on the Setledge. 115 miles E. Moultan, 90 S. Lahore. *Long.* 73. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 21. N.

*Adirbeitzan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Georgia, on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the south by the provinces of Ghilan and Irak, and on the west by Armenia. The chief towns are Tabris and Schamache. This constitutes a part of the ancient Media.

*Adisalam*, a town of Abyssinia. 135 miles SSW. Gondar.

*Adjunte*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles WNW. Jaffierabad.

*Adliga*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 2 miles S. Damietta.

*Adliſberg*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne. 13 miles W. Lucerne.

*Adliſwil*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. 4 miles S. Zurich.

*Adlwang*, a town of Auſtria. 9 miles SW. Steyr.

*Admiral's Cove*, a creek in the bay of Formoſa, on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland.

*Admiralty-Bay*, a bay on the north coaſt of Tavai Poenammou, the ſouthernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackſon.

*Admiralty-Iſlands*, a number of ſmall iſlands at the entrance of Admiralty-bay, in New-Zealand, diſcovered by Lieut. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 185. 2. W. *Lat.* 40. 48. S.

*Admiralty-Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Carteret in the year 1767. The inhabitants came off in canoes, and beginning to throw their darts and lances againſt the crew of Capt. Carteret's ſhip, he ordered ſome ſhot to be fired, by which two or three of the Indians were killed. They appear to be the ſame kind of people met with at New-Ireland, of a very dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads powdered. They chew beetle-nut, and go quite naked, except ſome rude ornaments about their legs and arms. Their lances were pointed with a bluiſh flint. One of their canoes was taken, which was 50 feet in length, made out of one tree, with an outrigger; in it were found ſix fiſh, a turtle, ſome yams, a cocoa-nut, and a bag full of a ſmall kind of apple or plumb, of a ſweetiſh taſte and farinaceous ſubſtance. Theſe iſlands ſeemed to be between twenty and thirty in number, with a beautiful appearance. One iſland, along the ſouth ſide of which the veſſel ſailed, was about 54 miles in length from eaſt to weſt. *Long.* of the center 146. 44. E. *Lat.* 2. 18. S.

*Admiralty-Iſland*, a large iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North-America, between King George IIId's Archipelago and the continent: 84 miles in length from north to ſouth, and about 25 miles broad for as much as 50 miles in the center, afterwards leſſening gradually towards each extremity. Mr. Whidbey, one of Captain Vancouver's mates, in his obſervations on this iſland, remarks, that notwithſtanding it ſeemed to be compoſed of a rocky ſubſtance, covered with little ſoil, and that chiefly conſiſting of vegetables in an imperfect ſtate of diſſolution, yet it produced timber, which he conſidered as ſuperior to any before noticed on this ſide of America. He alſo ſtates, that in his two laſt excurſions ſeveral places were ſeen, where the ocean was evidently incroaching very rapidly on the land, and that the low borders extending from the baſe of mountains to the ſea ſide had, at no very remote period of time, produced tall and ſtately timber; as many of their dead trunks were found ſtanding erect, and ſtill rooted faſt in the ground, in different ſtages of decay; thoſe being the moſt perfect that had been the laſt ſubject to the influence of the ſalt water, by which they were ſurrounded on every flood tide. Such has been the incroachment of the ſea on theſe ſhores, that the ſhorter ſtumps in ſome inſtances, at low water mark, were even with or below the ſurface of the ſea. *Long.* 225. 10. to 226. 31. E. *Lat.* 57. 2. to 58. 24. N.

*Admiralty-Inlet*, a deep narrow gulf in the Gulf of New-Georgia, diſcovered by Capt. Vancouver, who in 1792 erected a tent on ſhore for the purpoſe of making ſome aſtronomical obſervations, and repairing the top-ſail yard; and pitched on a ſpot near a village, if it may be ſo dignified, as it appeared the moſt lowly and meaneſt of its kind. The beſt of the huts were poor and miſerable, conſtructed ſomething after the faſhion of a ſoldier's tent, by two croſs ſticks about five feet high, connected at each end by a ridge-pole from one to the other, over ſome of which was thrown a coarſe kind of mat, over others a few looſe branches of trees, ſhrubs, or graſs; none however appeared to be conſtructed for protecting them either againſt the heat of ſummer, or inclemency of the winter. In them were hung up to be cured by the ſmoke of the fire, clams, muſcles, and a few other kinds of fiſh, ſeemingly intended for their winter's ſubſiſtence. The clams perhaps were not all reſerved for that purpoſe, as we frequently ſaw them ſtrung and worn about the neck, which, as inclination directed, were eaten two or three, or a half dozen, at a time. This ſtation did not appear to have been preferred for the purpoſe of fiſhing, as we ſaw few of the people ſo employed; nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the village, which conſiſted of 80 or 100 men, women, and children, were buſily engaged, like ſwine, rooting up a beautiful verdant meadow, in queſt of a ſpecies of wild onion, and two roots, which in appearance and taſte greatly reſembled the ſaranne, particularly the largeſt; the ſize of the ſmalleſt did not much exceed a large pea. Theſe people in their perſons were ill made, and much beſmeared with oil and other paints, particularly with a red ochre, and a ſort of a ſhining chaffy mica, very ponderous, and in colour much reſembling black lead; they likewiſe poſſeſſed ſome ornaments, eſpecially ſuch as were made of copper, the article moſt valued and eſteemed amongſt them. The dogs belonging to this tribe of Indians

were numerous, and much reſemble thoſe of Pomerania, though in general ſomewhat larger. They were all ſhorn as cloſe to the ſkin as ſheep are in England; and ſo compact were the fleeces, that large portions could be lifted up by a corner without cauſing any ſeparation. They were compoſed of a mixture of a coarſe kind of wool with very fine long hair, capable of being ſpun into yarn. This gave Capt. Vancouver reaſon to believe that their woollen clothing might in part be compoſed of this material mixed with a finer kind of wool from ſome other animal, as their garments were all too fine to be manufactured from the coarſe coating of the the dog alone. The abundance of theſe garments amongſt the few people met with indicates the animal, from whence the raw material is procured, to be very common in this neighbourhood; but as they have no one domeſticated excepting the dog, their ſupply of wool for their clothing can only be obtained by hunting the wild creature that produces it; of which no information could be obtained. *Long.* 237. 38. to 237. 48. E. *Lat.* 47. 20. to 48. 12. N.

*Admont*, a town of Germany, in Stiria. 6 miles NE. Rottenmann.

*Admuncotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Barramaul country. 6 miles S. Darempoury.

*Ado*, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, between the Baltic, and the gulf of Bothnia, eaſt of Aland. *Long.* 20. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 19. N.

*Ado*, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coaſt of Finland. *Long.* 22. 31. E. *Lat.* 63. 44. N.

*Adolfurt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 2 m. SW. Ohringen.

*Adolfseck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Idſtein, belonging to the houſe of Naſſau. 8 miles W. Idſtein.

*Adom*, or *Theton*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube. 12 miles S. Offen.

*Adom*, a country of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coaſt, on the river Sama.

*Adoni*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Tungebadra, to the north of the Myſore.

*Adoni*, a town of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a circar in the country of Golconda. 188 miles N. Seringapatam, and 130 SSW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 77. 18. E. *Lat.* 15. 37. N.

*Adonis*, a river in Africa, which riſes in the mountains SW. of Tetuan, and runs into the ſea between Arzilla and Tangier.

*Adorf*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 4 miles S. Oelſnitz. *Long.* 12. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

*Adou*, or *Quaquas*, a country of Africa, on the weſt coaſt, between the rivers Lagos and Sueiro d'Acoſta.

*Adour*, a river of France, which diſcharges itſelf into the Bay of Biſcay at Bayonne.

*Adra*, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, which runs into the Mariza at Adrianople.

*Adra*, a town of Syria. 15 miles NE. Damaſcus.

*Adra*, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Grenada, defended by a ſtrong citadel. 45 miles SE. Grenada. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

*Adra*, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the Mediterranean near the town of Adra.

*Adragno*, a town of Sicily. 20 miles ENE. Mazara.

*Adramiti*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of a bay of the Archipelago, called the gulf of Adramiti. It was anciently a city of Myſia, called *Addramyttium*, and was founded by a colony of Athenians. 70 miles N. Smyrna. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Adrana*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles E. Hamadan.

*Adria*, a town of Italy, in the Poleſin de Rovigo, on the Tartaro. It gives name to the gulf or ſea called the *Adriatic*, and was formerly a place of conſiderable grandeur and conſequence: it is yet the ſee of a biſhop, but much reduced by frequent inundations; and the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen. Adria was taken by Hannibal, when he made his irruption into Italy. 15 miles E. Rovigo. *Long.* 12. 2. E. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

*Adriampatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Tanjore, on the coaſt. 32 miles SE. Tanjore.

*Adrianople*, or *Andrinople*, a city of European Turkey, in Romania; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, under the patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſituated on the river Mariſa. It received its name from the Emperor Adrian, who founded it. In the year 323, a battle was fought near it between the Emperor Conſtantine and Licinius, in which the latter was defeated. Another battle was fought here between the Emperor Valens and the Goths, when the Romans were utterly defeated, with the loſs of two-thirds of the army, and the death of the emperor. In the reign of Conſtantine VIII. it was taken by the Bulgarians; and finally wreſted from the Chriſtians in the year 1360, by Amurath I. 114 miles WNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

*Adrianopoli*, ſee *Argyro Caſtro*.

*Adriatic Sea*, a gulf of the Mediterranean ſea, between Greece and Italy, extending from *Lat.* 40. to 45. 55. N. There are many iſlands in it, and many bays or ſmall gulfs on each coaſt. It is alſo called the Gulf of Venice.

*Adſjar*, a town of Arabia, on the ſouth coaſt of the Perſian gulf, inhabited by the Muſillim, a numerous tribe occupying the

country between Lachſa and Oman. 80 miles SE. El Catif. *Long.* 48. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

*Adventure Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New-Holland, diſcovered in 1773 by Capt. Furneaux, who ſays, "we lay here five days, which time was employed in wooding and watering, which is eaſily got, and overhauling the rigging. We found the country very pleaſant; the ſoil, a black, rich, though thin one. The ſides of the hills covered with large trees, and very thick, growing to a great height before they branch off; they are all of them of the evergreen kind, different from any I ever ſaw; the wood is very brittle, and eaſily ſplit; there is very little variety of ſorts, having ſeen but two; the leaves of one are long and narrow, and the ſeed (of which I got a few) is in the ſhape of a button, and has a very agreeable ſmell. The leaves of the other are like the bay; and it has a ſeed like the white-thorn, with an agreeable ſpicy taſte and ſmell. Out of the trees we cut down for fire-wood there iſſued ſome gum, which the ſurgeon called gum-lac. The trees are moſtly burnt or ſcorched near the ground, occaſioned by the natives ſetting fire to the underwood in the moſt frequented places; and by theſe means they have rendered it eaſy walking. The land birds we ſaw, are a bird like a raven; ſome of the crow kind, black, with the tips of the feathers of the tail and wings white, their bills long and very ſharp; ſome paroquets, and ſeveral kind of ſmall birds. The ſea-fowl are ducks, teal, and the ſheldrake, with a white bird, about the ſize of a large kite, of the eagle kind. As for beaſts, we ſaw but one, which was an opoſſum; but we obſerved the dung of ſome, which we judged to be of the deer kind. The fiſh in the bay are ſcarce; thoſe we caught were moſtly ſharks, dog-fiſh, and a fiſh called by the ſeamen nurſes, like the dog-fiſh, only full of little white ſpots; and ſome fiſh not unlike ſprats. The lagoons, which are brackiſh, abound with trout, and ſeveral other ſorts of fiſh. While we lay here, we ſaw ſeveral ſmokes and large fires about 8 or 10 miles to the north, but did not ſee any of the natives; though they frequently come into this bay, as there were ſeveral wigwams or huts, where we found ſome bags and nets made with graſs, in which I imagine they carry their proviſions and other neceſſaries. In one hut we found the ſtone they ſtrike fire with, and tinder made of bark; alſo a ſpear, which was made ſharp at one end. Theſe things we brought away; leaving in the room of them medals, gun-flints, a few nails, and an old empty barrel with the iron hoops on it. They ſeem to be quite ignorant of every ſort of metal. The boughs, of which their huts are made, are either broken or ſplit, and tied together with graſs in a circular form, the largeſt end ſtuck in the ground, and the ſmaller parts meeting in a point at the top, and covered with fern and bark; ſo poorly done, that they will hardly keep out a ſhower of rain; in the middle is the fire-place, ſurrounded with heaps of muſcle, pearl, ſcallop, and cray-fiſh ſhells; which appeared to be their chief food, though we could not find any of them. They lye on the ground, on dried graſs, round the fire; and they ſeem to have no ſettled habitation, as their houſes ſeem built only for a few days, but wander about in ſmall parties from place to place in ſearch of food, and are actuated by no other motive. We never found more than three or four huts in a place, capable of containing three or four perſons each only; and what is remarkable, we never ſaw the leaſt marks of either canoe or boat, and it is generally thought they have none; being altogether, from what we could judge, a very ignorant and wretched ſet of people, though natives of a country capable of producing every neceſſary of life, and a climate the fineſt in the world. We found not the leaſt ſign of minerals or metals." Mr. Anderſon, ſurgeon to the Reſolution, who was here with Capt. Cook, in the year 1777, ſays, "at the bottom is a beautiful ſandy beach, which ſeems to be wholly formed by the particles waſhed by the ſea from a very fine white ſand-ſtone, that in many places bounds the ſhore. This branch is about two miles long, and is excellently adapted for hauling a ſeine. Behind this is a plain or flat with a brackiſh lake, (running in length parallel with the beach,) where we caught with rods many whitiſh bream, and ſome ſmall trout. The other parts of the country adjoining the bay are quite hilly; and both theſe and the flat are an entire foreſt of very tall trees, almoſt impaſſable through ſhrubs and fallen trees; except on the ſides of the hills, where the trees are thinner. In the vallies between the hills the water draining down from their ſides forms ſome brooks, ſufficient indeed to ſupply us with water, but by no means of that ſize we might expect in ſo extenſive a country. Upon the whole, it has many marks of being naturally very dry. The heat too is great, and it was remarked, that birds were ſeldom killed an hour or two, before they were covered with ſmall maggots. No mineral bodies, nor indeed ſtones of any other ſort but the white ſand-ſtone already mentioned, were obſerved: amongſt the vegetable productions, there is not one we could find which afforded the ſmalleſt ſubſiſtence for man. The only quadruped we got was a ſort of opoſſum, about twice the ſize of a large rat. The kangaroo alſo, doubtleſs, inhabits here, as the natives we met had ſome pieces of their ſkins; and we alſo ſaw many animals run through the

thickets, which from their ſize could be no other. There are ſeveral ſorts of birds, but all ſo ſcarce and ſhy, that they are evidently much harraſſed by the natives: the principal ſorts are large brown hawks or eagles; crows, yellowiſh paroquets, and large pigeons. Some large black ſnakes were ſeen in the woods; and we killed a large, hitherto unknown, lizard, fifteen inches long and ſix round, elegantly clouded with black and yellow, beſides a ſmall ſort of a brown gilded colour above, and ruſty below. The ſea affords a much greater plenty, and at leaſt as much variety, as the land. Inſects, though not numerous, are here in conſiderable variety. Amongſt them are graſshoppers, butterflies, and ſeveral ſorts of ſmall moths, finely variegated. There are two ſorts of dragon-flies, gad-flies, camel-flies; ſeveral ſorts of ſpiders, and ſome ſcorpions; but the laſt are rather rare. The moſt troubleſome, though not very numerous, tribes of inſects are the muſquitoes; and a large black ant, the pain of whoſe bite is intolerable during the ſhort time it laſts. The muſquitoes, alſo, make up the deficiency of their number by the ſeverity of their venomous proboſcis." *Long.* 147. 29. E. *Lat.* 43. 21. S.

*Adventure Iſland*, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 18 W. *Lat.* 17. 5. S.

*Adummim*, a village of Paleſtine, in the road from Jeruſalem to Jericho; anciently a town belonging to the tribe of Judah. Mr. Mariti calls it a place favourable to robbers, where many travellers have loſt their lives. Near it are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a large kan, or inn, built of cut ſtone. It is called the Samaritan kan; becauſe it is believed that the Samaritan carried hither the unhappy man who had been wounded. In memory of this noble action, a ſmall chapel was formerly erected near it, at which pious travellers were accuſtomed to ſtop and pray.

*Adur*, a river in England, which riſes in the weald of Suſſex, paſſes Steyning, &c. and runs into the ſea at New-Shoreham.

*Aduvieh*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 5 miles S. Cairo.

*Adzel*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. 20 miles SW. Dorpat.

*Adzaneta*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſituated on a mountain which extends to the frontiers of Arragon. 25 miles SW. Peniſcola.

*Adzud*, or *Atſchud*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 9 miles WSW. Birlat. *Long.* 26. 49. E. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

*Adzul*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Jalonitza, a little before it joins the Danube. 5 miles E. Jalonitza, and 6 NW. Kirſova.

*Aedholzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths. 4 miles S. Traunſtein.

*Aega*, ſee *Ega*.

*Aegean Sea*, now generally called the Archipelago.

*Aelen*, ſee *Aigle*.

*Aelſt*, ſee *Alſt*.

*Aerding*, or *Erding*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 14 miles S. Landſhut, and 17. NE. Munich. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

*Aeſchach*, or *Eſchach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. In 948, when the Duke of Swabia laid waſte Lindau, this place ſuffered greatly. 3 miles N. Lindau.

*Aeſchy*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 6 miles SE. Spietz.

*Aeth*, ſee *Ath*.

*Aethſting*, a town of Mainland, the principal Shetland iſland. 11 m. NW. Kirkwall.

*Aexſkaia*, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, ſituated on the Irtiſch. 60 miles NW. Tara.

*Afdim*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, otherwiſe called *Aitimo*, or *Audimo*. This was one of the four cities built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, in honour of his ſiſter Arſinöe. 16 miles SW. Baffa.

*Affang*, a town of Germany, in Auſtria. 9 miles W. Steyr.

*Affar*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 60 miles E. Loheia.

*Affarli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania on the Mariza. 45 miles SE. Philipopoli.

*Affeln*, a town of the dutchy of Weſtphalia. 30 miles WSW. Brilon.

*Affleck's Canal*, (ſo called out of compliment to Admiral Affleck,) an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth coaſt of an iſland which is ſituated to the north-weſt of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* (of the entrance) 226. 19. E. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

*Afflenk*, a town of Germany, in Stiria. 6 miles N. Pruck.

*Affnoo*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 120 miles NE. Tombuctoo.

*Affow*, a town of Africa, in the country of Yaffon. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Afganiſtan*, a name given to the mountainous country between Perſia and the Indus. The people deduce their origin from Afghan, a ſon of Japhet. They were formerly divided into two principal tribes, one of which lived in the mountains, under the general name of Afghan; and the other on the plains to the ſouthward, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Balouche. In the reign of Iſmael Samani, towards the end of the 9th century, a numerous colony of Afghans having quitted the country of Kandahar, a third tribe was formed in Haſarai, the eaſtern part of Herat. The latter took the name of Abdollees; and ſoon after embraced the Mahomedan religion, which they communicated to the reſt of their nation, who, like themſelves, had till that time profeſſed the Magian religion. In the beginning of the

eleventh century, the tribe of Cligi, the moſt numerous and powerful of the three, was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the celebrated Mahomed, founder of the dynaſty of the Gaznavids. This prince had eſtabliſhed the ſeat of his empire at Ghizni, in order to be nearer the Indies, which he intended to conquer; but having been obliged, in one of his ſucceſsful campaigns, to return ſuddenly to his capital, he took only a ſmall body of troops with him, and ordered the reſt to follow by ſlow marches. His army was returning in ſeparate detachments, loaded with the ſpoil of the nations they had ſubdued, when the temptation of booty raiſed him new enemies. The Cligis, knowing that his troops muſt paſs through their mountains, waited for them in the defiles, and ſucceſsfully defeated ſeveral different bodies of Mahomed's army. Theſe Afghans, however, were no ſtrangers to the valour and power of the prince whom they had thus offended; but as the winter was near, they concluded he would not attempt to revenge himſelf till towards the ſpring, when they determined to retire into that part of their mountains which was leaſt acceſſible; and if the enemy could reach them there, they ſhould at leaſt be able to oppoſe him the better. This reaſoning was plauſible enough, but Mahomed eluded the difficulty; for he no ſooner received the news of the defeat of his army, than he aſſembled the beſt of his troops, and notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon, he entered the country of Candahar with ſuch expedition, that the news of his march had not reached the enemy. The Cligis, having been compelled by the ſeverity of the winter, their mountains being extremely cold, had deſcended into the plains, where they divided their plunder; Mahomed attacked them briſkly on every ſide, and made ſo terrible a ſlaughter, that their whole race was nearly extirpated. The country was at length re-peopled by a ſmall number of families who had made their eſcape into the mountains: but it was ſo thinly inhabited for ſome ages, that ſcarce any mention was made of theſe people under the following dynaſty; and it was not till the reign of Timur Bec, that they appeared as numerous and formidable as they did before their memorable defeat. The Abdollees, having quitted the country of Candahar 200 years before, were not involved in the ſame calamity. Being free from any foreign yoke, they were yet governed by their own laws, till towards the beginning of the 17th century, when the Ubeck Tartars having made an irruption into the province of Herat, this tribe, though amounting to 30,000 families, was obliged to have recourſe to Abbas, who then ſat on the throne of Perſia. This prince, ſurnamed the Great, took them under his protection, and marching with his troops againſt the uſurpers, compelled them to retire. Whether owing to gratitude or neceſſity, the Abdollees, till then independent, became tributary to their deliverer; and the only condition they inſiſted on was, that the government of their country ſhould be conferred on none but an Abdollee, choſen from among their chief men. Candahar was then under the protection of the Mogul. Abbas the Great having given ſome umbrage to the ſons of Myrza Boyram, governor of the province, theſe young lords entered into a ſecret treaty with Akbar emperor of Hindooſtan, and ſubmitting to his government, opened their gates to a body of 5000 horſe, which this monarch ſent to their aſſiſtance. Akbar kept poſſeſſion of this province during his life; but upon the ſucceſſion of his ſon Jehanghir, Shah Abbas returned thither with an army of 30,000 men, and notwithſtanding the moſt vigorous reſiſtance he made himſelf maſter of the capital, the government of which he committed to one of his generals. The Cligis followed the fate of their country; and the Abdollees having ſubmitted, the whole nation was united once more under the dominion of Perſia. In this ſituation things continued for many years, till Ali Merdan Khan having by his immenſe riches excited the jealouſy and avarice of the cruel Shah Seffie, grandſon and ſucceſſor of Abbas the Great, was obliged, for his own preſervation, to deliver up the fortreſs and country to the Mogul. Shah Seffie, it is preſumed, recovered and again loſt this kingdom: be that as it may, it fell once more into the hands of the Indians, at which time the Cligis were not leſs than 50,000 families, and formed the principal part of its inhabitants: but they ſoon had reaſon to be diſſatisfied with their new maſters. Theſe people, according to their ancient cuſtom, lived for the moſt part in tents; their ordinary occupation was feeding their flocks; but ſuch as went into towns, were employed in the moſt menial and laborious offices. Theſe circumſtances, and the tribute which they paid for the right of paſturage, rendered them ſo contemptible, that the name of Cligi became proverbial of reproach among the Indians of Candahar. Of all offences, contempt is the hardeſt to be forgiven. Theſe Afghans, not finding among people of the ſame religion as themſelves thoſe ſentiments of humanity which had been ſhewn them by the Perſians, whom they conſider as heretics, reſolved once more to change maſters. With this view they ſent a ſecret deputation to the court of Perſia, to invite Shah Abbas II. to take poſſeſſion of the province, which he did. Shah Abbas being now deſirous of acknowledging the ſervices which the Afghans had done him in different expeditions, diſtributed

rewards among their chiefs, and reduced the tribute which had been annually paid by thoſe people. They continued faithful to their new maſters till the end of Suliman's reign, and even during the firſt years of that of his ſon Huſſein, that is, ſo long as they were treated as ſubjects, and not as ſlaves: but the cruelty and avarice of the Perſian governors having alienated the people's minds, in the beginning of the 18th century the Afghans were once more ripe for a revolt. In the year 1708, they choſe Mir Vais for their king: nor was this all; they afterwards actually invaded Perſia, under Mir Mahmud, ſon of Mir Vais, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the conqueror was crowned with the royal diadem as king at Iſpahan, in the year 1722.

*Africa*, one of the four principal diviſions of the globe, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt, by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Sea; on the ſouth, by the ſouthern Indian Ocean; and on the weſt, by the Atlantic. It extends from 37. 4. S. *Latitude*, to *Lat.* 37. N. about 4300 miles; the greateſt breadth, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, 3500 miles. Its form has been compared to a pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope being ſuppoſed the ſummit, and the northern coaſt along the Mediterranean its baſe. Africa may very properly be divided into four parts; firſt, the country of the whites, which includes Egypt, the ſtates of Barbary, and Sahara or the Deſert; ſecondly, the country of the blacks, in which are included Nigritia, Guinea, and Nubia; thirdly, Ethiopia, which is ſubdivided into Upper, or Abyſſinia, and Lower, which contains the country of Congo, Mocaranga, and Zanguebar; and fourthly, the iſlands round the coaſt of Africa, (viz.) Malta in the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Cape de Verd Iſlands, and St. Thomas in the Atlantic; Madagaſcar and Socotora in the Indian Ocean. Though ſituated for the moſt part under the torrid zone, and the climate very hot, the coaſts are well peopled, and divers parts of the interior country not leſs ſo: the heat, which is inſupportable to a ſtranger, a native bears without inconvenience; ſome diſtricts are exceedingly abundant, where ſingular plants are found, and where numerous flocks feed in rich paſtures; while under the ſame latitude are vaſt deſerts covered with burning ſand. Among the animals found there are the lion, elephant, tyger, panther, rhinoceros, giraffa or cameleopard, camel, zebra, antelope, wild horſe, jerboa, ſea-horſe, civet cat, &c.; divers kinds of apes, crocodiles, oſtriches, and ſerpents, ſome of an enormous ſize; eagles, with an infinite variety of other birds, inſects, and fiſh. There are mines of ſalt, white, grey, and red; antimony is found in their lead mines; divers mountains produce ſulphur; but the riches moſt ſought for by other nations are their mines of gold and ſilver. The principal objects of commerce with Africa are wheat, dates, fruit, ſome medicinal plants, the wines of the Canaries and Cape Verd Iſlands, gum, gold-duſt, ivory, ſpices, pepper, to which may be added the traffic for ſlaves for the Weſt-Indies. The principal rivers of Africa, are the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Zaira, Coanza, and Nile; the principal mountains are the Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra-Leona.

*Africa*, a ſeaport town of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary. 90 miles SE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Aftan*, a river of Arabia, which runs into the Perſian Gulf. 36 miles SE. El Catif.

*Afva*, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, between the iſland of Aland and the coaſt of Finland. *Long.* 20. 51. E. *Lat.* 60. 29. N.

*Afwaeſtad*, a mine-town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia; originally a copper work only, but enlarged to a town, with a church, and a royal poſt-houſe: ſmall copper money is coined here. 10 miles SE. Hedemora. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

*Afzia*, ſee *Ampedes*.

*Afzulgur*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Almora. 20 miles NNW. Coſſipour.

*Agadak*, one of the Fox Iſlands in the N. Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 195. E. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

*Agades*, a town of Africa, and capital of the county of Aſben, which includes ſeveral ſmaller kingdoms or ſtates of Nigritia. 200 miles N. Caſhna. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

*Agaie*, a ſmall ſeaport of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. 9 miles from Frejus.

*Agakemal*, a town of Perſia, in the Irak. 35 miles S. Caſhan.

*Agalicpour*, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean. 12 miles SSW. Alexandretta.

*Agallega*, or *Gallega*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 54. 8. E. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

*Agama*, a ſea-port on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, probably the ancient Arſinöe. 25 miles N. Baffa.

*Aganis*, a ſmall iſland on the E. coaſt of Ceylon, with a town. *Long.* 88. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

*Aganuſi*, ſome ſmall iſlands in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 23. 39. E. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

*Agapia*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 7 miles SSE. Niemecz.

*Agaphonova*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 155. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 55. N.

*Agara*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 7 miles W. Tocat.

*Agaraſondu*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca. 37 miles NNE. Dacca.

*Agaree*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 130 miles SE. Gadamis.

*Agaron*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles NW. Tiagar.

*Agarum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 6 miles ESE. Bangalore.

*Agathon*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated on the north coaſt. 16 miles N. Famaguſta.

*Agathoniſi*, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 miles S. from the iſle of Samos. *Long.* 25. 56. E. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

*Agaton*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

*Agaton*, a town of Africa, in the country of Benin, on the Formoſa. 12 m. SW. Benin.

*Agaſtoboli*, or *Agatoboli*, ſee *Athaboli*.

*Agaton*, or *Gatten*, or *Goto*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea. 80 miles S. Benin.

*Agatu*, one of the Fox iſlands, in the north Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 175. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

*Agau*, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, dependent on the Emperor of Abyſſinia.

*Agaya*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 70 miles NE. St. Miguel.

*Agayas*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

*Agde*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Herault; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the fifth century. The inhabitants are chiefly merchants and ſailors. It is ſituated on a peninſula, or a point of land, near to the Gulph of Lyons, between the mouth of the Herault and the lake of Thau. 21 miles NE. Narbonne, 198 S. Paris. *Long.* 3. 37. E. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

*Agea*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles E. Iſpahan, and 50 WSW. Gnerden.

*Agedabna*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. 80 miles NNW. Augela.

*Agen*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne; ſituated on the Garonne, in a fertile country; it was, before the revolution, the capital of a country called the Agenois; and the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the fourth century. In 1584, this town declared for the League; and was taken for the king in 1491, by the Comte de la Roche. Julius Cæſar Scaliger practiſed phyſic in this city, and his ſon Joſeph was born here in 1540. 70 miles E. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

*Ager*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Lapland. *Long.* 11. 31. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

*Ager*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun, about 3 miles N. Schwannaſtatt.

*Ager*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain. 12 m. N. Balaguer.

*Agercite*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore, ſituated on a bay of the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Malabar. 20m. N. Anjenga.

*Agger*, or *Ager*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Neuſtadt, in the county of Mark, and runs into the Sieg, 2 miles W. Siegberg.

*Aggerhuus*, a bailiwick of Norway, and one of the five principal governments of the kingdom, which takes its name from a caſtle ſituated on a bay about 3 miles weſt from Anſlo or Chriſtiania, the caſtle of which is the general reſidence of the governor.

*Aggersöe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Greater Belt. 6 miles S. Corſoer. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

*Agger*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour, 20 miles SW. Viſiapour.

*Aggi*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Aras, 10 miles S. Nacſivan.

*Aggile*, a town of Pruſſia, 40 miles ENE. Konigſberg.

*Aggiſu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul. 45 miles N. Tecrit.

*Aggſpah*, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube. 36 miles W. Vienna.

*Aghadoe*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, anciently a biſhop's ſee, now united with Ardfert; an archdeaconry, and the ruin of a church in this place, with a round tower, are all the memorials of the biſhopric that remain. 3 miles NNW. Killarney.

*Aghao*, ſee *Kao*.

*Aghenijh*, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon. 16 miles below Limerick.

*Aghgeh*, a town of Abaſcia, on the coaſt of the Black Sea. 8 miles S. Anakopia.

*Aghiſi*, ſee *Agveh*.

*Aghi Daghi*, a mountain of Armenia. 40 miles NW. Erzerum.

*Aghi Daghi*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 m. NW. Aphiom Karahiſar.

*Aghniſh-Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 1. W. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

*Aghrim*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway. On the 12th July 1691, a battle was fought near this town between the Iriſh ſoldiers of James II. under the command of General St. Ruth, and the Engliſh under the command of General Ginckle; in which the latter obtained a complete victory. General St. Ruth and 4000 men were killed, and 600 taken priſoners; of the Engliſh only about 800 were killed. 39 miles N. Limerick, and 28 E. Galway.

*Aghris-Point*, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sligo. 11 m. W. Sligo. *Long.* 9. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

*Agia Laura*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia. 19 miles SE. Saloniki. *Long.* 24. 28. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

*Agiaſoluck*, ſee *Ajaſaluck*.

*Agimere*, a ſubah of Hindooſtan, bounded on the eaſt by Agra, on the north by Delhi, on the ſouth by Guzerat, and on the weſt by the ſandy deſerts which are between it and the Indus. It is of conſiderable extent, and contains many ſmaller ſtates or governments; as Agimere proper, Rampour, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Banſwaleh, Nagore, and Bikaneer.

*Agimere*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a ſubah of the ſame name; ſituated in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. It is ſix miles in circumference, and defended by walls, towers, and a ſtrong fortreſs. In 1022, this city was ſacked, and the country laid waſte, by Mahmood I. king of Ghizni. In the beginning of the 17th century, the emperor Jehangir kept his court here. 170 miles WSW. Agra; 178 SW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

*Agincourt*, or rather *Azincour*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near which Henry V. king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loſs on the ſide of the French, beſides 120 lords carrying banners, and ſeveral princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000 made priſoners. The battle was fought the 25th of October 1415. 7 miles N. Heſdin, and 11 E. Montreuil.

*Aginſka*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Uda. *Long.* 98. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

*Agioi Gregorio*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Natolia. 28 miles ESE. Satalia.

*Agioi Saranta*, a town of the iſland of Candy. 16 miles S. Settia.

*Agioi Sarento*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coaſt oppoſite the iſland of Corfu. *Long.* 50. 6. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

*Agioi Stephano*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the ſea coaſt. 5 miles NW. Cape Chelidoni.

*Agioli Baſſardſeck*, or *Haz-Oghu-Bezarzich*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 40 miles NW. Varna, and 127 NE. Adrianople.

*Agiſymba*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

*Agla*, or *Aguila*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near the river Guarga.

*Aglaſoun*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles SW. Iſbarteh.

*Aglia*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, late the marquiſate of Ivrea. 7 miles S. Ivrea.

*Agli-baſhi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles E. Alah-Shehr.

*Aglone*, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Minnie, near Proeculs.

*Agmet*, or *Agmat*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the weſtern declivity of Mount Atlas, near a river of the ſame name. This town gives name to a province which forms part of ancient Mauritania; and was once a populous city, ſurrounded with walls. The foundation is attributed to the ancient Africans; and it is aſſerted, that when the Almoravides paſſed from Numidia into Barbary, here were 6000 houſes; but that it declined by the increaſe of Morocco. It is pleaſantly ſituated, but at preſent chiefly inhabited by gardeners, potters, and labourers. 18 miles SE. Morocco.

*Agmondeſham*, or *Amerſham*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, in the road from London to Ayleſbury. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2130, of whom 1198 were employed in manufactures of lace, ſacking, and cotton. It ſends two members to parliament; market on Tueſday. 26 miles NW. London. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

*Agnadello*, or *Aignadello*, a village of Italy, in the department of the Adda, near which Louis XII. king of France, defeated the Venetians, commanded by the Conte de Petigliane, in May 1509. In Auguſt 1706, another battle was fought in the ſame place, when the duke of Vendôme defeated Prince Eugene. It is ſituated in a canal between the Adda and Serio. 12 m. N. Lodi.

*Agnam*, ſee *Goumel*.

*Agnano*, a remarkable lake of Naples, in the country of Lavora, about three miles in circumference; on the verge of which are warm baths, called the baths of Agnano, or more uſually the baths of St. Germain; and the Grotto del Cane, the vapours of which prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

*Agnetthn*, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Herpach, or Hoprach. 10 miles WNW. Fogaras.

*Agno*, a town of the Helvetian republic, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 3 m. SW. Lugano.

*Agno*, or *Patria*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea 7 or 8 miles N. Puzzuoli.

*Agnon*, a town of Sicily, between Leontini and Catania, now in ruins.

*Agnona*, or *Angiona*, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra. 9 m. SSE. Civita Borella.

*Ago*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 16. 48. N.

*Agoada*, ſee *Felujie*.

*Agoas Bellas*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 10 m. NE. Thomar.

*Agoas de Moura*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 13 m. NE. Setuval.

*Agoas Ouentas*, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Eſtramadura. 21 m. ENE. Abrantes.

*Agobel*, a town of Africa, in the province of Tremecen. 10 miles from Oran.

*Agoga*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Jakin. 18 miles SSW. Siab.

*Agogna*, ſee *Gogna*.

*Agogliaſtro* or *Aguilaſtro*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean. 3 miles N. from cape Barbaroſſa, in the iſland of Sardinia.

*Agou*, an iſland of Sweden, in the gulph of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Long.* 17. 14. E. *Lat.* 61. 32. N.

*Agonna*, a country of Africa, on the Gold coaſt, adjoining to Acron and Aquambo.

*Agoola*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Geba. 20 miles W. Geba.

*Agoree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Benares. 13 miles W. Bidzikur.

*Agoſta*, or *Auguſta*, a ſea-port on the SE. coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. This town, built by the Emperor Frederick II. near the ruins of the Greek city of Megara, covers a ſmall low peninſula, joined to Sicily on the north ſide by a long cauſeway. On each hand are extenſive ſalt-ponds. This projection forms a very fine harbour, opening to a ſouthern expoſure, but ſheltered by the points of the coaſt from both wind and ſwell; it has nine fathoms of water in almoſt every part. A ruinous citadel guards the land gate; and three forts, built on little iſlands, defend the entrance of the port. The country along the oppoſite ſhore is beautifully diverſified in its culture. The Order of Malta, when poſſeſſors of large eſtates near Lentini, eſtabliſhed magazines at Agoſta of ſalt-meat, biſcuit, and flour, for the ſupply of their ſhips, which continually paſſed between the iſlands. This gives a little animation to the place, which is ſcarcely yet recovered from the deva ſtation cauſed in it by the earthquake of 1693. More than a third of the inhabitants were cruſhed to death by the falling of their houſes; the motion of the earth, or ſubterraneous vapours, ſet fire to the powder magazine in the citadel, which blew up, and added deſolation to deſolation; the water-forts were ſplit to their foundations, and the light-houſe thrown headlong into the ſea. Since that tremendous day, the town has been rebuilt on a regular plan, with low houſes to prevent miſchief, whenever another ſhock ſhall happen. 18 miles N. Syracuſe. *Long.* 15. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

*Agoſta*, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, about 18 miles in circumference, 9 miles SW. from the iſland of Curzola. *Long.* 18. 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

*Agot*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

*Agou*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 5 miles N. Sabi.

*Agouna*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold coaſt, about 45 miles in extent from mount Diabola to the kingdom of Aquambo.

*Agouſa*, a ſea-port of the iſland of Paros. *Long.* 25. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

*Agout*, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn near Rabeſteins.

*Agoyarna*, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 84. E. *Lat.* 61. 33. N.

*Agra*, a ſubah or province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the eaſt by Oude, on the ſouth by Malwa, and on the weſt by Agimere; about 175 miles in length, and not much leſs in breadth.

*Agra*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Jumnah. It began to increaſe in the 16th century, under the auſpices of the emperor Acbar, who called it Acbarabad; and in the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, was one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of India, being 14 miles in circumference; regularly fortified in the Indian manner, with a fine citadel, built of red freeſtone. This city, and a conſiderable tract of country round it, are in the hands of an Hindoo people called Jates; who, in the reign of Aurungzebe, firſt appeared as a gang of banditti under a bold leader called Chura Mun; and taking advantage of the growing weakneſs of the empire, after the death of Aurungzebe, eſtabliſhed themſelves among the hills of Narwa, and ſpread their depredations even to Agra. They are governed by a rajah, whoſe annual revenues are about two crores of rupees. In October 1803, Agra was taken by aſſault by the Britiſh under General Lake. 92 miles SSE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 28. E. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

*Agraganſk*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, ſituated on a point of land, which extends into the Caſpian ſea. 65 miles N. Derbend. *Long.* 49. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

*Agraiſer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 36 miles NE. Manickpour. *Long.* 82. 17. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

*Agrakova*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, ſituated on the coaſt of the White Sea. 68 miles W. Archangel.

*Agram*, or *Zagrab*, a town of Croatia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza. 145 m. S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 16. E. *Lat.* 46. N.

*Agramont*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated on a mountain, near a ſmall river, and capital of a diſtrict. 10 m. NE. Balaguer, and 8 NW. Cervera. *Long.* 0. 57. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

*Agreda*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the frontiers of Aragon, on the ſite of the ancient Gracchuris. 9 miles SW. Taraçona.

*Agreda*, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan. 40 miles N. Quito.

*Agri*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarentum, at Pelicaro.

*Agria*, ſee *Erlau*.

*Agrigan*, or *Iſland of Xavier*, one of the Ladrones or Mariana iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 48 miles in circumference; it is mountainous, and has ſeveral volcanoes. *Long.* 146. E. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

*Agrimonte*, or *Agromonte*, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. 8 miles W. Turſi.

*Agriomelo*, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, which runs into the ſea near Zeiton.

*Agropoli*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Salerno. 30 miles NW. Policaſtro. 22 miles SSE. Salerno. *Long.* 14. 54. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

*Agua*, or *Oegwa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, between Cape Coaſt and Elmina; containing about 200 houſes.

*Agua de Pao*, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azore iſlands.

*Agua de Poxes*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 15 miles S. Evora.

*Aguacatlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaſteca. 60 miles S. Panuco.

*Aguada*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 24. 48. S.

*Aguada*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Soonda, on the coaſt. 5 miles NW. from the iſland of Goa.

*Aguada*, a river in America, in the province of Darien, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 6. N.

*Aguada de St. Bras*, or *Vlees-Bay*, a bay of the Indian ſea, on the coaſt of Caffraria. *Long.* 39. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 5. S.

*Aguada de Saldana*, a gulf on the coaſt of Africa. 45 miles N. Table-Bay.

*Aguadir Toma*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus. 39 miles S. Santa-Cruz.

*Aguan*, a river of Mexico, in the province of Honduras, which runs into the Spaniſh main, 60 miles W. Cape Camaron.

*Aguano*, a town of South-America, in the Audience of Quito. 20 miles S. La Laguna.

*Aguar*, a town of Bahar, in the circar of Tyroot. 42 miles E. Darbungah.

*Aguatlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalifco. 30 miles SE. Compoſtella.

*Aguaiviri*, ſee *Avaviri*.

*Aguatulco*, a ſeaport town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 100 miles SSE. Guaxaca. *Long.* 97. 43. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Agveh*, or *Aghiſi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 10 miles E. Erekli.

*Agueira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles ENE. Lamego.

*Aguelaon*, one of the Laccadive iſlands, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 73. 25. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

*Agueperſe*, or *Aigueperſe*, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-dôme, in the diſtrict of Riom. 22 miles NNE. Riom.

*Aguer*, a town of Morocco, built by the Portugueſe, who have long ſince forſaken it. Near Cape Aguer.

*Agueſto*, ſee *Commendo*.

*Aguier de Beira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles NE. Viſeu.

*Aguiguan*, or *the Iſland of Holy Angels*, in the Pacific Ocean, nine miles in compaſs, mountainous, but pleaſant, and formerly well inhabited. This ſeems to have been the iſland that Capt. Funnel touched at in 1730, when the people came off in their boats, and furniſhed him with fiſh, eggs, yams, potatoes, and other refreſhments. He offered to pay them in money, which they looked at, and refuſed, making ſigns that they would be better pleaſed with tobacco, which was given them. To one poor Indian who went on board they offered a glaſs of brandy, and he ſeeing them drink it freely, ventured to ſwallow ſome of it, but immediately tumbled down as if he had been dead, ſtaring with his mouth open; upon which they put him on board his own prow, recommending him to the care of his countrymen, at the ſame time giving them to underſtand, he would come to himſelf in a little time. 12 miles SW. Tinian.

*Aguilar*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 12 miles SW. Eſtella.

*Aguilar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 32 miles S. Cordova.

*Aguilar del Campo*, a town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile. 40 miles NW. Burgos, and 65 ENE. Leon. *Long.* 4. 9. W. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

*Agul*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kan. *Long.* 95. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

*Aguma*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. 15 miles SW. Benin.

*Agwarca*, a town of Aſia, in Mocaumpour. 72 miles W. Mocaumpour.

*Ahar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 28 miles S. Narwa, 192 SE. Agimere. *Long.* 78. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

*Ahaſa*, or *Ahſa*, ſee *Lachſa*.

*Ahaus*, ſee *Aahus*.

*Ahdun*, a town of Perſia, in Segeſtan. 30 miles SSW. Candahar.

*Ahdingar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, on the Dewa. 40 miles SSE. Goorackpour.

*Agadeep*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 31 miles NNE. Burdwan.

*Aheedo*, a diſtrict on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Owhyhee.

*Ahenus*, a town of Egypt, on lake Bathen. 8 miles W. Benifuef.

*Aher*, a town of Perſia, in Adirbeitzan. 20 miles N. Tabris.

*Ahkooly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 5 miles S. Chinna Balabarum.

*Ahlen*, ſee *Alen*.

*Ahlden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, near the left bank of the Aller, with a

palace where Sophia Dorothea, conſort of George I. king of England, reſided from the year 1694 to 1726, after the ſeparation from her huſband. 20 miles N. Hanover. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 49.

*Ahlerſtedt*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 10 miles S. Stade.

*Ahmirabad*, a circar of Bengal, ſurrounded on all ſides by Dacca, near the gulf of Bengal; about 40 miles long and 10 broad. Colinda is the chief town.

*Ahoni*, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the coaſt of Benin.

*Ahr*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 39 miles N. Ardebil.

*Ahr*, a river of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles above Remigen.

*Ahraban*, ſee *Araban*.

*Ahrberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichſtatt. 3 miles SW. Ohrenbau.

*Ahrenſhöck*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 12 miles NNW. Lubeck.

*Ahrensdorf*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles SSE. Potzdam.

*Ahrireah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 10 miles W. Purneah.

*Ahrouni*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Hiſſar. 35 miles W. Hiſſar.

*Ahrweiler*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, formerly in the electorate of Cologn, on the Ahr, celebrated for its wine. 24 miles NW. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

*Ahſa*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 60 miles NW. Kabis.

*Ahſa*, ſee *Ahaſa*.

*Ahſa*, or *Ahaſa*, ſee *Ahuazi*.

*Ahtarven*, a town of Syria. 16 miles N. Aleppo.

*Ahuarica*, a river of Quito, which runs into the Napo, 25 m. NW. St. Joſef de Huales.

*Ahuazi*, or *Ahwas*, or *Haviſa*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan, on the Karaſu. This town with its territory is independent of the Sophy of Perſia, and governed by one of the deſcendants of Mahomet, called Maula, who coins money, and exerciſes other marks of regality. 45 miles SW. Suſter. 40 N. Baſſorah. *Long.* 48. 58. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

*Ahun*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 8 miles S. Gueret.

*Ahungaran*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul. 5 miles S. Suffa.

*Ahus*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, ſituated on the river Helge. 6 miles SSE. Chriſtianſtadt.

*Ahuwan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Comis. 30 miles SSW. Damegan.

*Ahwas river*, ſee *Karaſu*.

*Aia*, or *Allia*, a river of Italy, which unites with the Tiber 19 miles above Rome.

*Ajabira*, or *Agavira*, a town of South-America, in Peru. 105 miles S. Cuſco.

*Ajaccio*, or *Ajazzo*, or *Adjazzo*, a town of Corſica, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Liamone, ſituated on the north ſide of a gulf, to which it gives name, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland. The town is populous, and by ſome conſidered as the capital of the iſland. It is the native place of Napoleon Buonaparte. 33 miles SW. Corte. *Long.* 8. 53. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

*Aia-ka-la*, a fortreſs of Turkiſh Armenia, on Mount Aras. 6 miles SE. Aniſi, and 60 W. Erivan.

*Ajamati*, a town of the principality of Imiretta, on the Rione. 10 miles SE. Cotatis.

*Ajan*, or *Ajen*, a country on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, extending from Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui, 600 miles. *Lat.* 2 to 12 N. It is divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel, or Zeila, and Magadoxa. All the eaſtern coaſt of Ajan is ſaid to be ſandy and barren; but to the north the country becomes more fertile, producing an abundance of all ſorts of proviſions, in which it drives a great commerce; and more particularly in an excellent breed of horſes, in high requeſt, which foreign merchants take in exchange for ſilks, cottons, and other cloths.

*Ajanaba*, a town of Cyprus. 16 miles SSW. Famaguſta.

*Aiandum*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles WSW. Sinob.

*Aiar-Cazra*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 55 miles E. Saganian.

*Aias*, a town of Turkeſtan. 45 miles NE. Turkeſtan.

*Aias*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently called Therma; celebrated for its warm baths. 25 miles W. Angura.

*Aias*, or *Ajaſſo*, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajaſſo; celebrated for its warm baths. This is ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Iſſus*. 36 miles SSW. Maraſch, and 20 N. Alexandretta. *Long.* 36. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

*Ajaſaluck*, a village of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, inhabited by a few Turkiſh families. Here are ſeen a neglected caſtle, a grand moſque, and broken aqueduct, with mean cottages and ruinous buildings, interſperſed among wild thickets. Many of the ſcattered ſtructures are ſquare with domes, and have been baths. The caſtle is a large and barbarous edifice, with ſquare towers; within it are a few huts, an old moſque, and a great deal of rubbiſh, abounding with ſcorpions. The moſque is built partly of ſtone, and partly of veined marble poliſhed. The two domes are covered with lead, and adorned with creſcents; in a court is a fountain, the broken columns are the remains of a portico.

The aqueduct conveyed water from Mount Pactyas; and among the pedestals is found the name of Atticus Herodes, whose statue it supported. The ruins of this place have been taken erroneously for Ephesus. This city flourished chiefly, if not solely, under the Mahometans, and probably it was founded in the 13th century, some of the ruins of Ephesus being brought thither for materials. Timur Bec came hither in 1402, after taking Smyrna. 22 miles NNE. Ephesus.

*Aiash*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 32 miles W. Angura.

*Aiasmati*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Archipelago. 12 miles W. Pergamo.

*Aib*, a town of Bavaria. 6 miles NW. Burg Eberach.

*Aicha*, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Paar. 12 miles ENE. Augsburg. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

*Aichberg*, a town of Stiria. 4 miles SSE. Fridberg.

*Aichberg*, a town of Austria. 8 miles NW. Efferding.

*Aichkirchen*, a town of Austria. 7 miles WNW. Schwannastat.

*Aichlberg*, a town of Carinthia. 12 miles WSW. Willach.

*Aibling*, a town of Bavaria, on the Mangauld. 22 miles SE. Munich, and 18 SSW. Wasserburg.

*Aichstadt*, or *Aichstett*, or *Eichstett*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Athmul, lately the see of a bishop, who was a sovereign prince. It was originally a cloister founded by St. Wilibald; and houses being built near formed a town, which obtained its name from the vast rocks about it: in the middle of the 8th century it was erected into a bishoprick, towards the endowment of which Count Suigger gave part of his estate; and in the 13th century it was further enriched by the Count of Hersch-berg, who bequeathed to it the whole county. The bishop used to sit in the council of imperial princes, between the bishops of Worms and Spire; and at the circle diets, between the margraves of Culmbach and Anspach. His matricular valuation was 246 florins, and his Roman month 284 rix-dollars, 14½ kruitzers. In 1704, this city refused to admit the French troops; but being afterwards taken by surprise, the garrison, consisting of 900 Bavarian recruits, were put to the sword, and the town given up to be plundered. In 1796, the French general Desaix attacked this town, and levied on it a contribution of 300,000 florins. The bishopric, which extended 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, was given among the indemnities to the Elector, now King of Bavaria. 32 miles NNE. Augsburg. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

*Aichstadt, Ober*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Altmuhl. 3 miles W. Aichstadt.

*Aicht*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 9 miles SE. Bayreuth.

*Aidhab*, or *Gaidhab*, a town and seaport of Nubia, on the coast of the Red Sea. *Long.* 36. E. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

*Aidin*, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the south-west part of Natolia, of which Smyrna is the chief city.

*Aidinjhick*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. 6 miles SE. Artaki, 70 WNW. Bursa. *Long.* 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

*Aidona*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 4 miles NE. Piazza.

*Ajetto*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a considerable signiory, which has the title of dutchy. 9 miles SW. Cosenza.

*Aieta*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles NW. Scalea.

*Aigen*, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia. 24 miles NW. Steyregg, 105 W. Vienna. *Long.* 13. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

*Aigendiah*, a town of the island of Cyprus, 18 miles SSW. Famagusta.

*Aiglande*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 miles NE. Coutances.

*Aigle (L')*, a town of France, and capital of a district, in the department of Orne, on the Rille. Here the Dukes of Normandy had a castle. 21 miles NE. Sees, 33 NE. Alençon. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

*Aigle (L',)* a river of France, which runs into the Loir, between Châteaudun and Cloye.

*Aigle*, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, in the canton of Berne, formerly a lordship, but at present under the jurisdiction of the canton, situated on a small river, which runs into the Rhône about a league below it. Here are saline springs and salt-works. 36 miles ENE. Geneva. *Long.* 18. 50. E. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

*Ajigur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bundelcund. 25 miles E. Chatterpour.

*Ajitwal*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Subah of Agra. 40 miles SSW. Canoge.

*Aign*, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg,; near it is a medicinal spring. 2 miles SE. Saltzburg.

*Aignan*, a town of France, in the department of Gers. 20 miles W. Auch.

*Aignay le Duc*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles SSE. Châtillon.

*Aigre*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 16 miles N. Angoulesme.

*Aigrefeuille*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 10 miles S. Nantes.

*Aigueperse*, see *Agueperse*.

*Aigues*, a river of France, which empties itſelf into the Rhône, near Orange.

*Aigues-Mortes*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. From hence St. Louis ſailed to Africa in 1248 and 1269. 12 miles ESE. Montpelier.

*Aigues-Vives*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 15 miles NE. Montpelier.

*Aiguebelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 m. SE. Montelimart.

*Aiguebello*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, ſituated on the river Arc. 15 miles E. Chamberry.

*Aiguillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 12 miles NW. Agen.

*Aiguines*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 16 miles NE. Barjols.

*Aigurande*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 25 m. S. Châteauroux.

*Aijalton*, a town of Syria, ſituated in a mountainous but fertile country, where one of the great families of the Maronite Sheiks reſides. 35 miles S. Tripoli.

*Aikes*, a town of Tranſilvania. 18 miles NE. Clauſenburg.

*Aikmane*, a river of Paleſtine, which riſes in Antlibanon, and runs into the ſea, 9 miles N. Acre.

*Aiko*, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, near the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

*Ailah*, a town of Arabia Petræa, at the north-weſt extremity of the Bahr el Accaba. called in the ſcriptures *Eloth* and *Elath*: and in profane hiſtory *Elana*. It was a ſeaport of the Edomites, with a better and more convenient harbour than that of Eziongeber, and long time a ſtation for veſſels ſailing to the Indian ocean. It was taken from the Edomites by David: and his ſon Solomon ſent ſhips thence to Ophir. It is now in ruins, with only a tower or fortreſs in which a governor reſides. 108 miles E. Suez. *Long.* 40. 5. E. *Lat.* 28. 55. N.

*Ailan*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinſkaia gulf, near Oklanſk.

*Aillant-ſur-Tholon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 7 miles NW. Auxerre.

*Aillas*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles NE. Bazas.

*Ailly*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles SSE. Amiens.

*Ailly le haute Clocher*, a village of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 miles WNW. Amiens.

*Ailſa*, or *Elſa*, a ſmall rocky iſland in the Frith of Clyde, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, of a conical form, covered on the top with heath and a little graſs. It is not inhabited by any human creature, but affords refuge to an immenſe number of ſea-fowl, which breed on it, and is ſtocked with rabbits, and a few goats. It is the property of the Earl of Caſſilis, and is rented at 25l. ſterling a year; the tenants paying their rent from the feathers of the different ſea-fowl, and from the ſolan geeſe that breed on it, and the rabbit-ſkins. The iſland is a fine object all around that coaſt, and a mark for ſhips either coming in or going out of the Frith of Clyde. There is an old ruinous caſtle on it about a third part up the rock, ſaid by Campbell, in his Political Survey of Britain, to have been built by Philip II. of Spain, but on what authority is not known. *Long.* 5. 8. W. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

*Aimakan*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the ſea of Ochotſkoe. *Long.* 139. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

*Ainnen*, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Savolax, to the north of Lake Saima.

*Ainukeyabuk*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

*Aimo*, or *Aymo*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 18 miles ENE. Mouſtier.

*Aimotier*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. 20 miles SE. Limoges.

*Ain*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Saône and Loire and the Jura; on the eaſt, by Swiſſerland and Savoy, now the department of Mont Blanc; on the ſouth, by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Iſère; and on the weſt, by the river Saône, which divides it from the departments of the Indre and Loire, and the Saône and Loire; about 45 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 30 to 45 north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Burgundy, containing, before the revolution, the counties of Gex, Dombes, and Breſſe. Bourg en Breſſe is the capital.

*Ain*, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It riſes in Mount Jura, near Nozeroy, and runs into the Rhône 15 miles above Lyons.

*Ain*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 90 miles W. Baſſora.

*Ain-Beſeſſe*, a town of Africa, in Algiers. 24 miles WSW. Burg Hamza.

*Ain-Charin*, a village of Paleſtine, inhabited by Arabians, where the recolets of Jeruſalem and Bethlehem ſometimes go to celebrate maſs. A little to the weſt they ſhew the ruins of a church and a monaſtery, which, according to tradition, were originally the abode of Zacharias and Elizabeth; they ſhew likewiſe a grotto, in which they pretend the Bleſſed Virgin pronounced the *Magnificat*. 5 miles from Jeruſalem.

*Ain Haroof*, a town of the deſert of Syria, where there is a well of water. 150 miles SSE. Aleppo.

*Ain al Feumah*, a town of Africa, in Algiers. 12 miles W. Conſtantina.

*Ain Gebel*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir. 40 miles SW. Moſul.

*Ain Gitrain*, a town of Algiers. 18 miles SSE. Burg Hamza.

*Ain el Graab*, a town of Algiers. 25 miles SSE. Burg Hamza.

*Ain ou Heide*, a town of Algiers. 15 miles S. Tezzoute.

*Ain ul Koum*, a warm ſpring in the deſert of Syria, the water of which, it is ſaid, was once conveyed 10 miles, by means of an aqueduct, to a city now in ruins, called Guſſel ul Bain. 100 miles ESE. Aleppo.

*Ain el Muſa*, (i.e. *the well of Moſes*,) a fountain of freſh water in Arabia Petræa. 10 miles SE. Suez.

*Ain Mylſa*, a town of Algiers. 28 miles SSW. Bona.

*Ain el Trab*, a town of Algiers. 20 miles SSE. Conſtantina.

*Ain Verden*, ſee *Raſain*.

*Ainad*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. *Long.* 55. 50. E. *Lat.* 18. 25. N.

*Ainarga*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus. 8 miles NNE. Baffa.

*Ainay-le-Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 24 miles NW. Moulins.

*Aincreville*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 3 miles SW. Dun, and 16 NNW. Verdun.

*Aine-boli*, or *Ineboli*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 80 m. W. Sinob. *Long.* 33. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

*Aineh-Ghul*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, taken by the Turks in 1298. 30 miles SSE. Burſa, and 30 S. Iſnik.

*Aineh-Ghul*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a lake. 13 miles S. Alahſhehr.

*Ainhour*, a town of Syria, on a river of the ſame name. 8 miles S. Balbeck.

*Ainodl*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles N. Cilley.

*Ainodl*, or *Soteſka*, a citadel of Lower Carniola. 5 miles NW. Rudolphſwerth.

*Ainſa*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated on the river Ara, near its conflux with the Cinca. This town was once the capital of the ſmall kingdom of Sobrarve. 18 miles N. Balbaſtro. *Long.* 0. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

*Ainſtie*, a diſtrict of Yorkſhire, lying to the ſouth-weſt of the city, and containing many townſhips and villages, with a population of 7547, of which manufactures employ 865, while 2889 are employed in agriculture.

*Ainzarba*, ſee *Anzarba*.

*Ajoam*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan. 30 miles N. Iſtakar.

*Aiomana*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the gulf of Caſſandra. 40 miles SE. Saloniki. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

*Ajodin*, ſee *Adjodin*.

*Aiona*, a mountain of Etruria. 15 miles SW. Florence.

*Ajos*, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 24. E. *Lat.* 65. 38. N.

*Aios Conſtantinos*, a town of the iſland of Candy. 32 miles SE. Canea.

*Aiouſdeka*, a town of the iſland of Candy, near the ruins of the ancient Gortynia. 2 miles N. Metropoli.

*Ajowes*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into the Miſſouri, *Long.* 97. W. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

*Air*, ſee *Ayr*.

*Airano*, a town of Italy. 10 miles SE. Como.

*Airdrie*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. 9 miles E. Glaſgow, and 28 W. Edinburgh.

*Aire*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, ſituated on the Adour; before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop. It was taken by Craſſus Cæſar's lieutenant, and obtained the name of *Vicus Julii*. It was alſo called *Aturum*, and *Aturenſium Civitas*. 5 miles SE. Mont de Marſan. *Long.* 0. 12. W. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

*Aire*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Lis, in the midſt of a moraſs. This town is ſtrong; and in the year 1641, it was taken from the Spaniards, who retook it ſoon after. In 1676, it was again taken by the French, after a ſiege of five days, and ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen. In 1710, it was beſieged by the Duke of Marlborough; the trenches were opened on the 12th of September, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 3628 men, ſurrendered on the 10th of November, having loſt 4000 men during that time: the loſs of the beſiegers was 6000. 35 miles SE. Calais. *Long.* 2. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

*Aire*, ſee *Are*.

*Airola*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. 21 miles S. Altorff.

*Airon*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire near Deciſe.

*Airth*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, near the Forth. 6 miles SE. Stirling, and 28 W. Edinburgh.

*Airvault*, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 10 miles NNE. Partenay.

*Aiſa*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, in a valley, to which it gives name. 7 miles N. Jaca.

*Aisch*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Burg Bernheim, in the principality of Culmbach, and runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles NW. Forcheim.

*Aisch*, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles S. Bamberg.

*Aiſe*, or *Laiſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Orne, 9 miles above Caen.

*Aiſeau*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 3 miles ESE. Châtelet.

*Aiſercy*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 miles SSE. Dijon.

*Aiſey-le-Duc*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 7 miles SW. Châtillon.

*Ajſedabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 65 miles NNE. Hamadan.

*Aiſka*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 40 miles SE. Jetſen.

*Aiſne*, in Latin *Axona*, a river of France, which gives name to a department; it riſes in Champagne, & joins the Oiſe near Compiegne.

*Aiſne*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the North, on the eaſt by the departments of the Marne and the Ardennes, on the ſouth by the department of the Seine and Marne, and on the weſt by the departments of the Oiſe and the Straits of Calais; about 70 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 22 to 45 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. This department is compoſed of, what before the revolution was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois, and Soiſſonnois. Laon is the capital.

*Aiſu*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 30 miles S. Nambu.

*Aitau*, a mountain of Ruſſia, in Tobolſk. *Long.* 69. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Aitona*, ſee *Aytona*.

*Aitterbach*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun, 2 miles above Wels.

*Aitrach*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Waldburg, and runs into the Iller, 7 miles SW. Memmingen.

*Ajuduck*, a mountain of Perſia, E. of Jaron.

*Ajukzernuck*, a town of Grand Buckharia. 6 miles NW. Cojend.

*Aix*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution, it was the capital of Provence, the ſeat of a parliament, and the ſee of an archbiſhop; it is ſituated on a plain near the river Arc. Aix was founded about 630, by Sextus Calvinus, the Roman general, and from its warm ſprings, called *Aquæ Sextiæ*, and was the ſee of a biſhop as early as the year 878. It was ruined by the Saracens, but afterward rebuilt. A parliament was inſtituted in 1501, by Louis XII. and in the reign of Louis XIV. it was conſiderably enlarged. 45 miles SE. Avignon. *Long.* 5. 48 E. *Lat.* 43. 31 N.

*Aix*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late Savoy, ſituated on the lake of Bourget, with a ſmall diſtrict, to which the title of Marquiſate is annexed: its medicinal waters are much in repute; the baths are ſaid to have been erected by the Romans. 12 miles N. Chambery. *Long.* 5. 48. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

*Aix*, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of France, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the iſle of Oleron and the continent. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1757, but ſoon after abandoned. 12 m. SSW. Rochelle. *Long.* 1. 8. W. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

*Aix-en-Othe*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 15 miles W. Troyes.

*Aix-la-Chapelle*, a city of France, in the department of the Roer; before the revolution, it was an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; built by Serenus Granus, a general of the Emperor Adrian, about the year 124; and from the hot waters found there, called *Aquis Granum*. Charlemagne was ſo charmed with its ſituation that he choſe it for his reſidence; and it was called Aix-la-Chapelle on account of the devotions which Charlemagne commonly paid at the ſolemn feaſts in the great church of Notre Dame, which he cauſed to be built and endowed, and where he lies interred. His ſword, with the belt, and his book of the Goſpels in letters of gold, are ſtill preſerved, and were till lately made uſe of in the coronation of the kings of the Romans. It was decreed by the golden bull that the emperor muſt here receive the firſt crown; but this has not always been abided by. The trade of the city is conſiderable, eſpecially in cloth; and the waters are in great reputation. In 1614, this city was put under the ban of the empire, on account of ſome religious diſſentions. In 1668, a peace between France and Spain was here concluded, as was likewiſe that which terminated the war of ſucceſſion in 1748. Several councils have been held here. In 1792, Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French; who were driven from it on the 3d of March, 1793, by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, after a battle, in which they loſt 4000 killed, and 1600 taken priſoners. In 1794, the French made themſelves maſters of it again, and it has ſince the peace of Luneville been ceded with its diſtrict to the French Republic, and is made the capital of the department of the Roer. 52 poſts NE. Paris, and 5 NE. Liege. *Long.* 5. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

*Aix d'Angaillon*, or *Aix Dam-Gilon*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, in the diſtrict of Bourges. 9 miles NE. Bourges.

*Aixe*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, in the diſtrict of Limoges, on the Vienne. 6 m. WSW. Limoges.

*Ai-yac-coute*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the eaſtern province of Algiers, which takes its name from a fountain near the centre of it; ſeveral fragments of Roman highways and ruins are ſcattered about it. The fountain and village are 30 miles W. Conſtantina.

*Aizenay*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 30 miles S. Nantes.

*Akaba*, ſee *Accaba*.

*Akacan*, a river of Siberia, which joins the Judoma. *Long.* 139. 39. E. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

*Akai*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 60 miles SW. Meaco.

*Akalgori*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 30 miles NW. Teflis. 20 SE. Gori.

*Akalzike*, or *Akelſka*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Satabago, on the Kur. It is fortified with double walls and towers, and contains within the walls about 400 houſes, inhabited by Armenians, Turks, Georgians, Greeks, and Jews. The Chriſtians have two churches, and the Jews a ſynagogue. 90 miles NNW. Erivan, and 100 SW. Teflis. *Long.* 44. 6. E. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

*Akamapet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NE. Bomrauzepollam. 25 SE. Calaſtri.

*Akanimima*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coaſt, near Cape Apollonia.

*Akanſas*, a town of Louiſiana, on the right bank of the Miſſiſſippi, where it is joined by the river Akanſas.

*Akanſas*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 91. 26. W. *Lat.* 33. 52. N.

*Akar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 32 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

*Akara*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 25 miles E. Paiſhawar.

*Akara*. a town of the Arabian Irac. 10 miles SE. Sura.

*Akaſaki*, a town of Japan, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Niphon. 100 miles E. Meaco, and 140 WSW. Jedo.

*Akaſt*, a town of Arabia Deſerta. 70 miles E. Jeruſalem.

*Akato*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 36 miles W. Meaco.

*Akbeik-baba*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 m. NW. Eſkiſhehr, and 32 NNW. Kiutaja.

*Akebala*, or *Akekala*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 24 miles WNW. Erzerum.

*Akebara*, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris. 30 miles NW. Bagdad.

*Akeby*, a town of Paleſtine, near Saphet.

*Akens Rock*, a rock in the North-Atlantic ocean, weſtward of Tory iſland. It is repreſented to be in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, with one ſide longer than the other, about four feet below the ſurface of the water, and covered with ſea-weed. *Long.* 9. 53. W. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

*Akerman*, or *Bielgorod*, a town of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dneiſter. In 1790, this town was taken by the Ruſſians. 68 miles SW. Otchakov, and 65 SE. Bender. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

*Akerſloat*, a village of Holland. In 1799 it was taken by the Engliſh. 5 miles S Alkmaer.

*Akerſund*, a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. 30 miles WNW. Frederickſtadt.

*Akhiſar*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſcite of the ancient Thyatira. 40 miles SE. Pergamo. *Long.* 27. 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

*Aki*, a province of Japan, in the weſtern part of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name.

*Akili*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 25 miles ENE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 29. 33. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

*Akily*, or *St. Colms*, one of the Shiant iſlands among the Hebrides. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

*Akilondi*, a river of Africa, which riſes from a lake in the country of Matamba, and runs into the Zaire. 60 miles NE. from Sundi in the kingdom of Congo.

*Akim*, a country of Guinea, bordering on Aquambo, which abounds in gold.

*Akindatori*, a town of Japan, in the iſle of Niphon. 22 miles SE. Mogami.

*Akiſiki*, a town of Japan, in the iſle of Niphon. 160 miles W. Meaco.

*Akiureck*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles ESE. Kaſtamoni.

*Akkably*, a town of Africa, in the country of Twat. *Long.* 4. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

*Akkar*, a river of Syria, which riſes near the town ſo called in Mount Bargylus, and runs into the Mediterranean, 5 miles N. Orthoſa.

*Akkar*, a town of Syria, ſituated on Mount Bargylus, in the pachalic of Tripoli, ſuppoſed by Dr. Shaw to be the Ker of the ſcriptures. The environs are pleaſant, and abound with excellent fruit. 30 miles E. Tripoli, and 66 NNW. Damaſcus. *Long.* 36. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

*Akkas*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland. 20 miles NW. Tavaſthus. *Long.* 23. 39. E. *Lat.* 61. 11. N.

*Akkia*, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

*Akkiali*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 8 miles E. Burgas.

*Aklat*, or *Khalat*, a town of Curdiſtan, in the government of Van, on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Van. The chief employment of the inhabitants is catching and curing fiſh. 80 miles WNW. Van. *Long.* 41. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

*Akleh*, a town of Syria, on the borders of the deſert. 30 miles SE. Aleppo.

*Akmim*, ſee *Achmim*.

*Ako*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 100 miles S. Jetſen.

*Akolingan*, a town of the iſland of Celebes, in Buggeſs bay. *Lat.* 2. 5. S.

*Akowlab*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Berar. 44 miles S. Ellichpour, and 104 ENE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 77. 35. E. *Lat.* 20. 37. N.

*Aquedan*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with a Dutch factory.

*Akrida*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, ſituated on the Drino. 120 miles NW. Saloniki, and 130 SE. Raguſa. *Long.* 20. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

*Akſchiaſka*, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, 48 miles S. Doroninſk.

*Akſerai*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. In 1402, it was taken by Timur Bec. 60 miles NE. Konieh, 160 S. Sinob. *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

*Akſhai*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, 18 miles S. Terki.

*Akſhehr*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently called Antioch in Piſidia. In 1402, it was taken by Timur Bec. 60 miles NW. Konieh, and 200 SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 31. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

*Akſheſhahr*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 90 miles E. Conſtantinople, and 28 NW. Boli. *Long.* 31. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

*Akſiai*, a river of Armenia, which runs into the Aras.

*Akſicat*, a town of Turkeſtan, in the diſtrict of Fergana, on a river which runs into the Sihun. 80 miles SE. Taſhkund. *Long.* 66. 30. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

*Akſorein*, a town of Egypt, on the ſcite of the ancient Thebes. Mr. Brown thinks this word and *Luxor* to be corruptions of *El Caſſar*. See *Luxor*.

*Akſu*, ſee *Acſi*.

*Akſuma*, a town of Turkeſtan. 60 miles NE. Taraz.

*Aktala*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 70 miles S. Teflis.

*Aktamar*, a town of Curdiſtan, on a ſmall iſland in the lake Van. 20 miles WSW. Van.

*Aktau*, a ſmall town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 71. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Akveri*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, on the Kur. 18 miles E. Akalzike.

*Akumi*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 50 miles S. Acheta.

*Akun*, one of the Fox iſlands. *Long.* 193. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

*Akunpour*, a town of Hindooſtan in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewa. 15 miles ESE. Fyzabad.

*Akurla*, a town of Perſian Armenia. 27 miles SSE. Erivan.

*Akutan*, one of the Fox iſlands. *Long.* 193. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

*Ala*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Xinno. 18 miles NE. Naka.

*Ala*, (*Al*,) a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz. 40 miles N. Valdicora.

*Alaba*, or *Alava*, a ſmall province of Spain, once a part of the ancient Cantabria, and one of the three Merindads of Biſcay. It is bounded on the north and weſt by Biſcay, on the ſouth by Rioxa and Navarre, on the eaſt by Guipuſcoa. Its length is about eight or ten leagues, and its breadth ſix or ſeven. The land is fertile, and produces wheat and barley, with ſeveral kinds of fruits, and the wine is tolerably good. In it are mines of iron, and excellent ſteel, in which a conſiderable trade is carried on. The people in temper and manners are between the Catalans and Biſcayners, inclining rather to the latter. The kings of Navarre were anciently ſtiled kings of Alaba. When the Moors conquered the country, they eſtabliſhed themſelves in the valley of Burunda, and in 886 elected a chief, whom they called the king of Alaba. While the kings of Navarre were in poſſeſſion of the country, they held it commonly by governors. Alphonſo king of Caſtile, having made himſelf maſter of the capital and ſome other places, united it to his crown, but did not hold it long, before with other conqueſts it ſubmitted to the kings of Navarre, except the towns of Vittoria and Trevigno. In the year 1212, it was again conquered by Alphonſo IX. king of Caſtile. This frequent change of maſters induced the inhabitants, in the year 1331, to aſſemble in the plains of Arriaga near Vittoria, to chooſe a prince who ſhould be powerful enough to protect them; when they fixed on Alphonſo XI. under whom they were united to the crown of Caſtile, with a reſervation of privileges, which they yet enjoy. The principal towns are Vittoria, Salvatiera, and Trevigno.

*Alabama*, a river of Weſt-Florida, formed by the union of the Abacooche and Oakfuſkee, at the town of Alabama, and becoming the principal branch of the Mobile.

*Alabama*, a town of Weſt-Florida, at the union of the Abacoochee and Oakfuſkee. *Long.* 86. 44. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

*Alabaſter Rocks*, a range of rocks among the Bahamas, along the E. coaſt of Eleuthera.

*Alabat*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 14. 27. N.

*Alaberti*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 20 miles SW. Delhi.

*Alablac*, ſee *Tima*.

*Alacranes*, a range of rocks in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 90. 10. W. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

*Aladan*, or *Alada*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Mergui Archipelago, near the coaſt of Siam. The principal are Auriol's, Chriſtie's, Graham's Iſland, and Alexander's Peak. *Long.* 97. 52. E. *Lat.* 7. 20. N.

*Aladjiam*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 50 miles SE. Sinob. *Long.* 35. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

*Aladua*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 100 miles NW. Mecca.

*Aladulia*, a country of Aſia, called by the Turks Dulgadir, or Dulladir; formerly an independent kingdom, but now a province of Turkey, and ſouthern part of the country called Roum; compoſed of the two governments of Maraſch and Adana. It is bounded on the north by the government of Sivas, on the eaſt by that of Diarbekir, on the ſouth by Syria and the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by Caramania. The principal towns are Maraſch, Malatiah, and Adana.

*Alaejos*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 30 miles E. Salamanca.

*Alafoens*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NNE. Viſeu.

*Alaftaro*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 34 miles NNE. Abo. *Long.* 22. 41. E. *Lat.* 60. 58. N.

*Alagia*, ſee *Kruſcevaz*.

*Alagnon*, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, between Brioude and Iſſoire.

*Alagoa*, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azore iſlands.

*Alagoa*, ſee *Lagoas*.

*Alagon*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus a little above Alcantara.

*Alagon*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon, near its union with the Ebro. 12 miles NW. Saragoſſa.

*Alagore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 23 miles E. Seringapatam.

*Alagranza*, ſee *Alegranza*.

*Alah-Daghi*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles S. Konieh.

*Alah-Daghi*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles S. Boli.

*Alah-Shehr*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. This was the ancient Philadelphia, one of the principal cities of Myſia. It is now meanly built and thinly inhabited, but ſpreading to a conſiderable extent on the ſlopes of two or three hills. Many parts of the ancient walls remain, but with large chaſms; and ſome ruins of an amphitheatre are ſtill viſible. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop. 65 miles E. Smyrna. *Long.* 28. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

*Alajarvi*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Waſa. 60 miles E. Waſa. *Long.* 23. 41. E. *Lat.* 62. 59. N.

*Alaigne*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 6 miles NW. Limoux.

*Alais*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Gard, known to the Romans by the name of Aleſia; and Cæſar, by its capture, became maſter of Gaul. It is ſituated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes. It is large and populous; and before the revolution was the ſee of a biſhop, erected in 1692. The inhabitants were among the firſt of thoſe who embraced the Reformation, and the town was taken by Louis XIII. On the 28th of July, 1792, this town felt the rage of civil commotion, in the maſſacre of ſome of the inhabitants. Near the town are ſome vitriolic ſprings. 7 poſts N. Montpellier, and 79 S. Paris. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

*Alaki*, or *Salaki*, a port of Egypt in the Red Sea, anciently called Berenice Pan-Chryſos. *Long.* 38. 28. E. *Lat.* 20. 40. N.

*Alakiah*, a ſmall iſland in the Nile, with a village. 36 miles N. Syene.

*Alaku*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 50 miles NW. Tabris.

*Alamagan*, or *Conception*, one of the Mariana or Ladrone iſlands, about 18 miles in circumference, and 12 miles from Guguan.

*Alaman*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 9 miles NE. Nion.

*Alambari*, a town of the principality of Guriel, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Black-Sea. 15 miles S. Puti.

*Alameda*, a town of New Mexico. 60 m. S. Santa Fé.

*Alamera*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 8 miles NE. Leyria.

*Alamilla*, a town of New Mexico. 100 miles S. Santa Fé.

*Alan*, a river of North-Wales, which paſſes by Mold, and runs into the Dee near Holt.

*Alan*, or *Camel*, a river of England, which riſes a little to the north of Camelford, and runs into the ſea two miles below Padſtow.

*Alanche*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles S. Aix, and 6 NE. Marſeilles.

*Aland*, or *Alandt*, an iſland belonging to Sweden, in the Baltic, about 120 miles in circumference, encompaſſed with ſmall iſlands and rocks; it was anciently independent, but now makes part of Finland. This iſland was taken by the Ruſſians, in 1714; and again in 1743, but a large body of Swedes being ſent from Stockholm defeated the Ruſſian troops, in number about 1200, killing the greater part, and making the reſt priſoners. Caſtelholm is the principal place. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 60. 18. N.

*Aland*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Snakenburg, in the principality of Lunenburgh.

*Alandroel*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, defended by a caſtle. 12 miles W. Xerumenha.

*Aland's-Haf*, a ſtrait or channel between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, which ſeparates the iſland of Aland from the continent of Sweden.

*Aland's-Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay. *Long.* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

*Alandſhage*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſle of Amack. 8 miles S. Copenhagen.

*Alanguer*, ſee *Alanquer*.

*Alanieh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean. It was founded by a Seljuk ſultan on the ſite of Coraceſium, an ancient city of Cilicia. In this port Pompey ſhut up the pirates, and compelled them to ſurrender. 110 miles SSW. Konieh. *Long.* 21. 29. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

*Alapaev*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the river Tagil. 80 miles NNE. Ekaterinburg. *Long.* 61. 14. *Lat.* 58. N.

*Alara*, a river of Aſiatic Turkey in Caramania, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. Alanieh.

*Alaracha*, ſee *Laracha*.

*Alarcon*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. This town was built in the year 1178, and about thirty years after was taken by the Moors. In the reign of Alphonſo IX. it was recovered by the Chriſtians under Ferdinand Martinez de Zevallas, who in conſequence took the ſurname of Alarcon. 32 miles S. Cuença. *Long.* 2. 12. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Alaro*, a town of the iſland of Majorca. 9 miles NNE. Palma.

*Alaro*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Stilo.

*Alaru*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 20 miles SE. Ardebil.

*Alaſcha*, a peninſula on the weſt coaſt of North-America, extending into the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196 to 202. E. *Lat.* 55 to 57. N.

*Alas*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 35. E. *Lat.* 4. 15. S.

*Alaſſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 7 miles NNW. Brive, and 12 W. Tulle.

*Alata*, a town of Abyſſinia, on the Nile. 35 miles SSW. Gondar.

*Atalamaha*, or *Oltamawkaw*, a river of America, which croſſes the State of Georgia, and runs into the ſea, 60 miles S. of the river Savanna.

*Alativ*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk. 80 miles WNW. Simbirſk. *Long.* 46. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

*Alator*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sura, near Alativ, in the government of Simbirſk.

*Alatri*, or *Alatro*, a town of the Campagna di Roma, and the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. 40 miles ESE. Rome, and 53 NW. Capua. *Long.* 13. 14. E. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

*Alava*, ſee *Alaba*.

*Alauch*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 5 miles NE. Marſeilles.

*Alavieſka*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt-Bothnia. 30 miles S. Braheſtad. *Long.* 24. 13. E. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

*Alavo*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Waſa. 60 miles SE. Waſa. *Long.* 23. 26. E. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

*Alauſi*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 30 miles S. Riobamba.

*Alau*, or *Alt*, a river which riſes in the NE. part of Tranſylvania, on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Danube oppoſite Nicopoli in Bulgaria.

*Alaziea*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 142. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. 40. N.

*Alazieſkoi*, a ſettlement of Siberia, on the river Alazeia. 90 m. WNW. Niznei Kovinſkoi. *Long.* 144. 14. E. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

*Alb*, a river of Germany, which riſes three miles WNW. Wildbad, in the circle of Swabia, and runs into the Rhine about 5 miles WNW. Durlach.

*Alba*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Tanaro, late duchy of Montferrat, on the Tanaro. It was anciently a celebrated municipal city and Roman colony, in the country of the Ligurians, and called Alba Pompeia. In the decline of the Roman empire it became ſubject to the Goths and Lombards. After Charlemagne had deſtroyed the power of the latter, Alba enjoyed repoſe till the ninth century, when the Saracens made an irruption into Provence and the frontiers of Italy, and burned Alba. By the great exertions principally of Rohon biſhop of Aſti, the city ſoon recovered, and fixed on a republican form of government, chooſing a ſupreme magiſtrate annually, under the title of podeſtat. In this ſtate it flouriſhed greatly, till the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins ſpread diviſions among the inhabitants, and induced them to ſubmit to the government of ſtrangers; becoming ſucceſſively ſubject to the Marquis of Montferrat, the Comtes of Provence, (who became kings of Naples,) the Viſcounts of Milan, the (Engliſh) Duke of Clarence, the Princes of Achaia, of the houſe of Savoy, the Marquis of Saluzzo, the Duke of Mantua, and the King of Sardinia, from whom it was ceded to the French Republic, by whoſe troops it was taken in April 1796. It was erected into a biſhopriek as early as the year 352. Alba, before the revolution, contained three parochial and three other churches, beſides the cathedral, and ſeven convents for the religious of both ſexes. It was the birth-place of the Emperor Pertinax, and Pope Innocent I. 18 miles SE. Turin. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

*Alba*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra. 17 miles S. Aquila.

*Alba-Julia*, ſee *Weiſſemburg*.

*Alba-Regalis*, ſee *Stuhl-Weiſſemburg*.

*Albacete*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, ſituated in a fertile country producing corn, wine, and oil; and much frequented, eſpecially by merchants and men of trade. The chief manufactures are in iron and ſteel brought from Alicant, which gives to the inhabitants an appearance of induſtry and wealth. 8 miles NW. Chinchilla, and 80 SW. Valencia. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

*Albach*, or *Albula*, a river of the Griſons, which runs into the Rhine near Tuſſis.

*Albachſen*, or *Albaſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. 3 m. N. Corvey.

*Albacina*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona. 10 miles WNW. Tolentino.

*Albacuin*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river Yare. 150 miles W. Segovia Nueva.

*Alback*, a town of Curdiſtan, in the government of Van. 50 miles SSE. Van, and 110 SW. Tabris.

*Albadra*, two ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 46. 30. E. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

*Albaladejo*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile. 18 miles S. Cuença.

*Alban*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 15 miles ESE. Alby.

*Albanella*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 20 miles SE. Salerno.

*Albania*, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, ſituated on the coaſt of the Adriatic; bounded on the north by Servia and Dalmatia, on the eaſt by Macedonia, on the ſouth by Livadia, and on the weſt by the Adriatic. Its length is about eighty leagues, and its breadth about twenty. It was formerly an independent kingdom; and the laſt prince, John Caſtriot, called Scanderberg, who at his death bequeathed his kingdom to the Venetians: but they being unable or unwilling to defend it, it has from that time been under the dominion of the Turks, except a ſmall part on the coaſt, which was left to the Venetians, and was divided by them into ſangiacks, or governments. The land is fertile, but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The inhabitants are in general excellent horſemen, and form ſome of the beſt troops in the Grand Seignior's army. The principal towns are Durazzo, Scutari, Driváſto, Dulcigno, Croya, Cataro, Antivari, &c.

*Albaniticorio*. a town of the iſle of Samos. 9 miles W. Cora.

*Albano*, a town in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope; built near the ruins of the ancient Alba, celebrated for the conteſt between the Horatij and the Curiatij. 14 miles SSE. Rome, and 8 W. Veletri.

*Albano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 5 miles E. Bergamo.

*Albano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 4 miles WNW. Oſtuni.

*Albanopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, or the Drin, near the borders of Macedonia, formerly the capital, but now a mean place, without walls. 42 miles E. Aleſſio, 60 SE. Durazzo.

*Albany*, a diſtrict of Scotland, more uſually called Breadalbane.

*Albany*, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Saratoga, on the eaſt by the river Hudſon, on the ſouth by the county of Green, and on the weſt by the counties of Schoharie and Montgomery.

*Albany*, a city of United America, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the ſtate of New-York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river; firſt ſettled by the Dutch. It contains 1100 houſes, and about 6000 inhabitants. 160 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 74. 20. W. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

*Albarazin*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated on a mountain, ſurrounded by the Guadalaviar. The Romans called it Lobetum and Turia, and it is reckoned one of the moſt ancient towns of Spain. In 1577, it was erected into a biſhoprick, and endowed with an annual income of 6000 ducats. It is but thinly inhabited, and principally celebrated for the wool produced in the neighbourhood, reckoned the fineſt in Aragon. In 1219, Roderick de Lizana, a powerful nobleman, fled to this town, and ſtood a ſiege of two months againſt the forces of the king of Aragon, who were compelled to retire. In 1284, it was taken by the king. 75 miles S. Saragoſſa, and 120 E. Madrid. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

*Albarada*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 15 miles SE. Verona.

*Albardi*, a mountain of Piedmont, near Aoſta.

*Albas*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles W. Cahors.

*Albaſano*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 45 miles ESE. Durazzo, and 150 SW. Sophia. *Long.* 20. 15. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

*Albatera*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 20 miles SW. Alicant.

*Albay*, a town on the eaſt ſide of the iſle of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 50. E. *Lat.* 13. 17. N.

*Albayda*, or *Alvelda*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 6 miles from Logrono.

*Albazin*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, formerly a fortreſs built by the Ruſſians, on the north ſide of the Saghalien. It was taken and deſtroyed by the Chineſe in 1680, and ſoon evacuated, when it was rebuilt by the Ruſſians. The Chineſe made another attempt to take it, but were unſucceſsful. By the treaty of Nertchinſk, in 1689, it was ceded to China.

*Albe*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles S. Aquila.

*Albe*, a river of Germany, which rifes in the Black Foreft, and runs into the Rhine, 3 miles above Lauffenburg.

*Albe*, a river of the Dutchy of Lunenburg, which runs into the Aller, near Rethem.

*Albe*, a river in France, which runs into the Sarre, at Sarre-alb.

*Albec*, a river of Swifferland, which runs into the Rhine, near Furftenau.

*Albeca*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 6 miles SSW. Lerida.

*Albeck*, or *Albeg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Ulm, fituated on the Froz. On the 11th of October 1805, the French were worfted near this place by the Auftrians. 5 miles NE. Ulm, and 8 WNW. Augfburg. *Long.* 10. 4. E. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

*Albegna*, a river of Etruria, which runs into the fea near Orbitello. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

*Albekirk*, a town of Holland. 4 miles SW. Medemblick.

*Albel*, a river which rifes near Bormio, and runs into the Rhine near Bergun.

*Albemarle*, a county of the ftate of Virginia.

*Albemarle*, fee *Aumale*.

*Albemarle*, one of the counties of North Carolina.

*Albemarle-Sound*, an inlet of the fea, on the eaft coaft of United America, in North-Carolina, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherring, Nottaway, &c.

*Alben*, a town of Germany, in Inner-Carniola. 2 miles NW. Cirknitz.

*Alben-See*, a lake of Auftria. 13 miles W. Windifh-Garten.

*Albenga*, or *Albengua*, a ftrong feaport town of Genoa, the fee of a bifhop, fuffragan of the archbifhop of Genoa. The town was burnt by the Pifans in 1175, but foon rebuilt; the environs are fertile, but the air is unwholefome. 30 miles SW. Genoa, and 12 NE. Oneglia. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

*Albenga*, a fmall ifland on the coaft of Genoa, oppofite the town of Albenga; it is alfo called *Gallinara*.

*Albenque*, (*L'*) a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles SSE. Cahors, and 20 NNE. Montauban.

*Allercle*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus a little above Talavera.

*Alberdorf*, a town of Auftria, on the river Bulkau. 7 miles E. Schrattental.

*Alberg*, a mountain of Germany, eaft of the lake of Conftans.

*Alberni*, (*Canal of*) an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the fouth-weft coaft of the ifland of Quada and Vancouver. *Long.* 235. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

*Alberone*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 8 miles SSE. Volturara.

*Albert*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. It is fometimes called *Ancre*, or *Encre*. 15 miles NE. Amiens, 12 NW. Peronne.

*Albeftroff*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles NNE. Dieuze.

*Albefzti*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 70 miles NE. Buchareft. 50 W. Ibrail.

*Albetrofs Point*, a craggy cape of New-Zealand. *Long.* 184. 42. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. S.

*Albi*, a town of France, in the department of Mont-Blanc, late Savoy. 9 m. NNE. Aix.

*Albi*, a town of Naples, in the province of Albruzzo Ultra. 6 miles W. Celano.

*Albiani*, a town of Africa, on the Gold-Coaft.

*Albin*, a town of France, and principal place of a diftrict, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 miles NW. Rhodez. *Long.* 2. 20. E. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

*Albin*, or *Alpen*, a town of Swifferland, in the Valais. 22 miles E. Sion.

*Albion*, a name fometimes given to the ifland of Great-Britain.

*Albion*, *New*, a country of North-America, on the coaft of the North Pacific Ocean, extending from the 30th degree of north latitude to the 38th; the eaftern limits are unknown. This name was firft applied by Sir Francis Drake, and has been fince renewed by Captain Vancouver. The miffion of St. Domingo, founded by the Spaniards, is the moft fouthernmoft of their fettlements in New Albion; and it is alfo to be underftood as the moft fouthern of thofe that are conficered as new eftablifhments, from having been formed fubfequent to the year 1769, when the expeditions by fea and land were undertaken to fettle Monterrey and St. Diego. At this period their north-weftern-moft poffeffion on this coaft was Vellicata; and Santa Maria, on the coaft of the peninfula, in the gulf of California. Until that time thefe two miffions had formed a kind of north-weftern barrier, or frontier, to the Spanifh Mexican colonies; but the rapid ftrides that Ruffia was then making in fubjecting to its government the countries bordering on the north-weftern part of the North Pacific Ocean, awakened the apprehenfions and roufed the jealoufy of the Spanifh court; and in confequence of the alarm thus given, thofe expeditions were undertaken. Since that time all the new eftablifhments have been formed, and the miffion of Velicata removed fome leagues to the north-weftward, nearer the exterior coaft of California. The new fettlements are divided into four different counties, or rather are placed under four diftinct jurifdictions, of which Monterrey is the principal, and the

eſtabliſhed reſidence, as well of the governor, who is captain-general of the province, as of the father preſident of the Franciſcan order of miſſionaries. In each of the diviſions is fixed one military poſt only, called the preſidio, governed by a lieutenant, who has under him an enſign, with ſerjeants, corporals, &c. Although the juriſdiction of the governor extends over the whole province, yet the reſpective commanders at the ſeveral preſidios are inveſted with great authorities in ordinary matters relative to their civil or military juriſdiction; but they ſeem to have very little influence or concern in any thing that appertains to the miſſions or eccleſiaſtical government, which appears to be wholly under the authority and management of the holy fathers. The moſt northern preſidio is that of St. Franciſco, which has under its authority, or more properly ſpeaking, under its protection, the miſſions of St. Franciſco and Santa Clara. The next in ſucceſſion ſouthward is that of Monterrey, the capital of the province; under which are the miſſions of Santa Cruz, La Soledad, St. Carlos, St. Antonio, St Louis, and Santa Roſa la Puriſſima. The next and ſmaller diviſion is that of Santa Barbara. Although this preſidio and miſſion were not erected until the year 1786, the Spaniards had, prior to that time, reſided in the neighbourhood for four or five years, in ſmall huts and tents. Beſides the miſſion of St. Barbara, the preſidio has under its ordinary authority that of Buena Ventura, founded in the year 1784, and the Pueblos de los Angelos, formed in 1781; which latter, Capt. Vancouver was told, was ſubject alſo to the controul of the preſidio of St. Diego, the fourth and ſouthernmoſt of theſe new ſettlements. This preſides over the miſſion of St. Diego, founded with the preſidio in the year 1770; over St. Juan Capiſtrano, St. Gabriel, and St. Miguel. The laſt is not of the Franciſcan order, but forms the northernmoſt of the Dominican miſſions. The religious of this order extend their miſſions ſouthward, not only along the exterior coaſt, but alſo over the whole of the peninſula; and are under the regulations of the preſidio at Loretto, which is the only military eſtabliſhment to the ſouth of St. Diego, on the peninſula of California. "The climate of the country is," ſays Capt. Vancouver, "by our own experience, as well as by the information we obtained, ſubject to much drought. The rainy ſeaſon is from the month of December to March, the autumn in general being very dry; and although in the early part of our viſit the preceding year we had ſome rain, yet we experienced an almoſt uninterrupted ſeries of fine weather, with a clear atmoſphere. On quitting Monterrey the preceding year, I had made ſome remarks on the heat and cold at that time, but I had no opportunity of making any freſh experiments for this purpoſe on our late viſit. Our climate at ſea was much more uniform; the mean height of the mercury in the thermometer was about 62°. without varying more than 5°. in elevation or depreſſion; though in a few inſtances for an hour or two in the day the heat was oppreſſive, and ſome of the nights were extremely cold. The mercury in the barometer was alſo very uniform, not deſcending lower than 29 in. 90-10ths, or riſing above 30 in. 23-10ths. Nor did the ſhores indicate their being ſubject to frequent ſtorms, or hard gales of wind, though it is imagined that the wind ſometimes blows very ſtrong from the ſouth-eaſt, weſt, and north-weſt, at the diſtance of a few leagues from the coaſt, from the heavy billows that roll in theſe directions, and break with great fury on the ſhore. The north-weſt winds, however, are by far the moſt general, and occaſion great difficulty in paſſing along theſe ſhores to the northward. The practice of the Spaniards is to ſtand a great diſtance into the ocean, until they reach far to the northward of the parallel of the port whither they are bound, and then ſteer for the land; but from our obſervations during the time we were navigating theſe ſhores, ſuch a precaution did not appear neceſſary. The abſence of rain in the dry ſeaſon is in ſome meaſure compenſated by the dews. Theſe frequently fall very heavily, and tend to preſerve the productions of nature from being entirely deſtroyed, though not in ſufficient quantity to keep in conſtant action the ſprings of vegetation; hence the dreary aſpect of the country in moſt ſituations, which is further increaſed by the general ſcarcity of running water, as the whole country affords but a few ſmall ſtreams. The country, however, did not ſeem wholly deſtitute of this valuable article, though it did not frequently diſcover itſelf on its ſurface; and I entertain little doubt, that by digging wells to a proper depth, a ſufficient and excellent ſupply for all domeſtic purpoſes would be obtained in moſt places. The Spaniards, though poſſeſſing this very extenſive and fertile tract of land, have not turned it to any profitable advantage, notwithſtanding that the ſoil may be rich and luxuriant, at leaſt in the parts ſelected by the Spaniards for their ſettlements. Theſe were obtained with little trouble in clearing the ground, as ſpaces of great extent were found nearly free from trees or ſhrubs, and equally rich in ſoil with thoſe parts that produced their lofty timber-trees and luxuriant foreſts. This fertility of ſoil ſeems to exiſt with little variation through the plains and valleys of the interior country, extending in ſome places to the water's edge

on the ſea-coaſt. The pueblos differ materially from either the miſſions or the præſidios, and may be better expreſſed by the name of villages or towns; being unſupported by any other protection than that of the perſons who reſide there. Theſe are for old Spaniſh or Creole ſoldiers, who having ſerved their reſpective turns of duty in the miſſions, or in the preſidios, become entitled to exemption from any further military ſervices, and have permiſſion either to return to their native country, or to paſs the remainder of their lives in theſe villages. Moſt of theſe ſoldiers are married, and have families; and when the retirement of the pueblos is preferred, grants of land, with ſome neceſſary articles, are given them, to commence their new occupation of huſbandry, as a reward for their former ſervices, and as an incitement to a life of induſtry; which, with the aſſiſtance of a few of the friendly and well-diſpoſed natives, they carry into effect with great advantage to their families. Fertile ſpots are always choſen for planting theſe colonies, by cultivating which they are ſoon enabled to raiſe corn and cattle, ſufficient not only for their own ſupport, but for the ſupply of the wants of the miſſions and preſidios in their neighbourhood. Being trained to arms, they early inſtruct the riſing generation, and bring them up to the obedience of military authority, under the laws of which they themſelves continue to be governed. Theſe pueblos generally conſiſt of about thirty or forty old ſoldiers with their families, who may be conſidered as a ſort of militia of the country, and as aſſiſting in the increaſe of its population, which, as far as it reſpects the Spaniards, is yet in a very humble ſtate. The mode originally adopted, and ſince conſtantly purſued, in ſettling this country, is by no means calculated to produce any great increaſe of white inhabitants. The Spaniards, in their miſſions and preſidios, being the two principal diſtinctions of Spaniſh inhabitants, lead a confined, and in moſt reſpects, a very indolent life; the religious part of the ſociety within a cloiſter, the military in barracks. The introduction of chriſtianity among the nations, the cultivation of their minds, and making them diſciples of the Romiſh church, being wholly entruſted to the religious of the reſpective orders, none of thoſe Indians are ſuffered to be employed in the preſidios, but ſuch as are particularly recommended; to whom the officers who give them employ are obliged to pay a certain daily ſum of money, according to the ſervice received; whilſt at the ſame time the fathers have hundreds at their command, who, when employed by them, are rewarded with the produce reſulting from the labours of ſuch of their own ſociety as are engaged in agriculture, in manufacturing their woollen garments, or in gardening. Theſe are the payments by which the wages of the carpenter, the ſmith, the maſon, and other mechanics, are ſatisfied; and as they have few perſons of theſe trades amongſt themſelves, the whole of ſuch buſineſs is performed by the Indians, under the immediate inſtruction and inſpection of the reverend fathers, who by theſe means alone have erected all their fabrics and edifices. Theſe benevolent fathers are the corporeal as well as ſpiritual phyſicians of all the Indian tribes in the neighbourhood of the miſſions. The number of the natives at this period, who were ſaid to have embraced the Roman-Catholic perſuaſion under the diſcipline of the Franciſcan and Dominican orders of miſſionaries in New-Albion, and throughout the peninſula of California, amounted to about twenty thouſand; and they were eſtimated at an eighth or tenth of the whole native population of thoſe countries. The miſſionaries of the Franciſcan order, who extend their functions no further ſouth than St. Diego, act in all caſes under the particular direction of their college, a branch of which is eſtabliſhed at Mexico, with which a conſtant correſpondence is kept up, and by which their conduct appears on all occaſions to be regulated; and they ſeem, in moſt reſpects, nearly independent of military ſubjection. The number of Spaniſh forces between St. Franciſco and St. Diego, including both eſtabliſhments, and occupying an extent in one line of upwards of 420 nautical miles, does not amount to three hundred, officers included; and from St. Diego to Loretto not above one hundred more. There are, for the protection of the miſſions, ſixteen Dominicans to the ſouth of Diego, and thirteen Franciſcans to the north. Of the former each miſſion is guarded by five ſoldiers only, while for the latter ten or twelve are appointed, there being more danger to be apprehended from the Indians."

*Albis*, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, where in 1799 the French had a camp. 3 miles SW. Zurich.

*Albiſola*, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 5 miles NE. Savona.

*Albo*, a river of Africa, on the eaſtern boundary of the Gold-Coaſt.

*Albona*, a town of Iſtria, ſituated at the foot of a mountain near the Gulph of Carnero. 16 miles E. Rovigno; 38 SSE. Trieſte. *Long.* 14. 45. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

*Albona*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 9 miles ESE. Lumello.

*Albonnal*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 18 miles ENE. Motril.

*Albor*, or *Alvor*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, with an old caſtle, where John II. king of Portugal died in the year 1495. 3 miles W. Lagos.

*Alboran*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Fez. *Long.* 2. 32. W. *Lat.* 36. N.

*Alborg*, ſee *Aalborg*.

*Alborough*, ſee *Aldborough*.

*Albourn*, ſee *Auburn*.

*Albouzeme*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary. *Long.* 2. 54. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

*Albrechtaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 20 m. E. Marienwerder.

*Albrechtſperg*, a town of Auſtria. 9 miles W. S. Polten.

*Albreda*, a town of Africa, in the country of Barra, on the Gambia. 18 miles S. Barra.

*Albret*, a town of France in the department of the Landes; before the revolution, capital of a ſmall country in Gaſcony. 15 m. SSW. Bazas, and 12 N. Mont de Marſan.

*Albrighton*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the borders of Staffordſhire. 8 miles NW. Wolverhampton.

*Albufiera*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, near the ſea. 12 m. E. Villa Nova de Portimao.

*Albufera*, a lake on the eaſtern coaſt of Spain, in Valencia, which communicates with the Mediterranean by means of ſluices. It ſupplies the markets of Valencia with fiſh, particularly eels. At certain ſeaſons it is much reſorted to by ſportſmen, to take and ſhoot wild-fowl. 10 miles S. Valencia.

*Albuglet*, a town of Egypt, on the caſt branch of the Nile. 10 m. SSW. Damietta.

*Albuhat*, a town of Egypt. 30 miles SE. Manſora.

*Albula*, ſee *Albach*.

*Albunuelas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 12 miles E. Alhama.

*Albuola*, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. 8 miles S. Potenza.

*Albuquerque*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a caſtle ſituated on a mountain; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool and cloth. In 1705 it was taken by the Portugueſe. 20 miles N. Badajos, and 40 S. Alcantara. *Long.* 7. W. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

*Albuquerque*, a rock in the Spaniſh Main. near the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 81. 6. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Alburz*, or *Alburz Couh*, an eaſtern name of Mount Caucaſus.

*Alby*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſmall country in Upper Languedoc, called *The Albigeois*, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and a royal tribunal of juſtice. It is ſituated on the Tarn, 20 miles N. from Caſtres, 38 NE. Thouloufe. *Long.* 2. 13. E. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

*Alby*, a village of England, in the county of York, ſaid to have been a Roman city, called Derventes. 10 miles NE. York.

*Alcaçar Ceguer*, or *Zeguer*, or *Seguar*, a town and fortreſs of Africa, on the coaſt of Fez, built by Almanſor II. between Tangiers and Ceuta. It was taken by Alphonſo king of Portugal, in the year 1458, but abandoned ſoon after. *Long.* 5. 36. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

*Alcaçar de Gueto*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 20 miles from Cuença.

*Alcaçar do Sal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on the river Caldaon, eighteen miles from the ſea, on the confines of Alentejo, anciently called Salachia Imperatoria, defended with walls and a caſtle, which paſſes for impregnable; it contains 650 houſes, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in making ſalt. 38 miles SE. Liſbon, and 26 E. Setuval. *Long.* 8. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

*Alcaçar-quiber*, or *Alcaçar-quiver*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Garb, ſituated on the river Lucos, founded by Jacob Almanſor, fourth king of the Almohades, on the ſpot where he was hoſpitably received by a fiſherman, when he had loſt himſelf in hunting. In 1503, it was beſieged by the Portugueſe without ſucceſs; and in 1578, Sebaſtian king of Portugal loſt his life in a battle with the Moors, near this town. 36 miles S. Tangiers.

*Alcaçar de San Juan*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile. 43 miles SE. Toledo.

*Alcacava*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Darah. 100 miles SE Morocco.

*Alcaçovas*, (*As*,) a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles SW. Evora.

*Alcala de los Gazules*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a mountain, ſurrounded on all ſides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient caſtle. 10 miles ENE. Medina Sidonia.

*Alcala de Guardiara*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guardiara. 12 miles NE. Seville.

*Alcala de Henares*, an ancient town of Spain, ſituated on the river Henares, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo. Its Roman name was *Complutum*; and in the early ages of chriſtianity it was called *Alcala de S. Juſt*, from a devout man of that name, who, with his brother Paſteur, ſuffered martyrdom near the walls of the town, under a Roman perfect named Dacianus. It received the name of *Alcala de Henares*, from the river which ſurrounds its walls. It is a place of ſome conſiderable trade, the ſtreets are tolerably wide, and the houſes well built; but the principal thing on which it prides itſelf is the univerſity, the moſt conſiderable in Spain, next to Salamanca, founded at firſt by Sancho king of Caſtile, in 1253; and afterwards more fully, in the beginning of the 16th century, by Cardinal Ximenes. Here it was that the Cardinal printed his celebrated Polyglott bible in 1499, called from the place the Complutenſian Polyglott; in the printing of which the beſt copies that could be procured

were conſulted, and ſome of the moſt learned men of the time employed to prepare the work for the preſs, and ſuperintend the printing; among whom were Demetrius, a native of Crete, Antony of Nebriſſa, Lopez Aſtuniga, Ferdinand Pintian, profeſſors of the Greek and Latin languages; Alphonſo, a phyſician of Alcala; Paul Coronel, and Alphonſo Zamora, converted Jews, celebrated for their knowledge of Hebrew. Seven Hebrew manuſcripts alone coſt four thouſand gold crowns, not to mention the variety of others; in ſhort, no care was omitted, and no coſt ſpared by the prelate, to ſend forth this magnificent work. Beſides the expence of this, which coſt him a prodigious ſum, and building the univerſity, he endowed it at his death with fourteen thouſand ducats per annum. The country round is fertile, pleaſant, and well cultivated; and without the walls is a fountain, called Corpa, the water of which is ſo good, ſo pure, and of ſo excellent taſte, that the kings of Spain have taken it into their own power, and let it out to farm, and uſe the water themſelves at Madrid. John I. king of Caſtile, died here in the year 1390; the emperor Ferdinand was born here in 1503; and Cardinal Ximenes lies here interred in the chapel of the college which himſelf founded. 12 miles E. Madrid, and 42 NE. Toledo. *Long.* 3. 42. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

*Alcala Real*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, built on a mountain, the aſcent of which is rugged and difficult; but the environs produce excellent wine and fruit. 36 miles SE. Cordova, and 18 SW. Jaen. *Long.* 4. 10. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

*Alcala del Rio*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadaliquiver. 6 miles above Seville.

*Alcamo*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, near the Gulf of Caſtel-a-Mare. This town was built in 828, on a fertile hill called Bonifacio, by a Saracen named Adelcamo, or Halcamo, lieutenant of the calif, as a place of retreat, if unſucceſsful; but in the time of the emperor Frederic II. it was removed to the plain where it now ſtands. 3 m. from the ſea-coaſt, and 25 SW. Palermo.

*Alcanhede*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 19 miles SW. Thomar.

*Alcani*, or *Alkar*, a town of Egypt, on the weſtern branch of the Nile. 30 miles NNW. Cairo.

*Alcanitz*, or *Alcaniz*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, near the frontiers of Catalonia. 46 miles SE. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 0. 11. W. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

*Alcanizos*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the frontiers of Portugal. 27 miles W. Zamora.

*Alcantara*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, and chief place of the order of knights of that name. It is ſituated in a fertile country on the river Tagus, and takes its name (which, in the Mooriſh language, ſignifies a ſtone-bridge) from a celebrated old bridge built over the river in the time of Trajan, at the expence of ſeveral Luſitanian nations, 200 feet high, 670 in length, and 28 in breadth, on which account it was that the Moors built the city in this place. The order of Alcantara was ſtiled, at its firſt inſtitution, that of St. Julian; and was founded in 1156, under the auſpices of Don Suero Fernandes, and Don Gomez Fernandes Banientos, two gentlemen of Salamanca. Theſe two brothers reſolved to take up arms, and to aſſociate with themſelves ſome nobles of their country in their project againſt the infidels. Ordono biſhop of Salamanca confirmed their plan, got it approved by Pope Alexander III. and enjoined the knights to the obſervance of the rules of St. Benedict. It was not until the year 1219, that their principal houſe was transferred to Alcantara, when they gave that name to their order. Alphonſo VII. promiſed them poſſeſſion of every thing they ſhould take from the infidels. This order is not ſo rich as formerly, but it ſtill poſſeſſes 33 commanderies, four alcaydies, and four priories, which annually produce 80,000 ducats. In 1706, Alcantara was taken by the Earl of Galway for King Charles, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 men, made priſoners of war. 130 miles WSW. Madrid, and 115 SSW. Salamanca. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Alcantara*, or *Alcantarilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, not far from the Guadalquivir. The Romans built a bridge near the town, to paſs the marſhes formed by the river, which is ſtill remaining. It was ſhut in at each end with a gate, over which was a tower. 14 miles S. Seville.

*Alcantarilla*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 15 miles E. Villa Nova de Portimao.

*Alcantarilla*, ſee *Cantarilla*.

*Alcaraz*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, ſituated on the river Guardamena, and ſurrounded with mountains, called Sierra de Alcaraz, defended by a caſtle. In 1213, this town was taken from the Moors by Alonzo king of Caſtile, after a ſiege of two years. In 1651, having ſome time before been taken by the French, about the middle of January the inhabitants informed the governor of Lerida that the caſtle might be ſurpriſed; accordingly he ſent a party in the night, who ſcaled the walls without oppoſition, and the French, refuſing quarter, were all put to the ſword. The caſtle was of great conſequence, and commanded the town. 54 miles E. Civdad Real, 105 miles SSE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

*Alcaria*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 9 miles E. Vittoria.

*Alcarria*, ſee *Algarria*.

*Alcatraces*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 102. 30. W. *Lat.* 16. 3. N.

*Alcatraces*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 45. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 50. S.

*Alcatras*, a rocky island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 14. 20. W. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

*Alcaudete*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, in the road from Cordova to Jaen. 18 m. W. Jaen, 30 ESE. Cordova.

*Alceſter*, or *Alnceſter*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1625. The principal manufacture is making needles. The market is on Tueſday, and conſiderable for corn. 8 miles NW. Stratford-on-Avon, and 102 NW. London.

*Alcah*, ſee *Taſhkund*.

*Alchaphah*, a mountain of Syria, inhabited by Armenians. 18 miles W. Antakia.

*Alcira*, ſee *Algezira*.

*Alcken*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, on the right bank of the Moſelle. 9 miles SW. Coblentz.

*Alcmaer*, or *Alkmaer*, a handſome city of Holland, ſituated near Schermeer, one of the largeſt lakes of North-Holland, and not much more than three miles from the ſea; with a canal into the Ye, and from thence to Amſterdam. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of four burgomaſters, an eſcoute, a grand officer, and ſeven echevins, choſen by the vroedſchap, or large council of twenty-four. In the regiſter of this city is preſerved an account of a public ſale for the benefit of the orphans, when about 120 tulips produced the ſum of 90,000 florins. Many of the flowers had particular names; the Admiral of Enckhuyſen ſold for 5200 florins, the Viceroy for 4203, and two others named Brabançons for 3800. The land about Alcmaer, which was formerly full of moraſſes, has been drained, and is now become very rich paſture and meadow land, from which are produced great quantities of butter and cheeſe. On the 2d of October 1799, this town was taken by the Engliſh, but ſoon abandoned. On the 18th, a treaty of capitulation was ſigned at the ſame place between the Duke of York and the commander of the French and Batavian army. 24 miles NNW. Amſterdam. *Long.* 4. 21. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

*Alcmaer*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Java, in ſight of Batavia.

*Alcmaer*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, on the north coaſt of New-Guinea. *Long.* 135. 46. E. *Lat.* 3. 53. S.

*Alcobaça*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, between two ſmall rivers called Alcoa and Baça. Alphonſo Henriquez made a vow, when paſſing by this place to the ſiege of Santarem, that, if ſucceſsful, he would found a monaſtery on the ſpot; which he accordingly did, and richly endowed it; and it has been the general ſepulchre of the Portugueſe kings from that time; its annual income is ſaid to exceed 20,cool. ſterling. A manufacture of cambric was eſtabliſhed ſome years ſince. Here is an old Mooriſh tower, but of no great conſequence. 20 miles NE. Peniche, and 17 SSW. Leyria.

*Alcocer*, ſee *Puebla d'Alcocer*.

*Alcoentre*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 17 miles SW. Santarem.

*Alcolea*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Cinca. 15 m. S. Balbaſtro.

*Alcolea*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near the Guadalquivir. 6 miles N. Carmona.

*Alconchel*, a fortreſs of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. It was taken by the Spaniards under Don John of Auſtria in 1661, and again in 1709; but ſince ceded to Spain with Olivença and a ſmall diſtrict. 12 m. S. Olivença.

*Alcouchete*, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, in Eſtramadura. 10 miles E. Liſbon.

*Alcovendas*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile. 10 miles N. Madrid.

*Alcoutim*, or *Alcoytim*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, ſituated on an iſland in the Guadiana: it is ſmall, but defended by one of the beſt caſtles in the kingdom. 20 miles NNE. Tavirà. *Long.* 7. 24. W. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

*Alcoy*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on a river of the ſame name. 24 miles SSW. Gandia, and 20 N. Alicant.

*Alcudia*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 8 miles NW. St. Felipe.

*Alcudia*, a town of the iſland of Majorca, on the north-eaſt coaſt, with a conſiderable bay, to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in four, five, and ſix fathom water. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

*Alcudia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. 12 miles WNW. Melilla.

*Alcueſar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon. 12 miles N. Balbaſtro.

*Aldan*, a river of Siberia, which riſes on the borders of China, *Long.* 125. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N. taking a north-eaſt courſe to *Lat.* 63. when it changes its courſe to WNW. and at *Long.* 128. 20. E. *Lat.* 63. 25. N. joins the Lena.

*Aldborough*, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fiſhermen. The ſea has heretofore made conſiderable encroachments on the town. It is a corporation, and returns two members to Parliament. It has two markets weekly. The number of inhabitants is about 800. 93½ miles NE. London, 48 NE. Colcheſter.

*Aldborough*, a town of England, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ouſe, formerly a Roman ſtation, and a magnificent town, little veſtiges of which are now viſ-

ble; it ſends two members to Parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 445. 15 miles NW. York, & 205 N. London.

*Alde*, or *Olde*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 25. N.

*Aldea de Atalha*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 5 miles S. Arronches.

*Aldea de Araguria*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Goyas, on the river Tocantins. *Long.* 49. 46. W. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

*Aldea de Carajas*, a town of Braſil, on the river Negro. 170 m. W. Fort Rio Negro.

*Aldea de Curua-vaſu*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Goyas. *Long.* 52. 51. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. S.

*Aldea dos Indios*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Ilheos. 10 miles S. Ilheos.

*Aldea de Tapuyas*, a town of Braſil. 300 miles SW. St. Salvador.

*Aldea Gallega*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſituated in a creek of the Tagus. 9 miles SE. Liſbon.

*Aldea el Muro*, or *Aldea del Poco*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the frontiers of Aragon, ſuppoſed to be the Auguſtobriga of Ptolemy. 6 miles E. Soria.

*Aldea de Panuco*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Goyas. 255 m. N. Villa Boa.

*Aldea del Rio*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, ſituated on an eminence, on the ſouth ſide of the Guadalquivir. 12 miles WSW. Andujar, 24 NW. Cordova.

*Aldea de Sahante de Cux*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Goyas. 300 miles N. Villa Boa.

*Aldego*, a river of Italy, which riſes near Montebello, in the Vicentin, and loſes itſelf in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

*Aldenahr*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle. 30 miles NW. Coblentz, and 20 S. Cologn. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

*Aldenau*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle. 30 miles S. Cologn, and 20 W. Andernach. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

*Aldenberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 12 miles NE. Cologn.

*Aldenburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Bernburg. 2 miles N. Bernburg.

*Aldenhoven*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 miles WSW. Juliers. *Long.* 7. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

*Alderburgh*, a town or conſiderable manufacturing village of England, in the county of Wilts. 2½ miles SE. Saliſbury.

*Alderholm*, an iſland of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Geſle, in the Gulf of Bothnia. On it are an iron weighing-houſe, a wharf for landing and loading deals, a cuſtom-houſe, dock, arſenal, and magazine. 80 miles N. Stockholm. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

*Alderney*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of France only by a narrow channel of the ſea, called the Race of Alderney; about four miles long from eaſt to weſt. It has a harbour for ſmall veſſels only, on the ſouth ſide. There are many rocks near the iſland, and the paſſage of the Race is particularly dangerous in ſtormy weather. 22 miles NE. Guernſey, 10 WNW. La Hogue. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

*Alderney, New*, ſee *Ourry's Iſland*.

*Alderſey's Strait*, a channel on the Mergui Archipelago, between St. Suſanna and the Two Kelſals. *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

*Aldourie*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Loch Neſs; where the royaliſts under the Marquiſs of Montroſe obtained a victory over the Scotch covenanters, on the 15th of May, 1645. 5 miles SW. Inverneſs.

*Aldingen*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar. 5 miles ENE. Stutgard.

*Aldſtatt*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles NW. Preuſchmark.

*Aldſtone*, or *Aldſtone-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a hill near the river Tyne, on the borders of Northumberland. The pariſh is ſmall, but on account of the lead-mines, exceedingly populous. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3626. The lands are held on leaſe, granted in the beginning of the laſt century, for 1000 years, at preſent under the governors of Greenwich hoſpital; being part of the forfeited eſtates of the Earl of Derwentwater: more than 1000 hands are employed in the lead works. The town has a plentiful market, held weekly on Saturday. 19 miles from Penrith, and 304 N. London.

*Aldudes*, mountains, part of the Pyrenées, in the country of Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna, and St. Jean Pié de Port.

*Ale*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 3 miles NNW. Jedburgh.

*Alece*, a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which runs into the ſea near Cape Spartivento.

*Aled*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Elwy, in Denbighſhire.

*Alefcora*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus. 10 miles S. Baffa.

*Alegranza*, one of the Canary iſlands; it is ſmall, high, and rocky; uninhabited, barren, and deſtitute of water: the inhabitants of the other iſlands go thither at certain times to gather orchilla. *Long.* 13. 20. W. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

*Alegre*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 15 miles SE. Brioude, 12 NE. Le Puy-en-Velay.

*Alegrete*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Caia. 7½ miles SE. Portalegre.

*Alekieva*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Archangel, and runs into

the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 55. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 5. N.

*Alekſandrov*, ſee *Alexandrov*.

*Alekſcvſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk. 90 miles SSE. Simbirſk. *Long.* 50. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

*Alekſiepſkoe*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov. 110 miles NE. Saratov.

*Alekſin*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula, on the Occa. 27 miles NE. Kaluga. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

*Alekſin*, a town of European Turkey in Walachia. 48 miles NE. Buchareſt.

*Alekſopol*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Bereſtovia. 52 miles NNW. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 34. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

*Alembaddy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 5 miles ESE. Seringapatam, and 45 S. Bangalore.

*Alemouth*, ſee *Alnemouth*.

*Alemparvé*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, belonging to the Jaghire, on the coaſt of Coromandel. This town was taken by the Britiſh in 1760, and the garriſon made priſoners of war. 50 miles S. Madras. 20 N. Pondicherry.

*Alempigon*, or *Red-Stones River*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, *Long.* 87. 34. W. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

*Alen*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Dee four miles from Wrexham.

*Alen*, or *Ahlen*, or *Alem*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter. 13 m. SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 7. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

*Alenango*, a town of Mexico. 70 miles S. Mexico.

*Alenby*, a town of Norway. 50 miles S. Drontheim.

*Alençon*, a city of France, capital of the department of the Orne, on the river Sarte. It was originally a ſimple château, belonging to the houſe of Belleſme and Perche, who were vaſſals to the dukes of Normandy, as well as to the kings of France. It was afterwards erected into a county and a dutchy, and became an appenage of the crown. In 1118, it was taken by Henry I. king of England, but not held long. It was alſo taken by Henry V. The lace-manufacture is conſiderable. $2\frac{1}{2}$ poſts S. Seez, $23\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

*Alendin*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco.

*Alengick*, or *Alenjik*, a town and fortreſs of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. It was taken, in 1386, by Timur Bec; and again in 1401, after a ſiege of two years, by the ſame enemy, who ordered the governor to be put to death for his brave defence.

*Alene*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles E. Calianne.

*Alenquer*, or *Alanquer*, a town of Portugal, ſituated on an eminence, by the ſide of a river which runs into the Tagus. It contains five pariſh-churches and three convents. The name is ſaid to be derived from an ancient temple of the Alani, called Alenker-Kana. 18 miles NNE. Liſbon.

*Alenſteig*, a town of Auſtria. 4 miles S. Bohmiſh-Waidhoven.

*Alent*, a town of Auſtria. 4 miles WNW. Baden.

*Alentéjo*, or *Alemtéjo*, a province of Portugal, ſituated between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana, bordering on Spain, about thirty-ſix leagues long, and thirty-four broad; ſo named from Alem beyond, and Tejo the Tagus. Although it is from its fertility called the granary of Portugal, it is the leaſt populous province of the kingdom, containing only 4 cities, 105 towns, and 358 pariſhes, with about 33,935 inhabitants. The thin population probably ariſes from its being always the ſeat of war with Spain. It contains a great many fortreſſes, and maintains ten regments of infantry, beſides four of cavalry, which are conſtantly recruited in the province. The lands are ſaid to be ill cultivated; and the roads, through the badneſs of the police, every where full of vagabonds and beggars. The principal towns are Evora, Elvas, Campo-Mayor, Portalegre, Villa-Vicioſa, Eſtremos, Moura, Caſtello-de-Vide, Mouraon, Serpa, and Aronches.

*Aleppo*, or *Haleb*, a city of Syria, and capital of a pachalic of the Ottoman empire, ſituated partly on the plain, and partly on two or three riſing grounds: it is encompaſſed with walls of hewn ſtone, which are thought to be moſtly of the Mameluke building; theſe walls are not above three miles in circumference; but the ſuburbs, eſpecially thoſe to the north, are extenſive; ſo that the whole is not leſs than five miles in circuit. Aleppo is generally thought to be the old Berœa: and the few marks of antiquity that remain, ſufficiently prove it to be an ancient town. Marble pillars are frequently found at a conſiderable depth in the earth to the north-eaſt of the caſtle, where the old town probably ſtood. One of the hills to the north of the town ſeems to be raiſed by art into a high mount, on which the caſtle of Aleppo ſtands; and the foſs is near half a mile in circumference. The ſtreets and bazars, or ſhops, are laid out like thoſe of Damaſcus. It is eſteemed one of the cleaneſt and beſt-built cities throughout the Turkiſh dominions; the houſes are of hewn free-ſtone, and ſome of the moſques and kans are very magnificent. Several of the former have large domes, but theſe are raiſed ſo little above the buildings, (which are not high enough in proportion to their ſize,) that they appear low and flat, though built at a great expence. The Jews and Chriſtians of the country live in one of the ſuburbs, and

the Franks in one quarter of the city. The houſes are all terraced over, ſo that they can go from houſe to houſe on the tops of them, there being no partitions erected; and the air of Aleppo is ſo fine, that the inhabitants lie on the tops of the houſes during the ſummer ſeaſon. On the north and weſt ſides of the town, at a ſmall diſtance, runs the river Caié, which, though a little dirty ſtream, yet paſſing through the gardens renders them very pleaſant. This river is loſt in a moraſs, about four miles to the eaſt of old Aleppo. The gardens produce a great variety of fruit; there are ſmall houſes in them, to which company often retire for ſome weeks in the ſummer, and they may be hired at any time for a party of pleaſure. On whatever ſide the city is approached, its numerous minarets and domes preſent an agreeable proſpect to the eye. In the time of Omar, the caſtle ſtopped the progreſs of the Arabs for ſeveral months, and was at laſt taken by treachery; but at preſent would not be able to reſiſt the feebleſt aſſault; its ſlight wall, low and without a buttreſs, is in ruins; its little old towers are in no better condition; and it has not four cannon fit for ſervice, excepting a culverine, 9 feet long, taken from the Perſians at the ſiege of Baſſorah. 350 Janiſaries who ſhould form the garriſon, are buſy in their ſhops, and the Aga ſcarcely finds room in it to lodge his retinue. It is remarkable that this Aga is named immediately by the Porte, which, ever ſuſpicious, divides as much as poſſible the different offices. Within the walls of the caſtle is a well, which by means of a ſubterraneous communication derives its water from a ſpring a league and a quarter diſtant. In the environs of the city are a number of large ſquare ſtones, on the top of which is a turban of ſtone, which are ſo many tombs. There are many riſing grounds near it, which in caſe of a ſiege would very much aſſiſt the approaches of the aſſailants. Aleppo, therefore, cannot be eſteemed a place of importance in war, though it be the key of Syria to the north; but conſidered as a commercial city, it has a different appearance. It is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; ſends caravans to Bagdad, and into Perſia; and communicates with the Perſian gulf and India by Baſſorah, with Egypt and Mecca by Damaſcus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Commerce is principally carried on by barter. The chief commodities are raw or ſpun cottons; linens, clumſily fabricated in the villages; ſilk ſtuffs, manufactured in the city; copper; coarſe cloths; goats' hair from Natolia; the gall-nuts of Curdiſtan; and the merchandize of India, ſuch as ſhawls and muſlins; and piſtachio-nuts, of the growth of the neighbourhood. The articles ſupplied by Europe are the Languedoc cloths, cochineal, indigo, ſugar, and other groceries. The coffee of America, though prohibited, is introduced, and ſerves to mix with that of Mocha. The French have at Aleppo a conſul and ſeven counting-houſes, the Engliſh and Venetians two, and the merchants of Leghorn and Holland one. The emperor appointed a conſul there in 1784, in the perſon of a rich Jew merchant, who ſhaved his beard to aſſume the uniform and the ſword. Ruſſia has alſo ſent one very lately. Aleppo is not exceeded in extent by any city in Turkey, except Conſtantinople, Damaſcus, and Cairo, and perhaps Smyrna. The number of inhabitants is computed at 250,000; and both Turks and Chriſtians, are with reaſon eſteemed the moſt civilized in all Turkey; and the European merchants no where enjoy ſo much liberty, or are treated with ſo much reſpect. The air of Aleppo is very dry and piercing, but at the ſame time ſalubrious for all who are not troubled with aſthmatic complaints. The city, however, and environs, are ſubject to a ſingular epidemic diſorder, which is called the ring-worm, or pimple of Aleppo; it is in fact a pimple which is at firſt inflammatory, and at length becomes an ulcer of the ſize of the nail. The uſual duration of this ulcer is one year; it commonly fixes on the face, and leaves a ſcar, which diſfigures almoſt all the inhabitants. It is alleged that every ſtranger who reſides there three months is attacked with it; experience has taught, that the beſt mode of treatment is to uſe no remedy. No reaſon is aſſigned for this malady, but it is ſuſpected to proceed from the quality of the water. Every body has heard of the pigeons of Aleppo, which ſerve as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. This uſe of them, which is not fabulous, has been laid aſide for the laſt forty or fifty years, becauſe the Curd robbers killed the pigeons. The manner of ſending advice by them was this: they took pairs which had young ones, and carried them on horſeback to the place from whence they wiſhed them to return, taking care to let them have a full view. When the news arrived, the correſpondent tied a billet to the pigeon's foot, and let her looſe. The bird, impatient to ſee its young, flew off like lightning, and arrived at Aleppo in ten hours from Alexandretta, and in two days from Bagdad. It was not difficult for them to find their way back, ſince Aleppo may be diſcovered at an immenſe diſtance. This pigeon has nothing peculiar in its form except its noſtrils, which inſtead of being ſmooth and even, are ſwelled and rough. Aleppo was, in the year 638, taken by the Saracens from the emperor Heraclius. In 1401, it was taken by Timur Bec, after a bloody battle, in which the Syrians were totally routed, and the city was given up to pillage: the caſtle made a ſlight defence, and

was afterwards razed to the ground. The pachalic of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean; its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greateſt part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient regiſters, they enumerated 3,200 villages, while at preſent they ſcarcely find 400. 250 miles N. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 37. 16. E. *Lat.* 35. 47. N.

*Aleppo, (Old)* or *Kenaſſerim*, a town of Syria, ſuppoſed by Dr. Pocock to be Chalcis, the ancient capital of the diſtrict of Chalcidene. Its true Arabian name is Kenaſſerim. The Arab writers alſo call the northern part of Syria by this name, according to their diviſion of the country; and the gate of Aleppo that goes out this way has the ſame appellation. Probably the Arabs, finding Chalcis a flouriſhing city, might make it the capital of the northern part of Syria, and call the diſtrict by the ſame name that the natives originally gave the city—the Greeks probably impoſing another name, uſed only by themſelves. It was a conſiderable city in the time of the ancients, being the ſtrong hold of the extenſive country called Martyas. Its remains are ſituated about a mile ſouth of the river of Aleppo, which is called the Caié, and runs at the foot of the hills which are between this place and the city. The courſe of the river ſeems formerly to have been on a lower ground nearer the old city, and to have been carried higher in order to water ſome lands. As this place was called Chalcis ad Belum, it is not unlikely that Belus was the name of the river, unleſs it was the name of the mountains near it, which are now called Sheik Aité. There are remains of the foundations of the city walls, which are about ten feet thick; they are not above a mile in circumference, and were built with ſquare towers at equal diſtances. At the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the city is a raiſed ground, on which are foundations of an ancient caſtle, which was about half a mile in circumference, and they ſay that there are three walls in it: all now is a confuſed heap of ruins, except on the north-eaſt ſide without the town, where, on an advanced ground, there are foundations of an oblong ſquare building, which might be a temple. There is a high hill to the weſt of the city, on which the fortreſs probably ſtood, which conſtituted the great defence of all this country: on the top of it there are three or four very fine large ciſterns, like arched vaults, cut down in the rock, with a hole in the top to draw up the water, and ſteps down to them on one ſide; there is likewiſe a moſque on a mount, which is the higheſt part of the hill, where Dr. Pocock ſaw ſome fragments of Chriſtian Greek inſcriptions; and at the eaſt end of the moſque are the foundations of a ſemicircular building, which appeared to have been a church. 15 miles S. Aleppo.

*Aler*, a river of Siberia, which joins the Atiga at Aleurſka.

*Aleria*, a town of Corſica. It was formerly a conſiderable city, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Piſa; but has been abandoned on account of its unhealthy ſituation, and is reduced to about ten houſes and a church. 20 miles SE. Corte.

*Aleſbury*, ſee *Ayleſbury*.

*Aleſham*, or *Ayleſham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the river Thyrn, with a market on Saturday, and 1667 inhabitants. 12 miles N. Norwich, and 121 NNE. London.

*Aleſheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 5 m. NW. Weiſſemburg.

*Aleſia*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Oriſtagni. 20 miles NE. Oriſtagni.

*Aleſſone*, a town of European Turkey. 20 miles NW. Lariſſa.

*Aleſſano*, a city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. 12 m. SSW. Otranto, and 199 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 18. 16. E. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

*Aleſſio*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the mouth of the Drin; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Durazzo. 96 m. SE. Raguſa; 12 N. Durazzo. *Long.* 19. 36. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

*Alet*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, near the Pyrenées, on the river Aude; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Narbonne. 4 miles S. Limoux; 32 WSW. Narbonne. *Long.* 2. 21. E. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

*Alevaia*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinſkoi ſea. *Long.* 157. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. N.

*Aleurſka*, a town of Siberia, at the conflux of the Agila and Aler. 64 m. NE. Nertchinſk

*Aleutian Iſlands*, a range of iſlands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated to the weſt of the continent of North-America, belonging to Ruſſia, and valuable chiefly for the ſkins of animals found there, particularly the ſea-otter; extending near 700 miles from eaſt to weſt, from *Long.* 169. to 183. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Alexain*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 m. SW. Mayenne.

*Alexander, Bay of*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, ſo called from a Ruſſian officer of that name. *Long.* 71. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

*Alexander's-Peak*, a group of three iſlands amongſt thoſe called Aladin Iſlands, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 9. 8. N.

*Alexandretta*, or *Scanderoon*, a ſeaport of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, and particularly connected with that city; rather a village than a town, in which (ſays a traveller) tombs are more numerous than houſes.

The only inducement which merchants have to trade there, is the goodneſs of the anchorage, the beſt on the coaſt; for the air is exceedingly unwholeſome, and the inhabitants are every year viſited with an intermitting fever, of a malignant kind, principally from May to September; but the town is never wholly exempt from this dreadful peſtilence. It is ſaid the place was formerly ruined by the Grand Seignior's conſtantly landing his army here for the Perſian wars; and that before that time the country being drained and well improved, the air was not bad. A factor for each European nation that trades this way reſides here, and the trade is the only ſupport of the place. About half a mile to the ſouth of the town, there is an octagon caſtle well built of hewn ſtone, the walls of it are low, but each ſide is defended by a tower; it is called the caſtle of Scanderbeg, or Alexander; and ſeems to have been built by the Mamelukes, who were the beſt architects in theſe parts, and probably the deſign of it was to hinder the landing of the Ottoman forces: to the north of it there is an old ſquare tower, which is now inacceſſible, by reaſon of the moraſs. 30 m. N. Antioch, and 70 NW. Aleppo. *Long.* 36. 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

*Alexandria*, (called by the Turks *Scanderia*, or *Eſcanderia*,) a famous city and ſea-port of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, 332 years before Chriſt, when he returned from conſulting the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, on the ſpot where Rhacotis ſtood; and as the honour of being the capital of the kingdom was removed from Memphis, it was afterwards not conſidered a part of any province, but with its territory formed a diſtinct government by itſelf. It is ſaid, that Alexandria was waſhed on two ſides by the water, to the north by the ſea, and to the ſouth by the lake Mareotis; and that the other two ſides were each a kind of iſthmus, or neck of land between the water, about 7 ſtadia in length; on which account each of theſe ſides, eſpecially that to the weſt, was called Heptaſtadium. The outer walls round the old city are very beautifully built of hewn ſtone, and ſeem to be very ancient; all the arches being true, and the workmanſhip very good. They are defended by ſemicircular towers, 20 feet diameter, and about 130 feet apart; at each of them are ſtairs to aſcend up to the battlements, there being a walk round on the top of the walls, built on arches. Theſe walls as they now ſtand ſeem to have encloſed all the city, except the palace of the kings to the north-eaſt. The inner walls of the old city, which ſeem to be of the middle ages, are much ſtronger and higher than the others, and defended by large high towers. There are particularly two very large well-built towers to the north-weſt towards the new city on the ſtrand. What was without theſe walls, and the ſite of the palace, was probably the ſuburbs of the city, which Dr. Pocock ſuppoſes in proceſs of time to have been walled in, extending down to the canal; and theſe ſuburbs ſo walled in began to be looked on as a part of the city itſelf. The palace, with the ſuburbs belonging toit, was a fourth part of the city; within its diſtrict was the muſeum or academy, and the burial-place of the kings, where the body of Alexander was depoſited in a coffin of gold, which being taken away, it was put into one of glaſs; in which condition it is probable Auguſtus took a view of the corpſe of that great hero, and with the utmoſt veneration ſcattered flowers on it, and adorned it with a golden crown. When Alexandria was no longer the reſidence of kings, it is natural to ſuppoſe that their palace in time fell to ruin, and that the materials were removed to the part of the city that was inhabited, and probably uſed to build the inner walls; though along by the ſea there are ſtill great remains, and on the ſhore are ſeen ſeveral pieces of porphyry, and other fine marbles, where the ancient palace ſtood. Under the palace was the private encloſed port of the kings, which might be oppoſite to the great round tower at the ſea; where ſhips now ſometimes come to anchor, and where the Turks, till within a century, obliged all foreign ſhips to ride, not ſuffering them to anchor under the caſtle. In this part alſo was the iſland Antirrhoda, in which was a palace, and a ſmall harbour or bay. This iſland ſeems to have been entirely deſtroyed by the ſea, and probably was oppoſite to the obeliſks, where there are ſtill great ruins, and where fine pillars are often dug up. Over theſe places ſtood a theatre; and afterwards the part of the city which took its name from Neptune, where there was a temple dedicated to him, probably about the corner of the bay. In this diſtrict alſo Antony built his Timonium, to which he retired in diſguſt after his misfortunes. Next to this was the Cæſarium, where the temple of Cæſar is ſuppoſed to have been; in which, according to Pliny, ſome obeliſks were erected. Further on was the emporium, or market-place. Then followed docks for the ſhipping; over which was the ancient city Rhacotis, with a ſort of ſuburb round it, called Bucolis, becauſe it was chiefly inhabited by herdſmen. There was a communication between the ports by two bridges; at the cauſeway to the iſland, that began at the north-weſt corner of the town, and at the Heptaſtadium to the weſt, which was one of the necks of land made by the ſea and the lake. Within this weſtern port, anciently called *Eunoſtus*, and now the Old Port, was the port *Cibotus*, from which there was a navigable canal to the lake; and there is now a canal or foſſe along by the

walls from the canal of Canopus to the ſea, by which the water runs into the ſea from the great canal at the overflow of the Nile. When any ſhips that do not belong to the Turks, by ſtreſs of weather are obliged to go into the old port, they muſt remove into the other as ſoon as they have an opportunity, that being the harbour allotted for Chriſtian veſſels. The ſtreet, which extended the whole length of the city, from the gate of Necropolis to the gate of Canopus, is ſaid to have been 100 feet wide; and doubtleſs had in it many magnificent buildings, as appears from the granite pillars ſtill remaining in two or three parts. Among them was the Gymnaſium, or public ſchool, to which there were porticos in extent about half a quarter of a mile. The Forum, or court of judicature, was probably another building in this magnificent ſtreet. It is ſaid, that the two chief ſtreets of Alexandria croſſed themſelves at right angles. The moſt extraordinary remains are the ciſterns, which are built under the houſes, ſupported by two or three ſtories of arches on columns, in order to receive the Nile water by the canal, as they do at this day. This canal of Canopus comes to the walls near Pompey's pillar, having run to the weſt of it. It has a paſſage under the walls, and from that part a foſſe has been cut along the outſide of the walls to the ſea; but the water is not only conveyed to the ciſterns from the canal as it there enters the city, but alſo before from ſeveral parts of the canal, by paſſages under ground, to the higher parts of the city. The water is drawn up by a windlaſs, and carried in leather bags on camels to the houſes. Before the Nile fills them again, the water in many parts is not good, owing, perhaps, to their not being kept clean; for in ſome, particularly in that which belongs to the Latin convent, the water is always good. It is this canal which makes Alexandria a part of Egypt; for from its ſituation without the Delta, it really belongs to Lybia. The old city is entirely ruined, and the materials carried away to build the new. Excepting a very few houſes at the Roſetta and Bagnio gates, there are only ſome few moſques and three convents within the old walls. This city was taken from the Chriſtians by Amrou Ebn el Aas, general of the califf, in the middle of the ſixth century, after a ſiege of 14 months, in which he loſt 23,000 men. It then contained 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 1200 venders of vegetables, and 40,000 Jews, who paid tribute, &c. but what is ſtill more to be regretted in its loſs, the library, in which ſucceſſive kings had collected more than 400,000 manuſcripts, all of which were ordered to be deſtroyed by this ignorant Arabian. The pillar, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, is ſituated on a ſmall height, about a quarter of a mile to the ſouth of the walls. Various are the opinions of the learned concerning the founder of this pillar, and the purpoſe for which it was erected. The moſt probable is that of the learned Dr. White, who ſuppoſes it to have been part of the Serapion, or Temple of Serapis, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; which temple was deſtroyed, and a Chriſtian church erected on its ſite, in the reign of Arcadius. This famous pillar is of red granite. Dr. Pocock found the whole height by the ſhadow to be 114 feet. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the city is a large caſtle with a few ſoldiers in it; no Europeans are admitted there. In the gates, eſpecially that of Roſetta, are many fine pieces of granite; and in every part of the city are ſeen fragments of columns of beautiful marbles, all ſo many remains of the grandeur and magnificence of the ancient city. The new city is built on the ſtrand to the north, without the walls, on the ground that ſeems to have been left by the ſea, and makes a very mean appearance. In ſeveral houſes built round courts on porticos, they have placed a great variety of pillars, moſtly granite, which were the ornaments of the ancient city. The old city was doubtleſs in a flouriſhing condition when the trade of the Eaſt-Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians; and its decay may be dated from the time the paſſage was diſcovered by the Cape of Good-Hope, at which period the commerce took another channel; but when the trade of coffee and other commodities in ſome meaſure revived about a century ago, the preſent city began to riſe out of the ruins of the old. A modern traveller ſays, Alexandria now exhibits very few marks by which it could be recognized as one of the principal monuments of the magnificence of the conqueror of Aſia, the emporium of the eaſt, and the choſen theatre of the far-fought luxuries of the Roman triumvir and the Egyptian queen. Its decay doubtleſs has been gradual; but fifteen centuries, during which it has been progreſſive, have evinced its ancient opulence by the ſlowneſs of its fall. The preſent walls are of Saracenic ſtructure, and therefore can determine nothing with reſpect to the ancient dimenſions of the city. They are lofty, being in ſome places more than 40 feet in height, and apparently no where ſo little as 20. But though ſubſtantial and flanked with towers, they could offer no reſiſtance, unleſs it were againſt the Mameluke cavalry, which alone the inhabitants fear, and accordingly keep them in ſome repair. They alſo furniſh a ſufficient ſecurity againſt the Bedouins, who live part of the year on the bank of the canal, and often plunder the cattle in the neighbourhood. The few flocks and herds which are deſtined to ſup-

ply the wants of the city, are paſtured on the herbage of which the vicinity of the canal favours the growth, and generally brought in at night, when the two gates are ſhut, as they alſo are whenever it is known that hoſtile tribes are encamped near them. Theſe Saracenic walls preſent nothing curious except ſome ruinous towers; and the only remains of the ancient city worth notice is a colonnade, near the gate leading to Roſetta, of which however only a few columns remain; and what is called the amphitheatre, on the ſouth-eaſt, a riſing ground, whence is a fine view of the city and port. Of the ſingular ſuburb ſtiled Necropolis, or "The City of the Dead," no remains exiſt. It cannot be ſuppoſed that the ancient city ſhould have occupied only the ſmall ſpace contained within the preſent incloſure. The priſtine wall was certainly far more extenſive than the preſent; yet even of this only an inconſiderable portion between the two ports is now filled with habitations. What remains is laid in gardens, which ſupply ſuch fruits and vegetables as are ſuited to the climate and ſoil, and the natives are moſt accuſtomed to uſe for food; or left waſte, and ſerving as a receptacle for offal and rubbiſh, being in part rendered unfit for culture by the ruins which cover the ſurface to a conſiderable depth. For though it be not now poſſible to determine the ancient boundaries of the city, or aſſign with preciſion the ſite of its more remarkable edifices, the the veſtige of former magnificence yet remain. Heaps of rubbiſh are on all ſides viſible, whence every ſhower of rain, not to mention the induſtry of the natives in digging, diſcovers pieces of precious marble, and ſometimes ancient coins and fragments of ſculpture. The harbour on the eaſt, ſtiled *the New Port*, which in all appearance could never have been a very good one, from the rocky nature of the bottom, has the farther diſadvantage of partaking in the agitation of the ſea when certain winds prevail. The European veſſels which frequent it, are however enabled, with ſome precautions, to lie at anchor ſecurely, to the number of about twenty. They are confined to this ſmall ſpace, which bears no proportion to the whole extent of the harbour, by the ſhallowneſs of the water, which ſeems in ſome degree the effects of great quantities of ballaſt that from time to time have been diſcharged within its limits. The Turkiſh government paid no regard to this practice, which yet in the end muſt render the port uſeleſs. The Old Port allotted to the Mahomedans is ſpacious, though ſomewhat of leſs extent than the other. There is throughout a depth of five or ſix fathom, and in many places more; the anchorage is generally ſecure. The city extends along a part of the iſthmus and the peninſula, to the eaſtern extremity of which is ſituated a fort, where it would ſeem may formerly have ſtood the Pharos. This fort is now ruinous, and is joined with the continent by a mole built of ſtone, and in which are wrought arches to weaken the effects of the water. It has been ſheltered by a wall on the weſt ſide, now alſo ruinous. The houſes, which are chiefly maſonry, are commonly of more than one ſtory, and well adapted to the mode of living among the inhabitants. Though rain occaſionally fall in the autumn, a flat roof is found to anſwer every purpoſe of ſecurity from the weather, and accordingly it is the general form of the dwelling-houſes. Of the deep and capacious reſervoirs which preſerved the waters of the Nile, during the annual ſubſidence of that river, and of which there was probably a ſeries continued from one to the other extremity of the city, not more than ſeven remain fit for uſe. The elevation of the city above the level of the ſea is ſmall, and it ſeems very difficult to render it capable of offering any formidable reſiſtance to an external enemy. The ſoil, wherever a vegetable mould is diſcoverable, is light, and favourable to any kind of culture; but it has apparently been brought there for the purpoſe, as the natural ſoil ſeems wholly unfit fot cultivation, being throughout either ſand or ſtone. The orange and lemon are found in gardens here, but not in great quantities. The dates are good, though not of the moſt eſteemed kind, yet they are found the moſt profitable article that the owner of the ground can cultivate. The chief monuments of antiquity remaining are the column termed Pompey's pillar, and the obeliſk. There is alſo a ſarcophagus, or cheſt of ſerpentine marble in the great moſque, which is uſed for a ciſtern. The population conſiſts of Mahomedans of various nations; Greeks in conſiderable numbers, who have a church and convent, containing only three or four religious, but agreeably ſituated on the higheſt ground among the gardens; Armenians, who have alſo a church; and a few Jews, who have their ſynagogue. The whole perhaps may not amount to leſs than 20,000 ſouls. There happened a plague in 1796, which, it is ſaid, carried off one half of the inhabitants. This eſtimate is poſſibly exaggerated, but no doubt it thinned them ſo much, that at preſent they cannot be near ſo numerous. The houſes of the European conſuls and merchants are all near together, eaſt of the city, and cloſe to the ſea; they aſſociate with each other, dreſs and live as in Europe; unleſs by their mutual animoſities, perfectly undiſturbed. The revenues of Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, are ſtated at 12,500 talents, which at 193l. 15s. the

talent, is little leſs than two millions and a half ſterling. At this time it is thought that they do not exceed 4,500 purſes, or 225,000l. The commerce of Alexandria is more conſiderable than that of Damietta. All exports to Europe, or imports from thence, are made at the former. The whole of the timber for houſe or ſhip-building is brought from Candia, or the Archipelago. The copper, manufactured or rough, of which the conſumption is large, from Conſtantinople; coffee and rice, raw leather, &c. are exported to that and other places. The navigation from Alexandria to Roſetta is conducted in ſmall veſſels of from fifteen to fifty tons burthen, which depoſit their goods at Roſetta, whence they are embarked in boats of another form, and conveyed to Cairo. Among the articles of native produce, conſiderable quantities of which are taken by the Frank merchants in return for the goods of their reſpective countries, are ſaffron, or *carthamus tinctoris*, which is cultivated in Egypt; and ſenna, which chiefly comes by way of Suez, but ſome portion of which is alſo produced in Nubia, and near the firſt cataract. The conſumption of broad cloth of Egypt uſed to be about 800 bales. Red coral is imported from Leghorn; glaſs, beads, &c. from Venice. Glaſs for lamps or phials, is made at Alexandria, both green and white: they uſe natron in the manufacture, inſtead of barilla; and the low branches of the Egyptian coaſt afford plenty of excellent ſand. On the 5th of July, 1797, the French under Buonaparte took this city by aſſault. In March, 1801, the Britiſh troops landed at Aboukir, and defeated the French in two bloody battles, in one of which the brave General Abercromby was killed. The city held out for ſome time, but at length ſurrendered to the conquerors. *Long.* 30. 5. E. *Lat.* 31. 16. N.

*Alexandria*, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the right ſide of the Potomac. 80 miles N. Richmond, and 10 S. from the new city of Waſhington. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

*Alexandria*, a town of New Jerſey, on the Delaware. 28 miles W. New Brunſwick. *Long.* 75. 4. W. *Lat.* 40. 1. N.

*Alexandria*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav. 70 miles W. Ekaterinoſlav, and 150 SW. Kiev. *Long.* 32. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

*Alexandria*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 50 miles ENE. Lucko. *Long.* 26. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

*Alexandria de la Paglia*, a city of France, and capital of the department of Marengo; lately the capital of a ſmall ſtate of Italy, called the Alexandrin, belonging to the king of Sardinia. It has a caſtle, built in 1178, and is named from Pope Alexander III. who erected it into a biſhopric under the archbiſhop of Milan, and endowed it with many privileges, and an income of 10,000 livres. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1706, after a ſiege of three days. It was taken by the French in 1745, and retaken the following year by the King of Sardinia, to whoſe dominions it was annexed by the peace of Utrecht. In 1796, it was, with other towns, put into the hands of the French, as an hoſtage of peace between the King of Sardinia and the Republic. In 1799, it was beſieged by the Auſtrians under General Bellegarde, and after a bombardment of ſixteen days, the French General Gardanne, having expended his ammunition, capitulated, and the garriſon, amounting to 2400 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war. 44 miles E. Turin, and 38 SW. Milan. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 57. N.

*Alexandrin*, a ſmall country of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, in the environs of Alexandria de la Paglia, to which it owed its name. It is now ceded to France, and forms the department of Marengo.

*Alexandrov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus. 48 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 32. 26. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

*Alexandrov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir. 48 miles E. Moſcow. *Long.* 38. 44. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

*Alexandrovſkaia*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dneiper. 40 miles below Ekaterinoſlav. 114 miles NE. Cherſon. *Long.* 35. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

*Alexandrovſkaia*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav. 72 miles NW. Cherſon. 63 NNW. Otchakov. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

*Alexinta*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 18 miles NNE. Niſſa.

*Alexowice*, ſee *Olkowitz*.

*Alfacar*, a town of Spain. 5 miles NE. Grenada.

*Alfachs*, or *Alfaques*, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Ebro. 9 miles S. Tortoſa. *Long.* 0. 37. E. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

*Alfaha*, a town of Nubia, on the borders of Egypt. 100 miles W. Syene.

*Alfaha*, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile. 15 miles SW. Gherri.

*Alfandego da Fé*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras Os Montes. 12 miles N. Torre de Moncorvo.

*Alfaro*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre. 7 miles E. Calahorra, and 9 NW. Tudela.

*Alfaya*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra-Leone. 80 miles SW. Teemboo.

*Alfayates*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on an eminence, on the confines of Spain: though walled and defended with a caſtle, it contains only one pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants. 150 miles NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 6. 32. W. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

*Alfeld*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden. 4 miles N. Neidenau.

*Alfeld*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the Leine. 30 miles S. Hanover; 15 S. Hildeſheim. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

*Alfeldha*, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 36 miles S. Sirgian.

*Alfeo*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea at Syracuſa.

*Alfeo*, or *Carbon*, a river of the Morea, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 miles W. Olympia.

*Alfere*, a town of Arabia. 72 miles S. Medina.

*Alfidena*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SSE. Sulmona. 42 N. Capua.

*Alfon*, a town of Nubia. 40 miles SW. Gherri.

*Alfontes*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 10 m. W. Loule.

*Alford*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, about ſix miles from the ſea. It has a market on Tueſday. 30 miles E. Lincoln; 138 N. London. *Long.* 0. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

*Alford*, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenſhire. Alford, pronounced Awford, was probably in ancient times a place of ſome conſequence, as a conſiderable diſtrict, including this and four other pariſhes, is called the county of Alford. It is now, however, but a mean village. In this pariſh a battle was fought between the royaliſts under the Marquis of Montroſe, and the covenanters under General Baillie, in which the latter were defeated; but the royaliſts ſuffered a great loſs in the death of Lord Gordon, eldeſt ſon of the Marquis of Huntley, who was killed by a random ſhot, in the purſuit, near a large ſtone on the field of battle, which is ſtill pointed out by the country people. 15 miles W. Invercary.

*Alfreton*, a town of England, in the county of Derby. It has a conſiderable corn market held on Friday, though in the charter granted for Monday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2391, of which 756 were employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles N. Derby; and 141 N. London.

*Alfta*, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland. 30 miles W. Soderhamn.

*Alfundas*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 6 miles SW. Beja.

*Algaiola*, *Algaviola*, or *Argogliola*, a ſeaport town of Corſica, in the department of Golo, on the weſt coaſt, at the mouth of the river Aregno. 6 miles NNE. Calvi; 38 SW. Baſtia.

*Algaira*, or *Aliara*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

*Algarria*, or *Alcarria*, a province of Spain, being a part of New-Caſtile, ſituated between the Tagus and Old-Caſtile. The chief places are Madrid, Toledo, Alcala de Henares, and Guadalaxara.

*Algarva*, the moſt ſouthern province of Portugal, anciently a kingdom; bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the Atlantic, on the eaſt by the Guadiana, which ſeparates it from Spain, and on the north by Altentejo. It is mountainous, but fertile. The principal towns are Silves, Tavira, Lagos, Faro, &c.

*Algas*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Matarana, near Nonaſpe, in Aragon.

*Algemeſi*, or *Algemeſin*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near which grow great quantities of what the people there call Pita; of which they make cordage, and the Catalans ſpin a thread fine enough for lace. It is ſituated not far from the river Xucar. 18 miles S. Valencia, and 15 NNW. Gandia. *Long.* 0. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

*Algeſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 14 m. W. Mentz.

*Algeziras*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the coaſt in the ſtraits of Gibraltar, formerly a conſiderable port, but now gone to decay. Moreri is of opinion that this place was the ancient Carteia, which ſo frequently occurs in ancient writers. After the battle between Cæſar and the ſons of Pompey, when the latter were defeated at Munda, the youngeſt went to Cordova, while the elder retired to Carteia, where he had a fleet. The ill treatment which Cordova experienced, made the inhabitants of Carteia apprehend the ſame, and induced them to deliver up the unfortunate ſoldier to the conqueror, and accordingly they ſeized him for that purpoſe; but his friends, by their bravery, after a bloody engagement, delivered him from them, and put him on board a veſſel, though much wounded. In courſe of time the Moors became maſters of the town, which they preſerved a long time, and fortified it, as being a place of great conſequence when bringing over troops from Africa. After Alphonſo XI. king of Caſtile, united with the other Chriſtian kings of Spain, had defeated the Moors in a celebrated battle fought near Tariffa, he was determined to beſiege Algeziras, and he carried it the 25th of March 1344. It is agreeably ſituated on a gentle ſlope cloſe by the ſea-ſide. A very little river (the Miel) which riſes in the neighbouring mountains, waſhes the right ſide of Algeziras, and gently runs on into the ſea. Upon its right bank is a ſmall dock-yard,

the dimenſions of which, although proportioned to the bed of the river, are ſufficient for the building of barks; it was made uſe of for the conſtruction of ſome gun-boats, which made ſo poor a figure at the ſiege of Gibraltar. At the time of freſhes, this river, or rather rivulet, has water enough to float the little veſſels to the ſea, which is diſtant but a few paces. Near this place are the ruins of the old citadel of Algeziras, where the Moors ſtill defended themſelves for ſome time after the city was taken. This filled the ſame ground as the modern town of the ſame name. Algeziras, as well as St. Roche, was peopled at the beginning of the preſent century with Spaniards from Gibraltar, who would not live under the dominion of the Engliſh. In order to draw thither the refugees, the privileges Algeziras now enjoys were granted. The Spaniards are ſeparated from their old country by two leagues of ſea, in which, during the late war, ſeveral of them found their tombs, while endeavouring the conqueſt of the native place of their forefathers. Algeziras is watered in a manner which ſeems to be reſerved for important places; water being brought to it from the diſtance of a quarter of a league, by a new aqueduct built with hewn ſtone. 7 m. from Gibraltar. *Long.* 5. 32. W. *Lat.* 36. 9. N.

*Algezira*, or *Alzira*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on an iſland in the Xucar. 20 miles S. Valencia.

*Algezur*, or *Aljezur*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of a ſmall river, near the Atlantic ocean. 17 m. NW. Lagos.

*Alghemi*, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

*Alghieri*, or *Algeri*, or *Algieri*, a populous city of Sardinia, ſituated on a mountain, near the weſtern coaſt; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Saſſari. 79 m. NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

*Algienta*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on the Lambro. 10 m. N. Milan.

*Algiers*, a country of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the Mediterranean, forming a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by Tunis, on the weſt by Morocco, and on the ſouth by the Atlas: about 460 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. This country, fertile, but ill cultivated, is divided into three provinces, viz. Tlemſan, or Tremecen, Titteric, and Conſtantina; over each of which a bey or viceroy is appointed by the Dey, who governs with a deſpotic power in his juriſdiction, and is occaſionally aſſiſted with troops: beſides theſe grand diviſions are many ſubordinate diſtricts, named from the towns which are their reſpective capitals. The government of the Algerines is nominally by a Dey and council, called the douwan or divan, compoſed of thirty (what Dr. Shaw calls) Yiak baſhees, whoſe conſent is neceſſary to affairs of conſequence: but even in Dr. Shaw's time, their convention was a mere matter of form, and they were ſummoned rather to ratify than debate. The dey is choſen out of the army, nor is the election confined to officers of ſuperior rank, but the loweſt inferior has a right to be candidate for the vacant throne: and it has not unfrequently happened, that the new dey could plead no other qualification than putting to death his predeceſſor. The adminiſtration of juſtice, ſimilar to the other Turkiſh governments, is in the hands of a cadi, who has been educated moſt uſually at Conſtantinople, or ſome other public ſeminary or univerſity; but affairs of great conſequence are laid before the dey, or ſome of his principal officers of the ſtate, who ſit in the gate of the palace for that purpoſe: debtors are detained in priſon till the chouſes or bailiffs ſeize on their effects and ſell them: if the ſale be not equal to the debts, he is diſcharged; if they produce more than enough, the ſurplus is given to the debtor. Small crimes are puniſhed by the baſtinado from 50 to 1000 ſtrokes, according to the enormity of the offence; coining is puniſhed by cutting off the hands; murder, by burning alive; other puniſhments are impaling, hanging by the neck, or throwing on hooks fixed to the walls, from which the criminals ſometimes break and fall on others; ſuffering the moſt exquiſite tortures; the weſtern Moors uſe the horrid puniſhment of ſawing criminals aſunder, from the head downwards. The naval force of this ſtate, which was formerly ſo terrible to trading nations, was, in 1732, not very important; about 6 ſhips from 36 to 50 guns, with ſome brigs and rowboats. The European princes prudently at leaſt, if not honourably, purchaſe their friendſhip and forbearance by ſtipulated ſums of money. When Mr. Cole, the Engliſh conſul, complained of the injuries which the Britiſh merchant-ſhips had ſuffered from their corſairs, he was anſwered by the dey, "that the Algerines were a company of rogues, and that he himſelf was their captain." The whole of their military at that time conſiſted of 6500 Turks and Cologlies, of which 2000 were computed to be paſt ſervice, and 1000 employed in garriſon duty: the Cologlies are the ſons of Turkiſh ſoldiers ſettled in Algiers. Beſides theſe are 2000 Moors, horſe and foot, called Zwowah. By fomenting diviſions among the Arabian princes, and exaſperating one family againſt another, theſe Turkiſh troops are enabled to maintain their ground againſt all oppoſition. To make up deficiencies in the army, cruiſing veſſels are ſent annually to the Levant, where they en-

gage recruits, consisting of shepherds, outlaws, and vagabonds. Mahomet Bashaw, who was dey in the year 1720, had no shame to own that his father sold neats' tongues, and his mother the tongues of sheep.

*Algiers*, a city of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name; situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, and built on the side of a mountain, on which are erected forts for its defence. The town is supposed to contain about 150,000 inhabitants, and 15,000 houses. It was taken from the Christians by the corsair Barbarossa, in 1516. It was burned by the English in 1655, and in 1670; Charles V. besieged it without success in 1688; and in 1783, it was again bombarded by the Spaniards. Algiers, (which for several ages has braved the greatest powers of Christendom,) says Dr. Shaw, is not above a mile and half in circuit. The Turks call it *Al-Jezeire el gazie*, that is, *Algiers the Warlike*. It is situated upon the declivity of a hill that faces the north and north-east, whereby the houses rise so gradually above each other, that there is scarce one but has a full prospect of the sea. The walls are weak and of little defence, unless where they are further secured by some additional fortifications which are chiefly at the gates. The cassaubah or citadel, built upon the highest part of the city towards the south-west, is of an octagonal figure; each of the sides in view having port-holes or embrasures defended with cannon. The port itself is of an oblong figure, 130 fathom long, and 80 broad. The eastern mound of it, which was formerly the island that gave name to the city, is well secured by several fortifications. The round castle, built by the Spaniards while they were masters of the island, and the two remote batteries, are said to be bomb-proof. There is very little within the city deserving the attention of the curious. Upon the tower of the great mosque are some broken inscriptions, but the letters, though of a sufficient size to be seen at a distance, are all so filled up with lime and whitewash, that Dr. Shaw could never particularly distinguish them. It is said to have been formerly called *Mesgana*, from an African family of that name. Its present name signifies in their language *the Island*; and was given to it from being in the neighbourhood of the eastern mound of the harbour; which before the Turkish conquest was severed from the continent. In their public letters and records they stile it *Al-Jezeire Megerbie*, i. e. the island in the West, to distinguish it from a city of the same name, near the Dardanelles, in the Archipelago. The hills and valleys round Algiers are all over beautified with gardens and country-seats, whither the inhabitants of better fashion retire during the heats of the summer season; they are little white houses, shaded with a variety of fruit-trees and evergreens, which, besides the shade and retirement, afford a gay and delightful prospect towards the sea. The gardens are all well-stocked with melons, fruit, and pot-herbs of all kinds; and (what is chiefly regarded in these hot climates) each of them enjoys a great command of water, from the many rivulets and fountains which every where abound in this situation. The fountain water used at Algiers, universally esteemed for excellency, is brought through a long course of pipes and conduits from the same sources. *Long.* 3. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

*Algodres*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 3 miles NW. Castel Rodrigo.

*Algon*, a small island of Sweden, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 26. E. *Lat.* 63. 9. N.

*Algonquins*, Indians of North-America, inhabiting about Lake Ontario.

*Algow*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia; bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east, by the Leck, on the west, by the Hegaw and the Lake of Constance, and on the south, by the county of Tyrol. It includes the marquisate of Burgau; the counties of Bregentz and Montfort; the territory of the bishop of Augsburg; the abby of Kempten; of the counts of Fugger, Waldburg, Konigseck, and Mindleheim, with the cities of Augsburg, Kempten, Memmingen, Ilny, Lindau, Biberach, and Wangen.

*Algoza*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 20 miles WSW. Miranda de Duero.

*Algrisian-Head*, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

*Alhama*, a town of Spain, in Grenada, situated on the river Motril, in a valley surrounded with mountains. It is by some supposed to have been built by the Moors, while others give it a more remote origin, considering it to be the ancient Artigis Julia. Near it runs a small river or brook, called Motril, which joins the Rio Frio not far off. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct, erected by the Moors, and which still remains. About a quarter of a league from the town are celebrated warm baths, used both externally and internally. The water is pure and clear, the taste not disagreeable. The kings of Spain have erected a grand building for the use of invalids, with baths of free-stone regulated to different degrees of heat; and houses are built for the accommodation of company, who resort thither in spring and autumn, particularly in the months of March and September, as well for amusement as for health: a little above the baths are frightful rocks, whence issues the Rio Frio, so called from the extreme coldness of its waters; it falls with a mighty noise on several natural cascades from rock to rock,

and, mixing with the waſte water of the baths, runs towards the ſea. 25 miles SW. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Alhama*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, near the Sierra Morena, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Phornacis. 27 miles N. Cordova.

*Alhama le Seca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, ſituated on the river Almeria. 10 miles NNW. Almeria.

*Alhama*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, near Alfaro.

*Alhambra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 7 miles N. Teruel.

*Alhambra*, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalaviar at Teruel.

*Alhamrud*, a town of Perſia, in Mazanderan, on the ſouth coaſt of the Caſpian ſea. 30 miles W. Fehrabad. *Long.* 52. 30. E. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

*Alhandra*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the Tagus. 15 miles NE. Liſbon.

*Alhanges*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. In 914, it was taken by the Moors. 9 miles N. Merida.

*Alahuati*, ſee *Hermas*.

*Alhaur*, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Sakkaria, 8 miles S. Ameria.

*Alhaurin*, a town of Spain, in Grenada. 18 miles SW. Malaga.

*Alhaus*, a town of Pruſſia. 4 miles S. Culm.

*Alhomé*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 80 m. WNW. Cinaloa.

*Alhos Vedros*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the Tagus. 6 miles SE. Liſbon.

*Ali*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 50 miles W. Teflis.

*Aliabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan. 30 miles SSE. Fehrabad.

*Aljaki*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 20 miles SE. Czerkaſy.

*Alianello*, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. 27 miles E. Potenza.

*Aliano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. 23 miles SE. Potenza.

*Aliano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 2 miles W. Gaeta.

*Alianſkoi*, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. 120 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 79. 34. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

*Aliapetta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 25 miles S. Darempoory.

*Aliabali*, an iſland in the Caſpian ſea, near the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 68. 6. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

*Alibani*, or *Alibinali*, a town of Arabia. 140 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

*Alibeg-kevi*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 24 miles E. Siliſtria.

*Alica*, a town of Etruria. 29 miles WSW. Florence.

*Alicant*, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Valencia, at the bottom of the gulf to which it gives name. Some authors ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Illicum; while others, among whom is Moreri, ſay that this town was the ancient Alone of Ptolemy, and that the ancient Illicum is now Elche. The Moors, when in poſſeſſion of the country, took conſiderable pains to fortify Alicant, and maintained it in a flouriſhing ſtate till 1264, when it was taken from them by James I. king of Aragon. It afterwards fell into decay, ſo that in the year 1519 it was only a ſmall village, there being not above ſix houſes (according to Viciana) on the ſpot where the city now ſtands; but in 1562 the number amounted to more than 1000. The circumſtances which moſt contributed to this prodigious increaſe were the means made uſe of by the inhabitants to ſecure them from the enterpriſes and ravages of the corſairs: they employed a part of their property in making ſtrong fortifications by the ſea ſide. Several famous pirates, ſupported by the Moors, then cruiſed in the Mediterranean; Dragut and Barbaroſſa ſpread univerſal terror. Alicant being rendered a place of ſafety, and capable of defence, induced the merchants of Carthagena and the environs to eſtabliſh themſelves there; theſe were followed by ſeveral other merchants from Milan and Genoa; and the concourſe of natives and ſtrangers ſoon gave both fame and proſperity to the city, which is well-built and populous. The bay is ſheltered on the eaſt by Cape de la Huerta, and to the weſt by Cape St. Paul and the iſland of Tabarca. Veſſels anchor about a mile from the mole, in ſix, ſeven, eight, and ten fathom water, and may enter and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious. Of circumſtances which have contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, the chief is the duties of entry being leſs there than at Valencia and Carthagena. This diminiſhed the commerce of thoſe two cities in favour of the former, from which all the veſſels that carry on the trade between Spain and Italy are fitted out. The commerce conſiſts in barilla, antimony, alum, aniſeed, cummin ſeed, dried fruit, wool, and wine, particularly that called Tent or Alicant. Of 961 veſſels which arrived at this port in the year 1782, ſix hundred were Spaniſh, the greater part Catalonians. Linens from France, Switzerland, and Sileſia, and camblets and woollens from France, are the chief imports. The mountain on which the caſtle is built, and at the foot of which the city ſtands, is formed of white earth, and being viſible a great way at ſea, ſerves as a guide to pilots. The bay of Alicant is ſaid to have been the famous gulf of Ilici, ſo called from a Roman colony, now Elche; but the declining ſtate of that port, and the improvement of Alicant, gave it the name it now bears; it begins at Cape St. Martin, and terminates at Cape

Palos. In the year 1705, this town, refusing to acknowledge the Archduke Charles as king, was bombarded by the English, and taken by storm. In the month of December, 1708, it was besieged by the troops of King Philip, under the command of Chevalier d'Asfelt; but no advantages being gained for three months, the chevalier ordered a rock to be undermined, and in the hollow 200 barrels of gunpowder to be conveyed. The governor of the town, Syburg, was informed of this, and summoned to surrender: after refusing three times to capitulate, the explosion took place, and buried the governor, and many of the officers, with 36 of the centinels, in the ruins. Notwithstanding which, Colonel d'Albon, who succeeded to the command, resolved to defend the place to the last extremity; but the fleet which arrived not being able to afford the garrison any relief, he was obliged to surrender on the 5th of April, 1709. 58 miles S. Valencia, and 62 NNE. Carthagena. *Long.* 0. 24. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

*Alicant*, a town of Ceylon, near the west coast. 10 miles S. Calitoor.

*Alicata*, or *Licata*, or *Leocata*, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. This town is pleasantly situated by the seaside, partly on a hill, and partly at the foot of the hill. In 1553, it was taken by the Turks, assisted by the French. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient Phintia, built by Phintias, a tyrant of Agrigentum, and contemporary of Pyrrhus, who brought hither the inhabitants of Gela, which he had destroyed. 18 miles ESE. Girgenti, and 60 SW. Catania. *Long* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

*Alice*, see *Alece*.

*Alicun*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths. 12 miles from Grenada.

*Alicuri*, or *Alicudi*, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily; it is small, and inhabited by fishermen. 15 miles W. Lipari. *Long.* 14. 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

*Aljezira*, see *Algezira*.

*Alisi*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, anciently called Alifæ; the see of a bishop. 5 miles N. Capua, 32 N. Naples.

*Aliga*, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the sea near Carwar.

*Aliguay*, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the north coast of Mindanao, low and woody. *Long.* 123. 29. E. *Lat.* 9. 51. N.

*Alihamman*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, on the Tigris. 20 miles S. Mosul.

*Alima*, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Mechoacan, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

*Alimpapon*, a town on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 3. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

*Ali-Musjid*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 18 miles NNW. Paishawar.

*Alinagore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles W. Tricolore.

*Alingsahs*, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland, built by the inhabitants of Nylodese, when that town was destroyed by the Danes in 1611: here are manufactures of silk, woollen, and tobacco. 5 miles S. Bahus. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 57. 58. N.

*Alise*, or *Alise Ste. Reyne*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 8 miles NE. Semur-en-Auxois.

*Alivarcourchy*, a town of Hindoostan. 21 miles W. Tinevelly.

*Alixen*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardêche. 6 m. ENE. Valence.

*Aljubarota*, or *Aljuraboca*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near which Juan I. king of Portugal, obtained a signal victory over the king of Castile, on August 14th, 1383. According to Mariana, the army of the Portuguese consisted of 2200 horse, and 10,000 foot; the Castilians were more numerous, but the Portuguese were drawn up in a narrow place, with deep morasses on each side, where they were attacked by the enemy, contrary to the advice of some of the principal commanders. The Castilians lost 10,000 men, and among them many of great quality. The king of Castile, who commanded in person, fled to Santarem, whence he sailed to Spain. A monastery was afterwards built in memory of this victory, called Batalha. 10 miles S. Leyria.

*Aljucen*, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 7 miles N. Merida.

*Aljucen*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, near Merida.

*Aljustrel*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 16 miles WSW. Beja.

*Aljustrel*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 4 miles W. Thomar.

*Alkaisar*, a fortress of the Arabian Irak. 106 miles W. Bagdad.

*Alkamare*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 8 miles E. Bagdad.

*Alkan*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 19 miles S. Shabur.

*Alketh*, one of the Pelew islands, in the North Pacific ocean.

*Alki*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Sanore. 18 miles WNW. Darwar.

*Alkington*, a townshipof England, in Gloucestershire. 7 miles NE. Berkley.

*Alkmaer*, see *Alcmaer*.

*Alla*, a town of the Tyrolese, on the Adige, taken by the French, in September, 1796. 17 m. S. Trent, and 18 N. Verona.

*Alla*, or *Alle*, a river of Prussia, which rises from a lake in the south part of the bishopric of Ermeland, passes by Allenstein,

Guttſtadt, Heilſberg, Bartenſtein, Schippenbeil, Fridland, Allenburg, &c. and joins the Pregel at Welau.

*Alladorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 m. E. Wunſeidel.

*Allahabad*, a province of Hindooſtan, about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; bounded on the eaſt by the province of Bahar; on the north, by Oude; on the ſouth, by Berar; and on the weſt, by Malwa and Agra. The principal cities are Allahabad, Benares, and Jionpour. In 1798, this province was ceded to Great-Britain.

*Allahabad*, a city of Hindooſtan, founded by Acbar, ſtanding on the point of land which it forms at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna; a ſituation beautiful as it is commodious, and in the ſeaſon of the year, when the flow of water is ſpacious and rapid, exhibits a ſcene of uncommon grandeur. To this ſacred ſpot a large aſſembly of Hindoos reſort at an annual period, to waſh away their ſins. Theſe pilgrims, who are laid under contributions for participating this indulgence, furniſh the yearly ſum of about 50,000 rupees to the vizier's treaſury. The fort of Allahabad, which is built of ſtone, occupies a large ſpace of ground, and has been amply ſupplied with ſuperb and uſeful buildings, whether for promoting the pleaſures or conveniences of life. The imperial palace is a handſome ſtructure; the inſide of its upper room is conſtructed of marble of variegated colours, and neatly adjuſted; from this apartment the lord of the world (as he is entitled by his ſubjects) hath a diſtinct view of twelve different ſuits of female apartments. In the palace-yard ſtands a round pillar about forty feet high, conſiſting of an entire ſtone, which coarſely reſembles porphyry, and ſeems covered with an inſcription in the ancient Hindoo characters; but the letters are ſo much impaired by the ravages of time, that they are become illegible. The erection of this monument is attributed to Beemſhyne, whom the Bramins ſay was in his day a powerful chief, and one of the principal warriors in the Mhah-Bharit. The Mahometans, who as furiouſly deſtroyed every monument and curious veſtige not expreſſive of their doctrine, as they were actuated by a blind zeal in its propagation and ſupport, endeavoured to claim the conſtruction of this pillar, and over the Hindoo record they have engraved the names of many of their emperors ſince the time of Babr. This pillar, which bears the mark of great antiquity, clearly evinces that Allahabad was a place of importance long before the æra of the Mahometan conqueſt of India. Mons. D'Anville, the celebrated French geographer, ſeems to fix here the ſite of the ancient Palibothra. About a mile to the eaſtward of the town ſtands the tomb of ſultan Khuſro, in the midſt of a ſpacious garden, encloſed with a high wall, and well ſupplied with a variety of flowers and fruit-trees, but which from want of culture look rugged and barren. The building is nearly a ſquare, raiſed from the ground by a low flight of ſteps, and has a vaulted roof in the form of a dome, whoſe outſide is covered with tile of a fine clay, ſtained with a diverſity of colours, on which the reflection of the ſun produces a pleaſing effect. The Allahabad diſtricts once paid into the royal treaſury a revenue of between ſeventy and eighty lacks of rupees, but ſuch is the impoveriſhed and depopulated ſtate of the vizier's country, that it is at this day reduced to a fourth of that amount. Shaiſta Khan, who was appointed by Aurunzebe to govern the provinces of Bengal and Bahar after the death of Amir Jumlah, left many monuments of his liberality in the vicinity of Allahabad. 300 miles S. Delhi, and 222 SE. Agra. *Long.* 82. 5. E. *Lat.* 25. 27. N.

*Allaire*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 8 m. SE. Rochefort.

*Allaki*, a mountain of Nubia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, weſt of Aidab.

*Allaknandara*, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, 20 miles S. Siranagur.

*Allamp*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles S. Toul.

*Allan*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth near Stirling.

*Allan Water*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed a mile NW. Melroſe, in Roxburgſhire.

*Allanche*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 7 miles N. Murat, and 12 NNW. St. Flour.

*Allande*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia. 28 miles W. Oviedo.

*Allapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 10 miles E. Budayeon.

*Allariz*, a town of Spain, in Gallicia. 8 miles S. Orenſe.

*Allaſunga*, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Nagpour. 40 miles S. Doeſa.

*Alle*, ſee *Alla*.

*Alleegah*, a town of Africa, in the eaſtern province of Algiers, on a river of the ſame name, where are found ſome conſiderable ruins. 20 miles E. Conſtantina.

*Alleegah*, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Seibouſe near Hammam-Meſkouteen.

*Allegany*, the name given to one of the counties in Penſilvania.

*Allegany*, or *Ohio*, a river of North-America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, in the ſtate of New-York, and runs into the Miſſiſſippi. See *Ohio*.

*Allegany Mountains*, mountains of North-America, which extend from Hudſon's river to Georgia, in broken ridges, under different names.

*Allegany Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania,

which runs into the Skuylkel. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

*Allemans*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Drot. 28 miles NNW. Agen.

*Allen*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

*Allen*, a bog of Ireland, in King's County and Kildare.

*Allenau*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 27 miles SE. Konigsberg.

*Allenbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles E. Smalcalden.

*Allenburg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland on the Alla. 30 miles SE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 21. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

*Allendale*, a township of England, in Northumberland. In 1801, the population was 1003, besides 2496 in the parish. 6 miles S. Hexham.

*Allendorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lower Hesse, on the Werra. 24 miles W. Mulhausen, and 45 WNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

*Allendorf an der Lumde*, a town of Germany, in Upper-Hesse. 6 miles NE. Giessen, and 8 S. Marburg. *Long.* 8. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

*Allen's-Key*, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 48. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

*Allenstein*, or *Olstinech*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, on the Alla. 60 miles S. Konigsberg. 76 ESE. Dantzick. *Long.* 20. 25. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

*Allen's-Town*, a town of New Jersey. 8 miles NE. Norden-Town.

*Allen's-Town*, a town of Pensylvania. *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

*Allentrop*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia, on the Sorbeck. 9 miles S. Arensburg.

*Aller*, a river of Germany, which rises in the dutchy of Magdeburg; passes by Luneburg, Gifhorn, Zell, &c. and joins the Weser a little below Verden.

*Aller*, a village of England, in Somersetshire, where there are ruins of an ancient chapel, in which Godrun the Danish king was baptized. In 1645, a battle was fought near this place between the royalists and the parliament troops. 6 miles S. Bridgewater.

*Allersberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Neuburg. 16 miles S. Nuremberg, and 32 N. Neuburg.

*Allerton*, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the manufactures employed 469 of the inhabitants. 5 miles SE. Bradford.

*Allerton, (Chapel)* a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. 3 m. N. Leeds.

*Allerton, (North)* see *North-Allerton*.

*Allertsheim*, a town of Germany, and capital of a bailiwick in the principality of Oettingen. 5 miles S. Oettingen.

*Allertsperg*, a town of Austria. 7 miles N. Bavarian-Waidhoven.

*Allesani*, a town of Corsica, in the department of the Golo. 13 miles ENE. Corte.

*Allevard*, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 18 miles NNE. Grenoble.

*Allex*, a town of France in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles S. Valence.

*Allier*, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It rises near Château-Neuf de Randon, in the department of the Lozere, and joins the Loire three miles W. Nevers.

*Allier*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cher and the Nyevre, on the east by the departments of the Saône and Loire, and Rhône and Loire, on the south by the department of the Puy de Dôme, and on the west by the departments of the Creuse and the Cher; 60 miles in length from east to west, and 35 in its mean breadth from north to south; the river Allier crosses it in the centre from south to north. This department is composed of what, before the revolution, was called Bourbonnois. Moulins is the capital.

*Alligator River*, a river of North-Carolina which runs into Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 35. 56. N.

*Allighur*, a fortress of Hindoostan, which in 1803 was taken by the British troops under the command of Mr. Lucan; the loss of the captors was very considerable.

*Alligunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 7 miles SW. Barelly.

*Alligunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles W. Ferruckabad.

*Alligunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles W. Gooracpour.

*Alligunge*, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Curruckpour. 8 miles S. Curruckpour.

*Alligunge*, see *Sewan*.

*Allingbery*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 38 miles SW. Arcot.

*Allinghy*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 30 m. SW. Dindigul.

*Allinaugur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad. 20 m. N. Gazypour.

*Allitory*, a town of Hindoostan in the Carnatic. 5 miles SW. Tritchinopoly.

*Alloa*, or *Alloway*, a seaport town of Scotland, in Clackmannshire, on the north side of the Forth. It is the most considerable port in the Forth, with three feet greater depth of water in the harbour than on the bar of Leith. The water at neap tides rises from 12 to 15 feet, and at spring tides from 17 to 22. The quay is built of rough hewn stone in a substantial manner, and runs within the land, forming a small creek. A little above the harbour there is an excellent dry dock, capable of receiving vessels of burden. Opposite the dock there is a great depth of water, with good anchorage, and sufficient

ſpace. Above the dock is a ferry acroſs the Forth, called the Craig-Ward, or King's-Ferry, where two complete piers have been built, one on each ſide the river, which renders it a ſafe and commodious paſſage at all times of the tide. Alloa contains about 3400 inhabitants, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. The ſtreets are narrow and irregular, except one, which runs ſtrait to the harbour. Weſt of the ferry is a glaſs-houſe for making bottles. Here are alſo manufactures of linen, muſlin, ropes, and nails; and a foundery. The port has a regular cuſtom-houſe, and ſeveral creeks belonging to it. The ſhips and veſſels amount to 115, their tonnage to 7241, employing about 500 men. The chief trade is in coal, of which 50,000 tons are annually ſent to places within the Forth, and to towns on the eaſt and north coaſts of Scotland. The collieries of Alloa have been long eſtabliſhed, and the number of perſons belonging thereto is upwards of 500. Near the town is the tower, the reſidence of the repreſentatives of the family of Marr, built before the year 1300, and lately repaired. 2 miles NW. Clackmannan, and 31 NW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 56. 8. N.

*Allon*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 36. E. *Lat.* 63. 11. N.

*Allones*, a river of Spain, which riſes in Galicia, and runs into the ſea, *Long.* 9. 12. W. *Lat.* 43. 16. N.

*Alloor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles N. Nellore.

*Allore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 15 miles S. Itchapour.

*Allos*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 4 miles N. Colmars, and 9 S. Barcelonette.

*Alloué*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the Charente. 6 miles W. Confolent.

*Alloway Creek*, a river of New Jerſey, which empties itſelf into the Delaware.

*Allow*, a river of England, which runs into the Tyne between Hexham and Newcaſtle.

*All Saints' Bay*, or *Bahia da Todos Santos*, a bay of South-America, on the coaſt of Brazil, ſecure and large enough for a fleet of ſhips. *Long.* 38. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

*All-Saints' Bay*, a bay of the North Paciſic Ocean, on the coaſt of New-Albion. *Long.* 243. 38. E. *Lat.* 31. 44. N.

*Allſtadt*, ſee *Alſtadt*.

*Allſtett*, ſee *Alſtadt*.

*Alludsje*, a town of Arabia. 14 miles ENE. Beit el Fakeh.

*Allum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles NW. Palamcotta.

*Allumbaddy*, ſee *Alembaddy*.

*Allumchund*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 16 miles NW. Allahabad.

*Allumpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 25 miles W. Midnapour.

*Allung-Cullung*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 18 miles S. Naſſuck.

*Allut*, a town of Ceylon. 15 m. NE. Candy. *Long.* 81. 2. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. N.

*Allygunge*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Purneah. 25 miles NNE. Purneah.

*Allygunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 40 miles E. Bahraitch.

*Allynagrum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Dindigul. 15 miles N. Ootampaleam.

*Allypour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 30 miles WSW. Gwalior.

*Almaçan*, ſee *Almazan*.

*Almaçaran*, a town and fortreſs of Spain, in the province of Murcia, near the Mediterranean. It is famous for its fine red earth, without any mixture of ſand, which is a principal ingredient uſed in Spaniſh ſnuff, to give it that fine colour and ſoftneſs to the hand, and to fix its volatility. It is ſometimes called after the name of the village, but more commonly *Almagre*; and is likewiſe uſed in the glaſs-houſe of St. Ildephonſo, inſtead of tripoli, to give the laſt poliſh to glaſs. The neighbourhood of Almaçaran likewiſe affords another ſingularity, and that is the white ſtone called plume-alum, or *pſeudo aſbeſtos*, which is a matter truly ſaline, taſting and diſſolving in water like alum, and cryſtallizing in form of feathers; from whence its name, being found thus in grottos, where aluminous minerals paſs. The other matter to which the name of plume-alum has been given, is nothing elſe but a friable amianthus or aſbeſtus. Near Almaçaran the remains of a ſilver mine are to be ſeen, which formerly is reported to have yielded great quantities of ſilver. 18 miles W. Carthagena, 24 S. Murcia. *Long.* 1. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

*Almada*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 25 miles ENE. Bhagalcotte.

*Almada*, a town of Portugal, on the left bank of the Tagus, oppoſite Liſbon.

*Almaden*, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha. The quickſilver mine of Almaden is the moſt ancient we know of in the world. The two brothers Mark and Chriſtopher Fugger, of Augſburg, had a grant of this mine, and were to furniſh the king yearly with 4500 quintals of mercury; but not being able to make good their engagements, or for ſome other reaſons beſt known to themſelves, they gave it up in 1635, as well as the ſilver mine of Guadalcanal, which was likewiſe in their hands; yet theſe Germans made ſuch a fortune in Spain, as to leave great riches to their heirs, who now flouriſh in Germany, raiſed to the higheſt dignities, being Counts of the Roman Empire, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in the circle of Swabia. Their opulence was ſo conſpicuous as to become a

proverbial expreſſion in Spain, *Ser rico como un Fucar* to be as rich as a Fugger; a ſimile we find in Don Quixote. The church, with great part of the village of Almaden, conſiſting of above three hundred houſes, ſtands upon cinnabar; and the inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by the profits of the mine, which lies in a hill of ſandy rock, forming two inclined planes, with a craggy rock on the ſummit, ſtudded with ſpecks of cinnabar, which no doubt were the firſt tokens that led to the diſcovery of the mine. In other parts of the hill ſmall beds of ſlate appear with veins of iron, which on the ſurface follow the direction of the hill. Some improperly call theſe ſuperficial veins, for there are ſuch in the adjacent hills, where no cinnabar was ever ſuſpected to exiſt, and all the country abounds in mines of iron; what is more remarkable, in the very mine of Almaden pieces are ſometimes found, in which the iron, quickſilver, and ſulphur, are ſo mixed together, as not to form a different body. The neighbouring hills are of a ſimilar kind of rock to that of Almaden, and furniſh the ſame ſorts of plants; which ſhews that cinnabar does not exhale thoſe poiſonous vapours ſome have imagined, nor are they obnoxious to vegetation or mankind. A miner may ſleep in ſecurity on a ſtratum of cinnabar, and above forty ſorts of uſual plants thrive and run to ſeed within the precincts of the twelve furnaces where the mineral is roaſted. The felons who work there feel no inconvenience from it, and do nothing more than wheel about the earth in barrows; yet many of them are ſo crafty as to counterfeit paralytic and other complaints, to impoſe on the benevolent diſpoſition of thoſe who viſit the mine. Each man coſts government about eight reals (two ſhillings) per day; they are better fed than any labouring man, ſell half their allowance, and enjoy good health; yet from a principle of compaſſion are only made to work three hours a day; and the public think their condition ſo infinitely wretched as to be little ſhort of death. In the precincts of Almaden there are twelve furnaces, called the twelve apoſtles; each can receive about 200 quintals, including good and bad ſtone, which in three days will produce about forty quintals of quickſilver. Three days more are required to repair the furnace, and to place every thing properly; ſo that four out of the twelve are always in action, except during the violent heats of the ſummer, when a ſuſpenſion from labour is conſidered neceſſary and unavoidable. Mariana ſays, "no country yields more vermillion than Spain, eſpecially about Almaden, a town anciently called Siſapore." 39 miles SW. Ciudad Real, 44 N. Cordova.

*Almadia*, ſee *Amadia*.

*Almaden de la Plata*, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the river Colar. 32 m. N. Seville.

*Almadie*, or *Almodie Point*, a cape or headland on the north ſide of Cape Verde. *Lat.* 14. 50. N.

*Almadra*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 4 miles W. Lagos.

*Almadronis*, a town of Africa, in Fez, not far from Cape Spartel. 10 miles S. Tangiers.

*Almagro*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, the chief place of the order of Calatrava. 9 miles ESE. Ciudad Real.

*Almaguer*, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan, on the river Cauca. 36 miles S. Popayan. *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 2. N.

*Almali*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 42 miles SW. Satalia. *Long.* 29. 42. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

*Almanchery*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

*Almandrel*, a town of South-America, in Chili, on the ſea coaſt.

*Almaneſti*, a town of Walachia. 50 miles E. Tergozyl.

*Almanſor*, a town of Africa, in Fez, on the river Cuir, near the ſea. 10 miles SW. Sallee. *Long.* 6. 50. W. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

*Almanza*, a town of Spain, ſituated in a fertile plain of the province of Murcia, on the frontiers of Valencia. This plain is remarkable for a battle fought here in the war of ſucceſſion, on the 25th of April 1707. The Duke of Berwick was in the field with the army, to prevent the enemy from returning into Caſtile; and when joined by the troops he expected, to proceed in the conqueſt of the kingdom of Valencia. The Marquis de las Minas and the Earl of Galway, with about 16,000 horſe and foot, began the campaign early, in hopes of deſtroying the Spaniſh magazines, and covering the kingdom of Valencia. They did deſtroy ſeveral magazines, which they had better have kept, ſince they afterwards reſolved to beſiege the caſtle of Villena. It was a place of little ſtrength, and no great conſequence, yet the Duke of Berwick marched to relieve it, for he knew the allies wanted ſubſiſtence, and thought their retreat before him would raiſe the ſpirits of his ſoldiers, and add reputation to his arms. The Earl of Galway was for fighting, and prevailed upon the other generals to come into his opinion, and they accordingly attacked the Duke. The Engliſh troops at the beginning of the action penetrated thro' the centre of the Spaniſh army; but the Spaniſh cavalry having broken the Portugueze, and the French infantry making a dreadful fire upon their flanks, the army of the allies was at laſt broken, and when it was almoſt dark began their retreat. Colonel Hill carried off the remains of thirty-two battalions towards the river Xucar, which, if they could

have paſſed, they might have been ſafe; but as they marched in the morning, as ſoon as it was light, and had fought till it was dark, their fatigue obliged them to halt; and this ſtop gave the Spaniards an opportunity to ſurround them, ſo that they were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. In ſhort, the victory was complete; there was a great number killed and wounded, ſeveral thouſands were taken priſoners, many of whom were French, who had entered into the ſervice of the allies after the defeats of Hochſtatt and Ramilies; and who, returning to their ſtandards, replaced thoſe who had fallen in the battle. The Marquis de las Minas was dangerouſly wounded, and his miſtreſs, in the garb of an Amazon, killed by his ſide. The Earl of Galway had two cuts acroſs his face, which hindered him from ſeeing or giving orders. 120 ſtandards, with all the artillery and baggage, were taken. About half a mile eaſt of the town, in the midſt of a plain, is a ſquare obeliſk of ſtone, thirty feet high; the pedeſtal is ſurrounded by three ſteps, on it are engraved inſcriptions in Latin and Spaniſh to commemorate the victory. Almanſa contains 1600 inhabitants, a church of tolerable architecture, and eight convents. On the top of a ſteep rock are the remains of a very large Mooriſh caſtle. 15 miles NNW. Villena, and 54 SW. Valencia.

*Almanza*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 26 miles E. Leon.

*Almaraz*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the Tagus. 18 miles SSE. Placentia, and 24 ESE. Coria.

*Almaſary*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tauris, where the Cham of the Crimea had formerly a palace.

*Almatingen*, a village of Helvetia, in the canton of Berne, where, in 1799, the Swiſs were defeated by the French. 3 m. S. Berne.

*Almazan*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero; remarkable for being the place where the treaty of peace was ſettled between Henry king of Caſtile, and Peter IV. king of Aragon, in 1375. 16 miles S. Soria.

*Almazaran*, ſee *Almaçaran*.

*Almé*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lippe, near Elſen, in the biſhopric of Paderburn.

*Almedina*, a town of Morocco, on Mount Atlas. 90 miles from Morocco, now in ruins.

*Almeida*, ſee *Almeyda*.

*Almeloo*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Overiſſel: ſituated on the branch of the Regge. 20 miles ENE. Deventer.

*Almen*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, ſituated on the Berckel. 6 m. E. Zutphen.

*Almendra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 m. NW. Caſtel-Rodrigo.

*Almendro*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 18 miles NNE. Ayamonte.

*Almendrolejo*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. 12 miles S. Merida.

*Almeria*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, commodiouſly ſituated at the mouth of the river Almeria; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Grenada. When in poſſeſſion of the Moors, it was a place of great ſtrength, and a harbour for corſairs. In the year 1147, it was attacked by the Spaniſh Chriſtians, aſſiſted by the fleet of the Genoeſe, and at length taken by ſtorm. 20,000 Moors were compelled to pay a ranſom, and the town was given up to plunder. The Genoeſe, it is ſaid, were rewarded by a diſtribution of a ſingle emerald of greater value than the reſt of the booty, which has from that time been preſerved in the treaſury of the city of Genoa. By ſome authors, it is ſaid that this emerald was obtained at the taking of Malaga; and by others, at the taking of Cæſarea. There is a manufacture of ſalt-petre at Almeria, which is ſent to Grenada to undergo a ſecond proceſs. 45 miles S. Baza, and 54 SE. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 41. W. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Almeria*, or *Naotlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. 50 miles N. Vera-Cruz, and 150 E. Mexico. *Long.* 97. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

*Almeyrim*, or *Almerin*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 3 miles SE. Santaren.

*Almeyda*, or *Almeida*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the frontiers of Spain. This town is well fortified. There are two gates, a caſtle in the middle of the town, and ſome handſome barracks. In 1663, a ſevere battle was fought near the town, between the Spaniards and the Portugueſe. In 1762, Almeyda was taken by the Spaniards. 113 miles NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 6. 35. W. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

*Almirante-Bay*, ſee *Amiranté-Bay*.

*Almirante River*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into Penſacola Bay, *Long.* 87. 3. W. *Lat.* 30. 37. N.

*Almiron*, a town of the iſle of Candy. 6 miles NW. Retimo.

*Almiſſa*, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. Almiſſa, called Omiſh by the Sclavonians, is perhaps the Onæum of ancient geographers, and not the Peguntium, as is commonly believed. It lies at the foot of a very high rock, on a level point of land which is bathed by the Cettina and the ſea. There are no veſtiges of good antiquity about Almiſſa; but ſome fragments of vaſes, tiles, and inſcriptions found at Stanigrad, that is, the old city, are indications of an ancient Roman ſettlement. Almiſſa, together with its territory, forms a part of the dioceſe of Spalatro. It has a ſeminary of Sclavonian prieſts, deſtined to ſerve in the pariſh churches of Poglizza, and in the iſland where the Sclavonic

liturgy subsists. Almissa was a nest of pirates in those ages of war and blood, when circumstances formed the temporary character of nations, and sometimes led them from the principles of humanity to barbarous ferocity. The current of the river, hid as it were between high rocks, and the difficulty of pursuing them through dangerous banks of sand, with which the mouth of it is embarrassed, were no doubt strong temptations to the Almissans in the time of anarchy, when they were subjects or allies of the Narentans; and even latterly, when they lived under the Heneg of St. Saba. But in these days they are totally changed. The air of Almissa would be very unwholesome on account of the marshes formed at the mouth of the Cettina, had not nature provided the remedy in a fresh wind that rises about midnight in all seasons; and blowing from between the steep and narrow bank of the river, dissipates the unhealthful exhalations: nevertheless the Almissans are subject to agues in the hot season. The territory of Almissa runs 15 miles along the shore, and although not cultivated with much skill, produces excellent wine; the goodness of the soil supplying the defects of cultivation. The moscadello, and old prosecco of Almissa, and in general all the wines made there with any tolerable care, deserve a place at the nicest tables. 16 m. S. Spalatro. *Long.* 16. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

*Almodie Point*, see *Almadie Point*.

*Almodovar*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 9 miles SW. Huesca.

*Almodovar*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 9 miles S. Ourique.

*Almodovar del Campo*, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, at the foot of the Sierra-Morena, with a castle, where, in the 14th century, Don Frederick, son of Henry II. king of Castile, was confined, and ended his days miserably. 18 miles S. Civdad-Real.

*Almodovar del Pinar*, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 25 miles ESE. Cuença.

*Almoi*, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 21 miles SW. Rastenburg.

*Almonacid*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 9 miles SE. Toledo.

*Almonacid*, a town of Spain. 15 m. S. Leon.

*Almond*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, 5 miles W. Leith.

*Almond*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the Grampion hills, and runs into the Tay.

*Almondbury*, a town of England, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with 3751 inhabitants, of which upwards of 1000 are employed in manufactures. 2 m. S. Huddersfield.

*Almonte*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, not far from Truxillo.

*Almonte*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 13 miles SE. Moguer.

*Almora*, a country of Asia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindoostan, north of the province of Rohilcund. The principal towns are Rampour and Cossipour. The southern part of this country is annexed to the subah of Oude.

*Almoria*, a river of Spain, which rises in the Sierra-Nevada: about 6 miles S. Guadix, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Almeria; it is called at first *Boleduy*, but changes its name a little above Alhama le Seca.

*Almout*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 90 miles SW. Fehrabad.

*Almshaden*, a town of Arabia. 80 miles NE. Hagiaz.

*Almstadt*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 3 miles from the Baltic, and 4 E. Christianstadt.

*Almudevar*, see *Almodovar*.

*Almunda*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 14 m. SW. Vizianagram.

*Almunecar*, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong citadel and garrison. The citadel was built by the Mooriſh kings, and was used as a prison for their sons and brothers, when suspected of any designs against the state. Some suppose it to be the Manoba of Ptolemy. 32 miles E. Malaga, and 36 SSW. Grenada. *Long.* 3. 54. W. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

*Almunha*, or *Almunia*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near the Xiloca. 12 miles NE. Calataind.

*Almus*, or *Almous*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 miles NE. Tocat.

*Almuthie*, a sea-port on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 7 miles S. Montrose.

*Alnapest*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 19 miles NNE. Balyshannon.

*Alne*, a river of England, which rises in Warwickshire, and runs into the Arrow at Alcester.

*Alne*, a river of England, which rises in Northumberland, and runs into the German Sea at Alnemouth.

*Alnemouth*, or *Alemouth*, a seaport town of England, for small vessels, in the county of Northumberland, which carries on a considerable trade with Holland. In 1801, the population was 350. 4 miles SE. Alnewick, and 15 N. Morpeth. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

*Alnewick*, or *Alnwick*, a town of England, in Northumberland, situated on the north side of a hill near the river Alne. The town is well built, with a weekly market on Saturday, and in 1801, contained 4719 inhabitants; the quarter-sessions and county courts are held here, and it returns two members to parliament. It was anciently fortified, and vestiges of the wall are visible, and three gates were some years since almost entire. On the

ſouth ſide of the river, oppoſite the town, is Alnwick caſtle, anciently from its ſituation conſidered as impregnable. It is ſuppoſed to have been firſt founded by the Romans, but no part of the original ſtructure is now remaining. It was a place of great ſtrength in the reign of William Rufus, when it ſtood a ſiege againſt Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who loſt his life before it, as did alſo Prince Edward, his eldeſt ſon. An ancient record informs us, that the caſtle, too ſtrong to be taken by aſſault, being cut off from all hopes of ſuccour, was on the point of ſurrendering, and relieved by a ſtratagem. One of the garriſon, completely armed, preſented himſelf in a ſuppliant manner before the king, with the keys of the caſtle tied to the end of his ſpear, as if offering to ſurrender up the poſſeſſion. Malcolm coming haſtily forth to receive them was mortally wounded, and the aſſailant eſcaped in the confuſion; the ſon advancing to revenge his father, received likewiſe a wound that proved mortal, and the ſiege was raiſed. A croſs was erected on the ſpot where the king was killed. In the following century, William III. king of Scotland, (called the Lion,) as he laid ſiege to this caſtle, was ſurpriſed and taken priſoner by a party of Engliſh, who came to its relief. Margaret of Anjou garriſoned this caſtle with 300 Frenchmen, which after the battle of Towton were gallantly brought off by the Earl of Douglas, when the fortreſs was ſurrendered to the Earl of Warwick. Before the Norman conqueſt, the caſtle and dependencies belonged to Gilbert Tyſon, a great baron, who was ſlain fighting on the ſide of Harold; it came afterwards to a Norman chief, of the name of Veſcy, who married a daughter of Tyſon. It has long been in the poſſeſſion of the Percys, and is now a ſeat of the head of that family, the Duke of Northumberland. An abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons was founded here in 1147, by Euſtace St. John. 30 miles S. Berwick, 305 N. London. *Long.* 1.34.W. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

*Alney*, an iſland of England, in the river Severn, remarkable for an interview between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironſide; near the city of Gloceſter.

*Alnok*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Sweden, in Sundſwall bay, with a town of the ſame name. 5 miles NE. Sundſwall. *Long.* 17. 13. E. *Lat.* 62. 24. N.

*Allomayo*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Guamalie.

*Alondi*, an iſland in the Arabian ſea, near the coaſt of Adel. *Long.* 44. E. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

*Along*, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. *Long.* 100. 21. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

*Along*, a town of Lower Siam, on the river ſo called. 30 miles NNW. Ligor.

*Alonia*, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Marmora. *Long.* 27. 29. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

*Aloo, Straits of*, a part of the Eaſtern Indian ſea, between the iſlands of Lomablem and Pantar.

*Alopha*, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean. 2 miles S. Bayreut.

*Alora*, a town of Spain, in Grenada, taken from the Moors in 1484. 13 miles S. Antequera, and 18 NW. Malaga.

*Alore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad, on the Godavery. 30 m. E. Nander.

*Aloren*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 18. E. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

*Alorno*, a town of Concan. 8 m. N. Goa.

*Aloſt*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld, on the Dender. In the year 1576, this town was taken and ſacked by the troops which had revolted from Spain. Six years after, it was taken by the Duke of Alençon, brother of Henry III. king of France, whom the ſtates of the confederate provinces had called to their aſſiſtance. It afterwards fell into the power of the Engliſh, by whom it was ſold to the Duke of Parma. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. became maſter of it, and reſtored it to Spain, but not before the fortifications were deſtroyed. In the year 1706, it ſurrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. Its magiſtracy formerly held juriſdiction over 172 villages. 13 miles SE. Ghent, and 15 NW. Bruſſels. *Long.* 0. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

*Alpahao*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles NNW. Portalegre.

*Alpedrinha*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles NNE. Caſtel-Branco.

*Alpedriz*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 8 miles SW. Leyria.

*Alphen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, heretofore belonging to the electorate of Cologn. In 1586, it was taken by the Spaniards under the Duke of Parma. 8 miles SW. Weſel, and 50 NNW. Cologn.

*Alphonſo*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 54. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. 4. S.

*Alpignan*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Dora. 5 miles W. Turin.

*Alpnach*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwalden. 6 miles S. Lucerne.

*Alpon Vecchio*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adige, a little above Albaredo.

*Alpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 25 miles NNE. Sollapour.

*Alps*, a ridge of mountains which commence on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, near Monaco, between the ſtate of Genoa and the county of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic. They are called by different names in different parts. The maritime Alps extend from Vado to the ſource of the Var—the Cottian, from

the source of the Var to Susa—the Grœtian occupy the space to Mount St. Bernard—the Pennine from thence to St. Gothard—the Rhetian from St. Gothard to the Piava; —from thence to Istria they take the name of the northern or Carnic Alps. There are other local appellations.

*Alps, Higher*, a department of France, formed of the country before called Dauphiné; the principal towns are Gap the capital, Briançon, and Embrun.

*Alps, Lower*, a department of France, formed of the county of Provence. The principal towns are Digne the capital, Barcelonette, Castellane, Sisteron, and Forcalquier.

*Alps, Maritime*, a department of France, formed of the ci-devant county of Nice, and principality of Monaco. The principal towns are Nice the capital, Monaco, Le Pujet, and Thenieres.

*Alps, Southern*, mountains in the southern part of New-Zealand.

*Alpsee*, a lake of Swisserland, being a continuation of the lake of Lucerne.

*Alpuxaras Los*, mountains of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada, extending from Velez to Almeria, being about 51 miles in length from east to west, and 33 in breadth from north to south; and so high, says Veirac, that their summits are visible not only from Gibraltar, but likewise from the coast of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangiers. They are divided into eleven districts, called in the language of the country (which is a strange compound of Arabic and Spanish) Taas, and in Spanish Cabeças de Partido. The inhabitants are descended from the Moors, who have embraced Christianity, but still preserve the manners, the habits, the language, and the industry of their forefathers. No part of Spain is so well peopled; they reckon 120 villages and hamlets in these Taas. They cultivate the mountains with great care, and sell great quantities of excellent wine and fruit at Velez, Malaga, and other towns on the coast, from whence they are exported to different parts of the world. Among the natural curiosities they tell of a fountain which dies the thread of linen or silk black the instant it is plunged in: and a cavern, the exhalation of which is so malignant as to destroy all animals which approach the mouth. The ancient name was Montes Solis.

*Alre*, or *Itching*, a river of England, which rises near Alresford. By means of a large pond as a reservoir, locks, and aqueducts, this river was made navigable for barges and lighters, from Southampton to this town; but for several centuries the navigation has reached no farther than Winchester. It is most generally called Itching, especially a few miles below Alresford. The head of the pond was part of a Roman way.

*Alresford*, a town of England, in Hampshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; and 1132 inhabitants, as numbered in 1801, of which 817 were employed in trade and manufactures. On the 29th of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the Royalists commanded by Lord Hopton, and the Parliament forces under Sir William Waller, in which the latter had the advantage. In 1710, it was burned down with both market-house and church. Old Alresford is a village a little to the north. 8 miles NE. Winchester, and 58 SW. London.

*Alröe*, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the Gulf of Horsens. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 52. N.

*Alsace*, before the late revolution, was a province of France, bounded on the east by the Rhine, on the south by Swisserland and part of Franche Compté, on the west by Lorraine, and on the north by the Palatinate of the Rhine; and accounted one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It was divided into Upper and Lower Alsace. Strasburg was considered as the capital of the whole. It anciently belonged to the kings of France, till the time of the emperor Otho I. Otho III. erected it into a landgraviate, and it was vested in the house of Austria. By the treaty of Munster, in 1648, it was restored to France, and farther confirmed by the peace of Ryswick. By the late division of France, this country forms two departments, the Upper and Lower Rhine; Colmar is the capital of the former, and Strasburgh of the latter.

*Alsasis*, a river of Armenia, which runs into the Aras, 44 miles SE. Erivan.

*Alsisk*, a town of Persian Armenia, on a river of the same name. 42 m. SSW. Erivan.

*Alschausen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Wehringen. Here was a Teutonic commandery, part of whose provincial was reckoned among the prelates of the empire, and held a seat on the bench of Swabian counts, but did not appear at the Diet. The Roman month was 60 florins, and the assessment 101 rix-dollars, 45 kruitzers. By the peace of Luneville, Altchausen was given to the elector of Bavaria. 9 miles S. Buchau.

*Alsen*, an island belonging to Denmark, in the Baltic, near the coast of Slesvick, to which it belongs: separated from the main land by a narrow channel, called Alsend-Sund, or Alsin-Sund; 18 miles long, and 6 wide. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

*Alsen*, a town or rather church village of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland, on an arm of Lake Storsio. 22 miles NW. Ostersund. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 63. 22. N.

*Alsenz*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately belong-

ing to the principality of Naſſau Weilburg. 7 miles S. Creutznach, and 40 NW. Manheim. *Long.* 7. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

*Alſenz*, a river of France, which runs into the Nahe, 2 miles SW. Creutznach.

*Alſfeld*, a town of Germany, in Upper Heſſe: it was formerly a rich and flouriſhing town, and one of the firſt of the country which received the confeſſion of Augſburg. 50 miles NE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 18 E. Marburg. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

*Alſhaſh*, a province of Grand Bukharia, on the banks of the Sihun, about *Lat.* 43. N.

*Alſheda*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a gold mine in its neighbourhood.

*Alſheim*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre; heretofore in the palatinate of the Rhine. 10 miles N. Worms.

*Alſin-Sund*, or *Alſen-Sound*, a narrow channel which ſeparates the iſland of Alſen from the main land of Denmark.

*Alſitz*, a river which paſſes by Luxemburg, and runs into the Sour, near Dierich.

*Alſleben*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt-Deſſau, on the Saal. 9 miles SSW. Bernburg. *Long.* 11. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

*Alſleben*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Konigſhofen in der Grabfeld.

*Alſtadt*, or *Alſtadten*, ſee *Altenſtadt*.

*Alſtadt*, a town of Pruſſia, in Oberland. 14 miles S. Oſterrode.

*Alſtadt*, or *Alſtett*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eiſenach. 28 miles NNE. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

*Alſter*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle. 4 miles NW. Bonn.

*Alſter*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Hamburg.

*Alſtetten*, ſee *Altſtetten*.

*Alſton*, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland. 32 miles W. Soderhamn.

*Alſton*, a town of North-Carolina, on Little river, not far from the ſea. 20 miles W. Brunſwick. *Long.* 78. 35. W. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

*Alſton Moor*, ſee *Aldſtone*.

*Alſwangen*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 10 miles W. Goldingen.

*Alt*, a river of England, which riſes in Lancaſhire, and runs into the Iriſh ſea, 7 miles W. Ormſkirk.

*Alt-Cloſter*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen. 12 miles SE. Stade.

*Alt*, ſee *Alaut*.

*Alt Ranſtadt*, ſee *Ranſtadt*.

*Alta*, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland, on the frontiers of Geſtricia.

*Alta-gracia*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Cordova. 20 miles SSW. Cordova.

*Altamaha*, a river of Georgia, formed by the union of Occonee and Oakmulge at Altamaha, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 81. 30. W. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

*Altamaha*, a town of the ſtate of Georgia, at the union of the Occonee and Oakmulge. *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

*Altamira*, a village of Spain, in Galicia, on the river Tamara. It gives a title of comte and grandee of Spain. 15 miles W. St. Jago de Compoſtella.

*Altamura*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. 6 miles NE. Gravina.

*Altara*, a town of Genoa. 5 miles N. Savona.

*Altare*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 17 miles SSE. Gorzegno.

*Altavella*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. 7 miles S. Benevento.

*Altavilla*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 18 miles SE. Salerno.

*Altaura*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 4 miles S. Montagnano.

*Altay Mountains*, a mountainous ridge which ſeparates Ruſſia from Chineſe Tartary, between the rivers Irtiſch and Eniſei. They are part of a great chain which extends with little interruption from Lake Aral to the Pacific Ocean.

*Altchirch*, ſee *Altkirch*.

*Altdorff*, ſee *Altorff*.

*Altea*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Valencia. 24 miles NE. Alicant, and 50 S. Valencia. *Long.* 0. 12. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

*Alte-Fehr*, a town of the iſland of Rugen. 3 miles WSW. Bergen.

*Alten*, or *Altenbotten*, a gulf of Norway, on the coaſt of Finmark, in the government of Wardhus.

*Altena*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 14 miles NE. Dendermond.

*Altena*, ſee *Altona*.

*Altenau*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, near the ſource of the Ocker, in the Harz foreſt. 8 m. S. Goſlar.

*Altenau*, or *Altena*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, on the Lenne. 30 miles NE. Cologn, and 33 E. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 8. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

*Altenau*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Helmſtadt, in the dutchy of Wolfenbuttel, and runs into Ocker, the near the city of Wolfenbuttel.

*Altenbecken*, or *Alten Beiken*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn. 3 miles E. Lippiſpring.

*Altenberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles S. Voitſburg.

*Altenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg. 18 miles S. Dreſden.

*Altenburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, on the Sann. 8 miles SSW. Windiſh Gratz.

*Altenburg*, or *Oldenburg*, a town of Ger-

many, in the dutchy of Holſtein, on a river which runs into the Baltic, about 9 miles to the north-eaſt. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

*Altenbernheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles SW. Markt Erlbach.

*Altenburg*, or *Ovar*, a town of Hungary. In the year 1529, this town was taken by the Turks; and in 1605, it was burned by them. In 1619, it was much injured by Bethlen Gabor. 17 miles S. Preſburg, 40 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 23. 15. E. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

*Altenburg*, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, in the circle of Upper Saxony, large and populous; anciently imperial, and capital of the country of Pleiſſen, at leaſt as early as 1172; and the emperors after made the caſtle a place of reſidence; and from this caſtle the young princes Erneſt and Albert, the founders of the two principal branches of the houſe of Saxony, were carried off by Kunz van Kauffungin 1455. The town-houſe is a ſtately ſtructure; and among other public buildings are, a Magdalen, or a place of education for children of decayed families; a houſe of the Teutonic knights; a gymnaſium, founded in 1703, with a good muſeum and library; an orphan-houſe; and priſon. In 1308, Frederick margrave of Meiſſen made himſelf maſter of it, after which it paſſed to the houſe of Saxony. In 1430, it was burned by the Huſſites; and in 1632, taken by the Imperialiſts. 20 miles S. Leipſic, and 52 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 12. 22. E. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

*Altenburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden. 2 miles NW. Bruſchal, and 9 SSE. Spire.

*Altenburg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe. 2 miles NW. Wetzlar, and 2 NE. Braunfels.

*Altenburg*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles NE. Glarns.

*Altenburg*, a town of the archdutchy of Auſtria. 2 miles SW. Horn.

*Altenburg, Teutſch*, a town of the archdutchy of Auſtria, near Hainburgh.

*Altenburin*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 2 miles NW. Liebmuhl.

*Altendamluck*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. NNW. Schleuſingen.

*Altendorn*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia. 37 miles E. Cologn. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

*Altenfelden*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 7 miles NE. Roth.

*Altenheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 8 m. E. Wertheim.

*Altenhofen*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Gurck. 4 miles NE. Veit.

*Altenlowen*, a town of the archdutchy of Auſtria, on the Danube. 12 miles E. Lintz.

*Altenkirchen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn. On the 1ſt of June, 1796, the French republican general Kleber ſurpriſed the van of the Auſtrian army, under the Prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and totally defeated it, with the loſs of 2400 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. On the 9th of September, in the ſame year, the French were defeated after a ſevere engagement, near the ſame place, by the Auſtrians under General Hotze, when the French general Marceau was killed. 15 miles NNE. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

*Altenkirchen*, a town of the iſland of Rugen. 16 miles N. Bergen.

*Altenmarckt*, a town in the dutchy of Stiria. 14 miles NE. Rottenmann.

*Altenmarckt*, a town of Auſtria. 4 miles SW. Baden.

*Altenmarckt*, a town of Auſtria. 24 miles E. Steyregg, 58 W. Vienna.

*Altenmarckt*, a town of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg. 26 miles NW. Salzburg, and 9 NNW. Traunſtein.

*Altenrief*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg. 6 miles S. Gruyeres.

*Altenſtaig*, a town of Germany, belonging to the electorate of Baden, in the Black Foreſt, on the Nagold. 24 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 32 E. Straſburg. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

*Altenſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Sulzbach. 7 miles E. Weiden.

*Altenſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch. 2 m. NW. Feldkirch.

*Altenſtadt*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 32 miles N. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

*Altenſtadt*, a town of Germany, belonging to the city of Ulm. 13 miles N. Ulm, and 25 E. Stuttgart.

*Altenſteig*, a town of Auſtria. 55 miles NW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

*Altenſtein*, a citadel of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 8 miles NNE. Ebern.

*Altentrop*, a town of the dutchy of Weſtphalia. 8 miles W. Greyenſtein, and 50 E. Duſſeldorp.

*Altenweid*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 15 miles N. Coblentz, and 26 SE. Cologn.

*Alter do Chaon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. This town was built by the Romans, and anciently called *Elter*. 12 miles W. Portalegre, and 84 ENE. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Alter Pedroſa*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 5 miles S. O Crato.

*Altere*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 12 miles W. Ghent.

*Alterio*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 17 miles ENE. Coſenza.

*Altermauſen*, a town of Bavaria,. 18 miles SW. Bamberg.

*Alteſſan*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 miles N. Turin.

*Althaus*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles S. Culm.

*Althée*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 12 miles SSW. Laval.

*Altheim*, a town of Bavaria. 8 miles E. Branau, and 17 SSW. Paſſau.

*Altheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. WSW. Neuſtat.

*Althoff*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles W. Holland.

*Altier*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 15 miles E. Mende.

*Altilia*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles S. Coſenza.

*Altin*, a mountain of Siberia. 140 miles SSE. Biiſk. *Long.* 87. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

*Altino*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles S. Langiano.

*Altinſkoe*, ſee *Teletſkoe*.

*Altisbofen*, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the canton of Lucerne. 17 miles NW. Lucerne.

*Altkeikut*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles ENE. Ortelſburg.

*Altkirch*, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Ill. 15 miles W. Bâle, and 27 S. Colmar. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

*Altkirchen*, ſee *Altenkirchen*.

*Altmansdorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Geroltzhoſen.

*Altmanſtein*, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles NE. Ingoldſtadt.

*Altmark*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 9 miles SSE. Marienburg.

*Altmuhl*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Berg-Bernheim, in the margraviate of Culmbach, and runs into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria.

*Altmuhlmunſter*, a town of Bavaria. 17 miles NNE. Ingoldſtadt.

*Altmunſter*, a town of Bavaria. 8 miles SE. Aicha, and 20 NW. Munich.

*Altnau*, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the Thurgau. 5 miles SE. Conſtance.

*Alto Rhætia*, a mountain of the Griſons, near the town of Toſſano.

*Alto Monte*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles SW. Caſſano.

*Alton*, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Wye, in the road from London to Southampton, with a market on Saturday. It is ſmall, having about 2026 inhabitants, with ſome manufactures of druggets, ſerges, &c. In the time of the civil wars Lord Hopton poſted here a body of troops, which being ſurpriſed by a detachment from the army of Sir William Waller, the royaliſts retired to the church, but had not time to barricade the doors, and were compelled to throw down their arms and aſk for quarter, which was granted; and it was alſo offered to the colonel, but he refuſed, and was killed on the ſpot. 18 miles ENE. Wincheſter, and 47 WSW. London.

*Altona*, or *Altena*, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein, belonging to Denmark, on the right bank of the Elbe, in a ſituation favourable for commerce. The town contains about 3000 houſes, and ſeveral churches for different ſects of Chriſtians, a Jews' ſynagogue, and about 25,000 inhabitants. Variety of manufactures are carried on, with a conſiderable commerce, and three docks for building ſhips; and it is the port for the Daniſh Eaſt-India Company. In 1713, it was burned by the Swedes under Count Steinbock; but has ſince been rebuilt and ſurrounded with walls. 2 miles W. Hamburg.

*Altorff*, or *Aldorff*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is the chief place, ſituated on the river Ruſs, where it empties itſelf into the lake of the Four Cantons. In this town the tyrant Geſler expoſed his hat to be ſaluted; which, with other enormities, laid the foundation of the liberties of Swiſſerland; and near this town the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, agreed to a perpetual alliance, that ſerved as a baſe for the illuſtrious confederation which enſued. In 1798, a large body of Swiſs were defeated here by the French. 20 miles SE. Lucerne, and 33 S. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

*Altorff*, or *Altdorff*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. It conſiſts principally of one large ſtreet called the Markt, with ſeveral ſmall ones, containing in the whole about 210 houſes; the adminiſtrator reſides in an ancient citadel. It has an univerſity, firſt founded as a gymnaſium in 1575. In 1448, it was ſtormed by the Margrave Albrecht, and half burned down. In the 16th century it was often taken, and almoſt ruined, by Albrecht the younger. 12 miles ESE. Nuremberg, and 34 ENE. Anſpach. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

*Altorff*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. 13 miles E. Zurich.

*Altorff*, or *Altdorff*, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which is taxed at the yearly ſum of 28 florins. 5 miles N. Ravenſpurg.

*Altorf*, a town of Hungary, on the Zips. 18 miles N. Leutch.

*Altos*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 40 miles NE. Aſſumption.

*Altringham*, or *Altrincham*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on a canal, which runs from Manchester to Runcorn, Warrington, &c. It has a weekly

market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1692, of which 359 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles SE. Manchester, and 180 NW. London.

*Altfohl*, a town of Hungary. In 1678, Count Tekely took it by storm. 6 miles SSW. Newfohl, and 88 ENE. Presburg.

*Altstatt*, a town of Germany, in the margraviate of Messein, near Stolpen.

*Altstatt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 7 miles SE. Feistritz.

*Alsted*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 5 miles NW. Ahus.

*Altstetten*, or *Alstetten*, a town of Swisserland, in the Upper Rhinthal. 7 m. E. Appenzel.

*Altstetten*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich. In 1443, this town was burned by the troops confederate against Zurich. 3 miles W. Zurich.

*Altun-Kupri*, a town of Curdistan, at present the capital, and the residence of a pacha; situated on the river Altun, which runs into the Tigris. 90 miles SE. Mosul. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

*Altun-Su*, a river of Asia, which runs into the Tigris, 10 m. above Tecrit, in Curdistan.

*Altun-Tash*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles NW. Kuitaja.

*Altwarp*, a town of Anterior Pomerania, on the Frisch Haffe. 7 m. E. Uckermunde.

*Altwasser*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 2 m. N. Waldenburg.

*Altzenau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles SE. Hanau.

*Altzey*, or *Alzey*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, late belonging to the Palatinate, on a brook which runs into the Saltz. 23 miles NW. Worms. *Long.* 8. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

*Alva*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles NW. Lamego.

*Alva*, a town of Cochin. 18 miles ESE. Cranganore.

*Alva de Alista*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, not far from Zamora.

*Alva de Tormes*, a town of Spain in the country of Leon, and province of Salamanca, on the frontiers of Estramadura. 24 miles SSE. Salamanca.

*Alvallada*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 16 miles N. Ourique.

*Alvanna*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa. 9 miles S. Vittoria.

*Alvar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 60 miles, SSW. Delhi, and 20 NNE. Cotputly. *Long.* 77. 10. E. *Lat.* 27, 46. N.

*Alvarado*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. 40 miles SSE. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 96. 36. W. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

*Alvarado*, a river of Mexico, which rises about 40 miles SW. Guaxaca, and runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 96. 54. W. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

*Alvayazer*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 13 miles N. Thomar.

*Alvechurch*, a town of England, in Worcestershire. 5 miles NE. Bromsgrove.

*Alved*, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. *Long.* 15. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.

*Alvelda*, see *Albayda*.

*Alverca*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 11 miles NNE. Lisbon.

*Alverd*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 60 miles SSW. Fehrabad.

*Alverno*, a mountain of Etruria. 10 miles N. Borgo San Sepulchro.

*Alverthorp*, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, near Wakefield. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3105, of whom 773 were employed in trade and manufactures.

*Alverton*, a town of England, in Staffordshire, with 800 inhabitants. 4 m. E. Cheadle.

*Alvidona*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles NE. Cassano.

*Alvignano*, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora. 10 miles E. Capua.

*Alvise*, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora. 6 m. E. Sora, 60 NNW. Naples.

*Alvito*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 18 miles SSE. Evora.

*Alvor*, see *Albor*.

*Alvoredo*, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Paraguay. *Long.* 49. 16. W. *Lat.* 27. 43. S.

*Alvorninha*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 22 miles SSW. Levria.

*Alwara*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 12 miles W. Gwalior.

*Alweil*, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, 7 miles long, and 1½ wide. 7 miles SE. Arau.

*Alwen*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Dee, 7 miles NNE. Bala.

*Alwinden*, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in Utznach. 3 miles N. Utznach.

*Alymohau*, or *Alyncohau*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 100 miles NE. Surat, and 32 ESE. Champaneer.

*Alytha*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, erected into a burgh or barony by James III. The parish is extensive, and part of it lies in the county of Angus. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2536. 5 miles NE. Brail-Gowrie.

*Alza*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, 6 miles E. New-Oetting.

*Alzato*, a town of Italy. 4 miles S. Como.

*Alzbach*, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Schwannstatt.

*Alzey*, see *Altzey*.

*Alzira*, see *Algezira*.

*Alzira*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on an island of the Xucar. 20 miles S. Valencia.

*Alzon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 15 miles NNE. Lodeve.

*Alzon*, a river of France, which runs into the Gard, about 3 miles below Uzes.

*Alzonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 8 miles W. Carcaſſonne, 10 E. Caſtelnaudary.

*Am*, a town of Perſia, in Mazanderan. 25 miles S. Fehrabad.

*Ama*, ſee *Hama*.

*Ama*, or *Hama*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte. 8 miles SW. Liege.

*Amaba*, a town of Japan. 100 miles ENE. Meaco.

*Amachetrum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 30 miles SW. Tanjore.

*Amack*, an iſland of Denmark, divided from Zealand by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges, which form a communication with the city of Copenhagen. It contains ſeveral villages, and near 800 inhabitants.

*Amacuſia*, an iſland and principality of Japan, with a town of the ſame name, near the coaſt of the iſland of Ximo. *Long.* 129. 15. E. *Lat.* 31. 35. N.

*Amada*, a town of Japan. 63 miles N. Meaco.

*Amadan*, ſee *Hamadan*.

*Amadabaz*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 23 miles SW. Amednagur.

*Amadia*, a fortreſs of Curdiſtan, in the government of Sherezur, built on a lofty mountain. It is large, populous, and commercial; with a bazar in the centre, inhabited by rich merchants. It is governed by a bey or prince, who is independent, and can raiſe about 900 horſe. 160 miles NW. Sherezur, and 50 SSW. Betlis. *Long.* 41. 32. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

*Amager*, ſee *Amak*.

*Amaguano*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 10 miles S. Quito.

*Amagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 35 miles NE. Nagpour.

*Amaillou*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 9 miles SE. Breſſuire.

*Amal*, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the province of Thalland, on the Wenner lake, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 59. N.

*Amalaeva*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 128. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

*Amalagan*, or *Iſland of Conception*, one of the Mariana Iſlands, about 18 miles in circumference. *Long.* 145. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. N.

*Amalfi*, or *Amalphi*, a ſeaport town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Salerno, the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the eleventh century, this place, celebrated for its trade and riches, with a population of 50,000 citizens, was oppreſſed by the Normans, and ſacked by the Piſans; ſince which time it has never recovered, but gradually declined. The number of inhabitants is hardly above 1000 fiſhermen. However, it contains a cathedral and an arſenal. 10 miles SW. Salerno, and 35 S. Benevento. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

*Amama*, a town of Algiers. 60 miles SSE. Conſtantina.

*Aman*, a ſeaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, between Cape Ger, and Cape Cantin.

*Aman*, a country in the iſland of Sumatra, about the centre of the iſland.

*Amanabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 8 miles SE. Tannaſar.

*Amanbay*, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

*Amance*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles W. Luxeuil, and 16 E. Juſſey.

*Amance*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles S. Château Salins, 5 miles NE. Nancy.

*Amancot*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Cahlore. 12 miles E. Ballauſpour.

*Amancouh*, or *Amankoh*, or *Echkilge*, a ſtrong town of Perſia, in Choraſan. It ſurrendered to Timur Bec, after he had taken Herat. 10 miles S. Herat.

*Amangaſacki*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 35 miles SW. Meaco.

*Amanguchi*, a town of Japan, and capital of the kingdom of Nangaro, and one of the richeſt towns of the whole empire. 215 miles SW. Meaco. *Long.* 120. 34. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

*Amanibo*, a river of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 57. N.

*Amantea*, a ſeaport town of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra. 12 miles SW. Coſenza. *Long.* 16. 17. E. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

*Amantlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 105 miles WNW. Mechoacan.

*Amanu*, a town of the kingdom of Mocaumpour. 10 miles S. Mocaumpour.

*Amanutkaun*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 15 miles SE. Lahore.

*Amanzirifden*, a town of Arabia. 440 miles E. Mecca, and 584 NE. Mocha. *Long.* 67. 30. E. *Lat.* 20. 25. N.

*Amaonos*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 20 miles NE. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

*Amapalla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on an iſland on the north ſide of the entrance into the gulf Amapalla, or Fonſeca. *Long.* 87. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

*Amapalla*, a large bay or gulf, on the weſt coaſt of America, between the provinces Guatimala and Nicaragua, communicating with the Pacific Ocean by a large opening or mouth. It is nearly 60 miles in length, and from 9 to 30 in breadth. It is

called the *Gulf of Amapalla*, from the town and island of that name. It is also called the *Gulf of Fonseca*. 100 m. NW. Leon. *Long.* 88. 56. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

*Amapet*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles SW. Trichinopoly.

*Amara*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 110 miles NW. Bafforah.

*Amarante*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the river Tamaga. 23 m. SE. Braga. 30. ENE. Oporto. *Long.* 7. 41. W. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

*Amaratoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 12 miles ENE. Nagamungalum.

*Amaraud*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 70 miles S. Patna.

*Amarautpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles S. Budayoon.

*Amarchetta*, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles N. Rachore.

*Amargoso*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. S.

*Amargura*, see *Gardner's Island*.

*Amaro Luiz*, a mine town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 80 miles NNE. Villa Boa.

*Amarumaye*, a river of America, which rises in the Cordeliers Mountain, and after a course of 1,200 miles, joins the river of the Amazons, in *Lat.* 5. S.

*Amasa*, a town of Japan, in the Isle of Niphon. 8 miles ESE. Jedo.

*Amasatrum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar, on the coast. 10 miles N. Tondy.

*Amasia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the river Kizilermak, which runs into the Black Sea; furrounded by lofty and rugged mountains. It is a large and populous town; the houfes are moftly of wood, but fome are of ftone. As the greater part of the inhabitants are Chriftians, there is but one mofque. In the environs they cultivate vines, of the fruit of which wine is made much refembling fherry. It is faid to be the native place of the geographer Strabo. 200 m. E. Conftantinople. *Long.* 36. 12. E. *Lat.* 40. 40.

*Amafrch*, or *Ameftros*, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in Natolia, fituated on a point of land projecting into the Black Sea. 100 miles W. Sinob, and 150 ENE. Conftantinople. *Long.* 32. 24. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

*Amaffia*, a town on the fouth-eaft coaft of the ifland of Timor. *Long.* 125. 27. E. *Lat.* 9. 18. S.

*Amatiqua*, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and Dolce Gulf. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

*Amatitlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 10 miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 92. 26. W. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

*Amato*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the fame name. 7 miles SE. Nicaftro.

*Amato*, a river of Naples, which difcharges itfelf into the fea, 3 miles S. St. Eufemia.

*Amatrice*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles N. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

*Amatta do Brazil*, a town of South-America, in the country of Brazil, and government of Fernambuca.

*Amatta-foa*, or *Toofooa-Ama*, or *Kama*, an ifland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, difcovered by Captain Cook in 1774, about 15 miles in circumference, and 33 miles from Anamooka. See *Toofooa*.

*Amaxictu*, a town of the ifland of Leucadia. 2 miles S. Santa Maura.

*Amaya*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. In 714, it was taken by the Moors, who found in it great booty. 28 miles NNW. Burgos.

*Amaya*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 65 miles E. Culiacan.

*Amazons*, a river of South-America, one of the largeft in the world. It runs a courfe, from weft to eaft, of about 3000 miles, and receives about 200 other rivers, many of which have a courfe of 1500 or 1800 miles, and fome of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile. The breadth of this river at its mouth, where it difcharges itfelf by feveral channels into the ocean, almoft under the equator, is 150 miles; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. In the rainy feafon it overflows its banks, and waters and fertilizes the adjacent country.

*Amazonia*, a country of South-America, bounded on the north by New Grenada and Guiana, on the eaft by the Atlantic and Brazil, on the fouth by La Plata, and on the weft by Peru; 400 leagues in length, and 320 in breadth; inhabited by Indian nations.

*Amba*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 24 miles NW. Gohud.

*Amba*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles ENE. Aurungabad.

*Amba Biffoi*, a town of Egypt. 2 miles S. Enfeneh.

*Amba Dorha*, a town of Abyffinia. 65 miles SE. Gondar.

*Amba Keffhem*, a town of Abyffinia. 140 miles SE. Gondar.

*Amba Legot*, a town of Abyffinia. 90 miles SE. Gondar.

*Amba Salem*, a town of Abyffinia. 35 miles SSE. Sirè.

*Amba Samat*, a town of Abyffinia. 60 miles SE. Sirè.

*Amba Sel*, a town of Abyffinia. 140 miles SE. Gondar.

*Ambacko*, a town on the eaft coaft of the ifland of Celebes, in Tolo bay. *Long.* 121. 51. E. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

*Ambagaum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles S. Durrampour.

*Ambajeedurgam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles E. Chinna Balabarum.

*Ambala*, a town of Cochin. 20 miles NE. Cranganore.

*Ambar*, a town of Karaſm. 30 miles S. Urkonje.

*Ambares*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 m. NE. Bourdeaux.

*Ambarpet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 7 miles E. Hydrabad.

*Amburry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 15 miles NE. Bopaltol.

*Ambawee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 15 miles NE. Chitpour.

*Ambazec*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 miles NE. Limoges.

*Ambeer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Agra. 4 miles N. Jeypour.

*Ambeezes*, ſee *Ambozes*.

*Ambeli*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Canara. 30 miles ESE. Mangalore.

*Amber*, ſee *Ammer*.

*Amber Bay*, or *Baya del Eſpiritu Santo*, a bay on the coaſt of Honduras, *Long*. 88. 50. W. *Lat*. 19. 42. N.

*Amberg*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, ſituated on the Vils, at the bottom of a hill, defended with ditches, ramparts, and baſtions. Here is a château of the king, a cathedral, a handſome collegiate church, and three convents. In a mountain near the town is an iron mine. In the year 1703, this town was ſeized by the Emperor, the elector being put under the ban of the empire. In 1743, it was taken by the Auſtrians; it was taken by the French in the campaign of 1796; and in the ſame year a ſevere battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the French, in which, though the latter kept the field, they may be ſaid to have been defeated; for from that day their progreſs was ſtopped, and their retreat from Bavaria immediately followed. 32 miles N. Ratiſbon, and 92 N. Munich. *Long*. 11. 50. E. *Lat*. 49. 25. N.

*Ambergreaſe-Key*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Yucatan. Long. 88. 48. W. *Lat*. 18. 50. N.

*Amberieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 24 miles NE. Lyons, 4 W. St. Rambert. *Long*. 5. 26. E. *Lat*. 45. 15. N.

*Ambert*, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, ſituated on the river Dore. 20 miles E. Iſſoire, 30 SE. Clermont. *Long*. 3. 48. E. *Lat*. 45. 33. N.

*Ambierle*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles NW. Roanne.

*Ambil*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, with a volcano, near the iſland of Luban.

*Amblauw*, or *Belauw*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, about 12 miles in circumference. 2 leagues S. Bourro.

*Amblecote*, a town of England, in Staffordſhire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. 7 miles S. Wolverhampton.

*Ambleſide*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, near the lake called Winander-Meer. It has a market weekly, held on Wedneſday. Near it are the veſtiges of an ancient city, called Amboglana, where many Britiſh and Roman antiquities have been found. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 538. 13 miles N. Kendal, and 271 N. London. *Long*. 3. 3. W. *Lat*. 54. 27. N.

*Ambleteuſe*, a ſeaport town of France, in the Engliſh channel, in the department of the Straits of Calais. James II. king of England, landed at this place in 1688, when he left England, after the arrival of the Prince of Orange. 4 miles S. Boulogne. *Long*. 1. 42. E. *Lat*. 50. 48. N.

*Ambleve*, a river of France, which paſſes by Stablo, Malmedy, &c. and runs into the Ourte, 10 miles N. Durbuy.

*Amboiſa*, a town of Madagaſcar, in Antongil bay. *Long*. 50. 5. E. *Lat*. 15. 30. S.

*Amboiſe*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire. On a ſmall iſland in the Loire, near this town, a conference was held between Clovis king of the Franks, and Alaric king of the Goths. In 1469, Louis XI. inſtituted the order of St. Michel at this town. 12 miles E. Tours, 18 SW. Blois. *Long*. 0. 34. E. *Lat*. 47. 21.

*Amboitac*, a town of Madagaſcar, in Antongil bay. *Long*. 50. 10. E. *Lat*. 15. 12. S.

*Ambon*, a town of France in the department of the Morbihan. 9 miles SE. Vannes.

*Amboorh*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles E. Burdwan. *Long*. 88. 28. E. *Lat*. 23. 13. N.

*Amboorh*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long*. 88. 21. E. *Lat*. 22. 25. N.

*Amboong*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long*. 116. 24. E. *Lat*. 6. 16. N.

*Amboor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baramaul, at the foot of the Eaſtern Gauts, where there is a paſs to Muglee. 30 miles W. Arcot. *Long*. 78. 54. E. *Lat*. 12. 47. N.

*Amborpour*, a town of Bengal. 21 miles SSE. Kiſhenagur.

*Amboten*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles S. Goldingen.

*Amboton*, one of the ſmall Philippine Iſlands, near the ſouth coaſt of Mindanao. *Long*. 121. 8. E. *Lat*. 12. 15. N.

*Amboul*, or *Emboul*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Cayor. 75 miles from Cape de Verde. *Long*. 16. 10. W. *Lat*. 15. 15. N.

*Amboule*, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 46. 45. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. S.

*Ambourney*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 27 miles NE. Lyons, and 4 NW. St. Rambert. *Long.* 5. 26. E. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

*Amboy*, or *Perth Amboy*, a city of United America, in the state of New-York, and county of Middlesex, situated on a neck of land, between Rariton river, and Arthur Kull Sound; it lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours in the United States. 168 miles from New-York, and 168 from Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

*Amboyna*, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, composed of two peninsulas, one called Hitoe, the other Leytimor. The monsoons are exactly the contrary here to what they are along the islands of Java, Borneo, Bali, Lomboc, Sumbawa, the west coast of Celebes, &c. for when the south-east monsoon prevails at those places, it is accompanied by fine, dry, and pleasant weather, on which account this season is called the good monsoon; whereas it is then the bad season at Amboyna, Ceram, Banda, the east coast of Celebes, and on the countries and seas lying between them; it then rains almost incessantly, accompanied by violent thunder and lightning, and sudden whirlwinds; but all this ceases and turns to the finest weather, upon having passed the strait which separates Saleyer from Celebes. Many rivers precipitate themselves into the bay of Amboyna from the mountains, tho' they only deserve that appellation during the rainy or bad monsoon; for in the good season they are mere rivulets, and many of them are nearly dry. Minerals are not met with here, though some of the hills yield abundance of good brimstone, with which their whole surface is incrustated. There is one in particular, on the peninsula of Hitoe, which is famous on that account, and is thence called Wawani, or Brimstone-hill. "A conception may be formed," says Valentyn, "of the great plenty of timber trees of all kinds at Amboyna, for the construction of ships and houses, and for the finest and most costly articles of furniture, from the circumstance that Mr. Rumphius, (author of the Hortus Amboinensis,) had procured a little cabinet to be made, which was inlaid with nearly four hundred sorts of only the choicest and handsomest woods; and which together with other curiosities, that gentleman sent as a present, in the year 1682, to the great Duke of Tuscany, Cosmo the Third. If then there are so many sorts of fine choice woods fit for veneering, how many must the common sorts be!" He particularly describes a great number, among which are several different species of the ebony-tree, the iron-tree, the casuarina; the wild clove-tree; the samana-tree, which is a bastard sort of teak; the nani-tree, which yields a timber that is almost imperishable, the Chinese use it for anchors and rudders, it withstands all weathers, and yields but slowly to the powerful agency of fire; it is, however, on account of its hardness, very difficult to be wrought; the cajoe-languit tree, which has received the proud title of the tree of heaven, or of the firmament, as it seems to lift its lofty and spreading summit to the clouds; &c. At the conclusion of his account of the trees of Amboyna, he assures the reader that the most laborious exertion of a long life would not suffice to become acquainted with all the trees which grow on the lofty and woody mountains, the extensive and inpenetrable forests of Amboyna; and that the vast number which he has noticed, seventy-two of which he gives representations of, are but a small portion of the whole. Of the products of the country, considered as articles of trade, the first rank is occupied by its staple commodity, cloves. Besides the clove, nutmeg-trees likewise grow here with tolerable luxuriance; but they are all destroyed by orders of the government, whenever they are found. Sago is an article of still greater utility, if not of profit; coffee likewise grows here in sufficient luxuriance to encourage the Amboyneſe in the cultivation of it. Fruits and vegetables for food or refreshment are but scarce. The shaddock, which is by no means as good as at Batavia, a few sweet oranges, mangoes, mangosteens, the bilembing, and water-melons, are almost the only fruits, and they are not very abundant. The few vegetables which grow here, require infinitely more attention in rearing them than at Batavia. The woods are filled with deer and with wild hogs, the flesh of which animals is almost the only meat that is eaten here. The most noxious animals are snakes, of which there are several sorts in the woods and fields. The Amboyneſe are of a middling size, rather thin than otherwise; their colour is nearer approaching to black than to brown; both men and women have regular features, and among the latter there are very many who are handsome. Neither the thick lips nor the depressed noses are seen here. They are indolent and effeminate, and both want and violence prove but feeble motives to incite them to labour. The Amboyneſe were in former times idolaters, but the Javaneſe, who began to trade hither in the latter end of the 15th century, endeavoured to disseminate the doctrines of Mahomet here; and they succeeded so well, that in the year 1515, that religion was generally received. The Portugueſe arriving here in the mean

time, endeavoured likewiſe to make the Roman Catholic religion agreeable to the inhabitants, and to propagate it amongſt them; which in particular took place, according to Rumphins, in the year 1532, on the peninſula of Leytimor; but thoſe of Hitoe have, to the preſent day, remained firmly attached to the Mahomedan faith; whence, in contradiſtinction to the Leytimoreſe, they are called Moors. When the Dutch came to Amboyna, and the Portugueſe were expelled from the iſland, the Proteſtant religion was gradually introduced; yet the unpleaſing reſult of theſe frequent changes of religion, has been, as might naturally be expected, that from blind idolaters they have firſt become bad Roman Catholics, and afterwards worſe Proteſtants. The inhabitants of Amboyna ſeem, from time immemorial, never to have been united under one head; but as the moſt ancient accounts and traditions relate, each negree or village was governed by its own chief. It is true there have been, and there are at preſent, unions of four or five negrees under one chief, but they are the leaſt in number: among theſe, the principal is Nouſſanivel, whoſe rajah or king has three other negrees under his dominion. Theſe chiefs are diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes, or ranks; thus there are rajahs or kings; pattis, who may be ſaid to be dukes or earls; and oran cayos, which ſignifies as much as rich men. Their chiefs, however, do not poſſeſs an abſolute authority; every negree has given a council to their chief, conſiſting of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable men of the village, who are called oran touas, that is, elders; and the rajah patti, or oran cayo, of the negree is bound to conſult with them at the caleeuw, or council-hall, on all the concerns of the community. Beſides ſeveral little ſervices which the common people are obliged to perform for theſe chiefs, the laſt have likewiſe an income proceeding from the crops of cloves, which the Dutch Eaſt-India Company have beſtowed upon them; the Company pay for every bhar of 550 lbs. weight of cloves, 56 rix-dollars, or 154 gilders, and 8 ſtivers; but of this the planters receive only 51 rix-dollars, the remaining five being divided among the village chiefs, three being allotted to the rajah, patti, or oran cayo, one and a half to the oran touas or elders, and one-half rix-dollar to the marinhos. The Chineſe who frequent this iſland are few, and dwell in a ſtreet at Amboyna, which is called after them, where they keep their ſhops with all ſorts of proviſions, &c. for ſale. There are ſtill many deſcendants of the Portugueſe here, who, when their countrymen were forced to give up the dominion of the iſland, choſe to remain under the government of the Dutch. The principal Amboyneſe Chriſtians ſtill bear Portugueſe names, which their anceſtors received at their baptiſm; but the Portugeſe language is leſs ſpoken here than in any other part of India, and the number of the above-mentioned deſcendants of Portugueſe is not large. The Dutch, who, in the year 1605, under the command of their Admiral Stephen Vander Hagen, took the caſtle of Victoria, which was the chief ſettlement of the Portugueſe upon the iſland, are now here abſolute maſters. The common Europeans, both ſoldiers and mechanics, have very little opportunity of earning any money here, and their pay affords them little elſe than ſago, and at moſt rice, with a little fiſh, for food; and water, ſagwire, or arrack, for drink. The ſoldiers make a very ſhabby appearance; their uniform is made of blue linen, and hangs in tatters about them, without ſhoes or ſtockings, excepting indeed the body-guards of the governor; they attend the parade barefooted and are badly diſciplined: to this picture may be added, an unhealthy, dropſical, and feeble habit of body, occaſioned by the immoderate uſe of ſagwire, to which too is attributed the circumſtance of their all having ſwoln and ulcerated legs; though this latter complaint is as rife among the ſailors and mechanics, as among the military: their number is never complete, notwithſtanding the ſupplies that are ſent every year from Batavia. There are very few women here born of European fathers and mothers; but there are a great number of a mixed race, as many Europeans take Indian women for concubines, whoſe children are afterwards legitimated and incorporated into the European nation. At Amboyna, the children of European fathers and Indian mothers are called Mixtices, who are of an olive complexion; the children of a Mixtice and an European are called Poeſtices; and thoſe of a Poeſtice and an European are Caſtices, who are nearly as fair as Europeans; after which no diſtinction is made, but the children proceeding from farther unions are reckoned among the Europeans. The chief, if not the ſole advantage derived to the Company from the poſſeſſion of Amboyna and its dependencies is the collection of cloves, and the maſtery of this article to the excluſion of all other nations, by which they are enabled at pleaſure to raiſe or lower the price. This gave riſe, at an early period after the conqueſt of the iſland, to much jealouſy and animoſity between the Dutch and the Engliſh, and theſe diſputes did not terminate with the expulſion of the latter from the iſland, but were made a pretence many years afterwards for declaring war againſt the Republic; they were not finally ſettled till the concluſion of the peace of Breda, in the year 1667. The Company would not, however, have ſuc-

ceeded in ſecuring to themſelves the excluſive trade in this ſpice, which is ſpontaneouſly produced in all the adjacent Molucca iſlands, had they not endeavoured wholly to transfer and confine the cultivation of it to Amboyna; partly by ſubduing the princes of thoſe iſlands by force of arms, and preſcribing to them ſuch conditions of peace as they found convenient, the principal of which had relation to the clove trade, eſpecially with reſpect to the kings of Ternate, Tidore, Machian, and Bachian, compelling them not to ſell any cloves produced in their dominions to any other nation; and partly by forcing them, about the middle of the laſt century, to deſtroy all the clove trees which grew in their territories, for which they were to receive an equivalent in money. In 1776 and 1777, the whole eſtabliſhment at Amboyna conſiſted of 52 in civil employments, 3 clergymen, 28 ſurgeons and aſſiſtants, 46 belonging to the artillery, 174 ſeamen and marines, 657 ſoldiers, and 111 mechanics, in all 1071 Europeans, beſides 59 natives in the Company's ſervice. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rainier, on February the 16th, 1796. In the treaſury were found 81,112 rix-dollars, and among the ſtores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves. *Long.* 128. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

*Amboyna*, a town and capital of the iſland ſo called, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of Leytimor, or ſouthern peninſula: it forms an oblong ſquare, about 300 rods in length and 100 in breadth; the ſtreets croſs each other at right angles. Of the public buildings, the Dutch and Malay churches were both much damaged and nearly deſtroyed by a violent earthquake in the year 1755, the former in ſo far that it was forced to be pulled down, in order to be entirely rebuilt. The houſe of the governor, which was formerly the Company's cloth warehouſe, and is ſtill known by that name in their books, has not much to recommend it; its appearance is mean, and there are few, and thoſe very indifferent, rooms in it. The houſes are in general of one ſtory, many of them are built of wood, and almoſt all are covered with a tap; this mode of building is adopted, becauſe of the dreadful and frequent earthquakes to which this country is ſubject. The houſes are commodious enough, according to the cuſtom of the country, but have not a very elegant appearance. Inſtead of glaſs, frames of matted cane are uſed for the ſake of air, and likewiſe to ſave expence. The chief if not the only fortreſs which the Company have at Amboyna, is the caſtle or fort; which, after it was rebuilt, was called New Victoria, as the old fort ſo called, which had been erected by the Portugueſe, being an oblong ſquare, with four baſtions, was ſo much damaged by the earthquake of the year 1755, that it was thought more eligible to build an entire new fort, than to repair the old one. It ſtands cloſe to the water ſide, exactly oppoſite the road where ſhips commonly lie at anchor.

*Ambozes*, three round iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, which give name to a country on the continent of Loango. At a diſtance they appear like rocks, yet are populous and fertile, and the ſurrounding ſea yields plenty of fiſh. The inhabitants form a kind of democracy, and chiefly live by incurſions on their neighbours. That part of the continent called Ambozes, is a mountainous tract between the rivers Real and Camerones; the ſoil is fertile, and yields moſt of the productions of Guinea, except the palm, which however flouriſhes in the iſlands. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

*Ambras*, or *Omras*, a town of the country of Tyrol. 4 miles E. Innſpruck.

*Ambravetty*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes 8 miles SE. Coimbetore, and runs into the Cauvery, 8 miles ENE. Caroor.

*Ambreſbury*, or *Ameſbury*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, built on the ſpot where a number of Britons were treacherouſly murdered by Hengiſt the Saxon. In the reign of Edgar, a ſynod was held here; and in the year 995, Elfrid was here elected archbiſhop of Canterbury. A monaſtery is ſaid alſo to have been founded in this place for 300 monks, in the time of the Britons, by one Ambrius, an abbot, or by Aurelianus Ambroſius, which was deſtroyed by Gurmund, or Ceaulin. In the year 980, Alfrida or Ethelfrida, widow of king Edgar, founded a convent of Benedictine nuns, in which Eleanor, queen of Henry II. was buried. Here is a fine ſeat belonging to the Duke of Queenſberry, granted to ſome French nuns about the year 1795. The celebrated Mr. Addiſon was a native of this place. Not far from Ambreſbury is a Roman camp, the eaſt ſide 800 paces in length, and the weſt 280, defended on both ſides by the Avon; the area about forty acres. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 721. 7 miles S. Saliſbury, 78 W. London. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

*Ambrieres*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne. 6 miles N. Mayenne, and 4 WSW. Laſſay. *Long.* 0. 33. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

*Ambris*, or *Ambriſi*, a river of Africa, which riſes in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, ſouth of the Zaire, *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

*Ambroſis*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Spaniſh main, near the coaſt of Darien. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

*Ambrun*, ſee *Embrun*.

*Ambrym*, one of the new Hebrides iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles

in circumference. *Long.* 168. 12. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

*Ambs*, see *Abents*.

*Amchitcke*, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 178. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

*Ameapah*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles E. Tanjore.

*Ameca*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 40 miles SW. Guadalajara.

*Amed*, or *Amida*, see *Diarbekir*.

*Amedabad*, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the Mahratta country of Guzerat, on the river Mehindry, which is navigable to the gulf of Cambay. It was anciently a magnificent city, and celebrated for its vast commerce in silk, velvets, tapestries, and several other productions of India. It was founded by Tatar Ahmed, one of fourteen Mahometan princes, successors to sultan Mahomet. The mosque and tomb of the founder are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. The walls of the city are yet remaining, they are six miles in circumference, and contain twelve gates. At this time not a quarter of the space within the walls is inhabited, and nothing but the vestiges of the suburbs are to be seen. In the year 1780, it was attacked by the British under General Goddard, and after a vigorous resistance, taken by storm. 108 miles N. Surat, and 200 SW. Agimere. *Long.* 72. 40. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

*Amednagur*, a country or subah of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Candeish and Malwa, on the west by the Gatte or Ballagat mountains, on the south by Bejapour or Visiapour and Tellingana, and on the east by the province of Berar.

*Amednagur*, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a province or subah of the same name, situated at the foot of the Balagat mountains. In 1600, this city was taken by Acbar; and in 1707, the celebrated Aurunzeb died here: in August 1803, it was taken by the British. 105 miles NNW. Visiapour, and 63 NE. Poonah. *Long.* 74. 52. E. *Lat.* 17. 6. N.

*Ameenabad*, or *Aminabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Lahore. 30 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 73. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

*Amedpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 34 miles S. Cattack.

*Ameira*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 15 miles N. Thomar.

*Am-Eis*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave. 5 m. WSW. Lavamund.

*Amelandt*, an island in the German Ocean, about 6 miles N. from the main land of Friesland, 12 miles long, and 3 wide. *Long.* 6. 12. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

*Amelburen*, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster. 6 miles S. Munster.

*Amelia*, a county of Virginia, in North-America, which furnished 1125 men to the national militia.

*Amelia*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto, situated on a mountain between the Nera and the Tiber; the see of a bishop, held immediately from the Pope. 14 miles S. Todi, and 18 SSW. Spoleto. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

*Amelia*, a town of Virginia, 28 miles SW. Richmond. *Long.* 78. 13. W. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

*Amelia*, a town of South-Carolina, on a river which runs into the Santa. 30 m. SE. Columbia. *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 33. 38. N.

*Amendolaia*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 2 miles W. Bova.

*Amendolara*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 14 miles NE. Cassano.

*Ameneburg*, a town of Upper Hesse. 5 miles ESE. Marpurg, and 48 NNE. Mentz.

*Ameny*, one of the Laccadive islands, situated in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 37. N.

*Amer*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, two miles E. Tubingen.

*Amer*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles W. Gerona.

*Amerga*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Aldan, *Long.* 135. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

*Ameria*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 72 miles E. Kutaja. *Long.* 32. 14. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

*America*, the largest grand division of the known world, bounded, as far as yet has been discovered, on all sides by the ocean, and extends from the 80th degree of north latitude to the 56th south, and from the 35th to 136th west longitude from Greenwich. It is divided into North and South-America, united by an isthmus, called the isthmus of Darien, which in the narrowest part is scarcely sixty miles across, about the seventh degree of north latitude. North-America comprehends the countries of Labrador or New-Britain, Canada, Nova-Scotia, the United States, Louisiana, Mexico, New-Mexico, and California, with the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, the Bermudas, the Bahama, and the West-India islands. South-America is divided into New Grenada, Terra Firma, Guiana, Amazonia, Brazil, Paraguay, Patagonia, Chili, and Peru. To Christopher Columbus Europe is indebted for a discovery, which has been the source of so much riches and commerce. His first voyage was in 1491. Nevertheless it received its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who discovered the continent south of the line, in 1497. Under the same latitude the cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe; it is almost insupportable in Labrador, though under the same latitude as England; it is much greater

in Canada than France, which is not farther from the pole; and the winter of Pennſylvania is much more ſevere than that of Portugal, though under the ſame climate. North-America contains few mountains; in the countries beſt known, the Apalachian or Allegany are the chief; but in South-America, the mountains called Andes, or Cordelieres, ſurpaſs, both in extent and height, thoſe of the other parts of the globe; their length from the Iſthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, is not leſs than 1500 leagues, dividing the whole of South-America into eaſt and weſt; and their greateſt height 20,608 feet above the level of the ſea. The rivers Miſſiſſippi, Ohio, Oubache, Hudſon, Delawar, Penobſcot, St. Lawrence, and others equal to the Danube or the Rhine, have their ſource in North-America. In South-America are two of the largeſt rivers in the world, the Amazons, and La Plata, beſides the Oroonoko, Para, Uraguay, and many others. Some of the lakes of North-America may be called ſeas of freſh water. A continent ſo vaſt muſt naturally be various in its ſoil and productions. In the moſt northern and moſt ſouthern parts the countries are cold, ſterile, and deſert; while in the center Nature ſeems to have amaſſed her treaſures; here are found the richeſt metals, minerals, medicinal plants, fruits, and trees, known no where elſe; diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethiſts, and other precious ſtones, are produced in ſuch abundance as to leſſen their value; with other articles of inferior price, but more utility, as cochineal, indigo, ſalt-petre; logwood, mahogany, and other valuable woods; pimento, rice, ginger, cotton, medicinal balſams, Peruvian bark, mechoacan, ſaſſafras, tamarinds, caſſia, tobacco, furs, amber, and many roots and plants unknown before the diſcovery of this new world. In the midſt of this abundance, America wanted a great many things uſeful and neceſſary. The Europeans found neither corn, wine, nor oil; the inhabitants, for the moſt part, ate only roots and fruits; their only drink water; they had neither ſheep, goats, cows, aſſes, or horſes. The inſects are numerous and offenſive; their reptiles, many of them venomous, and their bite mortal. The birds of America are ſaid to be leſs beautiful than thoſe of Aſia and Africa, but their notes are more melodious and more varied. The ſeas, the lakes, and the rivers, are remarkable for the variety and number of their fiſh. The native Americans in general are of a copper colour, their hair black, thick, long, and without curl; in ſtature, tall, ſtrait, and well proportioned; their viſage broad, and features regular, but often diſfigured by the means they uſe to appear more beautiful or more terrible; their vices are inſenſibility, hardneſs of heart, and love of revenge; their virtues are courage, attachment to their country, and a conſtant ſentiment, which renders them always contented with their condition; their principal enjoyments ſeem to be dancing, gaming, and drinking. Subordination ſeems very imperfect; their chiefs have little authority, eſpecially in peace; wars are frequent; and their ſpirit of revenge makes them often commit atrocious actions. From this general deſcription of the American natives, we muſt, however, except the two empires of Mexico and Peru. As to their religion, they all ſeem more or leſs to have an idea of a ſuperior and inviſible being, and a future ſtate. If this, however, be the character of the uneducated Indians, Europe has, from her cities, furniſhed colonies, ſome of which have, and the reſt in time will, become independent ſtates; and rival, if not excel, the old world in commerce and in arts; but theſe times cannot probably be near.

*Amerongen*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Utrecht. In 1672, it was burnt by the French, but afterwards rebuilt. 14 miles ESE. Utrecht.

*Amerpour*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Morung. 110 miles NE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 2. E. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

*Amerpour*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Noony.

*Amerſchia*, or *Amaſia*, a deſert of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz, north of Yemen.

*Amersfort*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Utrecht, on the Embs. After the death of William III. king of England, the populace roſe againſt the magiſtrates, depoſed them, and elected new ones The States-General ſent deputies to reduce them to obedience, but met with little ſucceſs, till they ſent troops and artillery; they made ſome examples, and one of the new burgomaſters, the chief author of the inſurrection, was hanged. In 1672 and 1795, Amersfort was taken by the French. 32 miles SSE. Amſterdam, and 16 N. Utrecht. *Long.* 5. 4. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

*Amerſham*, ſee *Agmondeſham*.

*Ametz*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 9 miles WNW. Thionville, and 9 SE. Longwy.

*Ameville*, a town of France, in the valley of Aoſta, near the Doria. 2 miles W. Aoſta.

*Amginſkaia*, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Amga. 100 miles SE. Yakutſk.

*Amgong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Oudighir.

*Amhara*, a country of Abyſſinia, divided into 36 diſtricts. In it are diſcovered mines of copper, tin, and lead.

*Amherſt Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the eaſtern end of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

*Amherſt*, one of the Magdalen iſlands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

*Amherſt*, a county of Virginia. It ſent 869 men to the national militia.

*Amherſt*, a town of New Hampſhire. 22 miles S. Concord.

*Amherſt*, a town of Virginia. 75 miles W. Richmond. *Long.* 79. 14. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

*Amice*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 35. S.

*Amiculdurgam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 12 miles NW. Bangalore.

*Amida*, ſee *Diarbekir*.

*Amiens*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Somme. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Picardy, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Rheims. The origin of this city is unknown; it was anciently called Samorabriva, Samorabriga, and Ambianum, *(ab ambientibusaquis,)* being ſituated on ſeveral branches of the Somme, which run through it. In the year 1597, this city was taken by the Spaniards; ſome ſoldiers were ſent from the governor of Dourlens, in the diſguiſe of peaſants going to ſell fruit, and gained admittance on Sunday March 10th; being ſoon followed by other troops, the city ſurrendered. It was ſoon after beſieged and retaken by the French, aſſiſted by ſome Engliſh, under the command of General Biron. The definitive treaty of peace between England and France, including Spain and the Batavian republic, was ſigned here in March 1802. Peter the hermit, who preached the cruſades, Jean Riolan, a celebrated phyſician, and Rohault, the philoſopher and mathematician, were of this place. 106 miles S. Calais, 90 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

*Amilganco*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 20 m. N. Rioja.

*Aminadab*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan. 6 miles N. Jezdeaſt.

*Aminabad*, ſee *Ameenabad*.

*Aminagur*, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Midnapour. 43 miles NW. Midnapour.

*Aminaigpollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles W. Tritchinopoly.

*Aminagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 14 miles S. Fyzabad.

*Aminſio*, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 54 miles N. Hernoſand.

*Amirabad*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 14 m. SSE. Iſlamabad.

*Amirante Bay*, a gulf or bay on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua. *Long* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 5. N.

*Amirpour*, a town of Hindooſtan in Oude. 10 miles S. Lucknow.

*Amiſlowes*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 10 m. WSW. Biezow.

*Amiterno*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, in ruins. 4 miles N. Aquila.

*Amitur*, a town of Concan. 38 miles N. Gheriah.

*Amitty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles SE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

*Amitur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Allahabad. 16 miles N. Jionpour.

*Amjerra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 35 miles ESE. Manſwarah.

*Amlah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 28 miles SW. Amednagur.

*Amlay*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Panay. *Long.* 122. 35. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

*Amlech*, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, on the Lech, near its ſource. 9 miles ENE. Pludentz.

*Amliak*, one of the Fox iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 187. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

*Amlwch*, a ſeaport town of North-Wales, in the north-eaſt corner of Angleſey, originally nothing more than a ſmall fiſhing-town; its preſent conſequence ariſes entirely from the connection it has with the great copper-mines in its neighbourhood, which have within forty years increaſed its population from 200 to 5000. Of theſe, by far the greater part conſiſts of the families of the workmen employed in the mountain and ſmelting-houſes, who amount to about 1300. The port of Amlwch is an excavation out of the ſolid rock, ſufficiently large to receive thirty veſſels of 200 tons burthen, made at the expence of the Angleſea Copper Companies, for the convenience of their ſhipping. At high water, veſſels of the above-mentioned tonnage can lie cloſe to the quay, and receive the ore or metal for exportation, but when the ebb takes place, the port is dry. The Paris mountain, which meaſures a mile in length, and half a mile over, riſes to the ſouth-eaſt of the town, at ſomething leſs than two miles from it. Its appearance is waſte, wild, and barren in the extreme; not a veſtige of green is ſeen on its parched and ſcarified ſurface, all vegetation being precluded by the ſulphureous fumes which ariſe from the roaſting heaps and ſmelting-houſes, and extend their deſtructive effects for miles around. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 4977.

*Amman*, a town of Paleſtine, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called in ſcripture Rabbah Ammon, before which Uriah loſt his life in the ſiege, when it was taken by Joab. In profane hiſtory it was called Philadelphia. In the reign of Heraclius, the governor of this place ſent a veſt and other magnificent preſents to Mahomet, for which he was crucified by the emperor's orders. It is now the principal place of a diſtrict. 52 miles ENE. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 36. 15. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

*Ammaro*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 40 miles SW. Ofara.

*Ammer*, or *Amber*, a river of Bavaria, which riſes on the borders of Tyrol, and runs into the Iſer, near Moſburg. In its progreſs the water ſpreads, and about 5 miles north of Weilhaim, forms a conſiderable lake called Ammerſee.

*Ammer*, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Algiers, which gave name to a tribe of Arabs, eaſt of Oran.

*Ammercot*, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the Cagger, in a ſandy deſert. 138 miles NE. Nuſſerpour, and 256 S. Moultan. *Long.* 70. E. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

*Ammeren*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuſe, late in the dutchy of Juliers. 6 miles ENE. Ruremond.

*Ammerſee*, a lake of Bavaria, twelve miles long, and three broad. 18 m. SW. Munich.

*Ammerſpach*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Erlebach, near the Erlaph ſee.

*Ammertſchwir*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 4 miles NW. Colmar.

*Ammonooſack*, (*Lower*,) a river of New Hampſhire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

*Ammonooſack*, (*Upper*,) a river of New Hampſhire, which runs into the Connecticut. *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

*Ammol*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles NNE. Chuprah.

*Amoary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 15 miles NNE. Amednagur.

*Amoas*, a town of Paleſtine, anciently Emmaus, or Amaus; and when the Holy Land was in poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Cæſarea. Mr. Mariti ſays, this is not the Emmaus where our Saviour appeared after his reſurrection; but he ſays it is the ſame as Nicopolis, which Mr. D'Anville places at Emmaus.

*Amocrang*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 124. 12. E. *Lat.* 0. 55. N.

*Amoer*, ſee *Amur*.

*Amol*, or *Amul*, or *Amu*, a city of Aſia, in Grand Bukharia, on the left bank of the river Jihon, which is there called Amol. It is large, populous, and commercial. In 1392 it was taken by Timur Bec. 150 miles W. Sarmacand, and 300 N. Herat. *Long.* 60. 40. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Amol*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan, ſituated in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, where Alexander encamped and refreſhed his army. Here are the ruins of an ancient fortreſs very ſtrong and regular, the walls of brick of great thickneſs. The inhabitants date its foundation 4000 years back, and ſay it has been repaired every two centuries. Here is likewiſe an ancient palace, in which the celebrated Shah Abbas frequently reſided. The number of inhabitants is hardly more than 1000, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of cotton. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron-mines and cannon-foundries. 120 miles ENE. Caſbin. *Long.* 52. 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

*Amona*, or *Lamona*, a department of the kingdom of Italy, compoſed of parts of the ci-devant Romagna. It contains 105,000 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies. Faenza was fixed on as the capital.

*Amona*, or *Lamona*, a branch of the river Po, which runs into the Adriatic, 5 miles N. Ravenna.

*Amond*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Llwghor.

*Amond*, ſee *Almond*.

*Amöneburg*, ſee *Ameneburg*.

*Amood*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 51 miles N. Surat, and 58 S. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 51. E. *Lat.* 21. 59. N.

*Amooty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 8 miles N. Corah.

*Amora*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 120 m. SE. Bagdat.

*Amorbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 20 miles NE. Heidelberg, and 12 SW. Wertheim.

*Amoriſcogin*, a river of America, which runs into the Kennebeck, in the province of Main. *Long.* 69. 48. W. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

*Amorgo*, anciently *Amorgos*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ten miles long, and three broad. The inhabitants manufacture a kind of ſtuff dyed red, called Amorgo ſtuffs. It is well cultivated, and produces more corn, oil, and wine, than is enough for home conſumption. *Long.* 25. 50. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

*Amorgo Poulo*, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago. 6 miles W. Amorgo. *Long.* 25. 44. W. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

*Amoria*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria. 50 miles SW. Angura.

*Amorica*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 9 miles N. Bergamo.

*Amotape*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Truxillo, near the ſea. 20 m. N. Payta.

*Amoro*, a town of Abyſſinia. 20 miles WSW. Miné.

*Amou*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 15 miles S. Tartas, and 13 SSW. St. Sever.

*Amou*, ſee *Amol*.

*Amouah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 45 miles E. Goorackpour.

*Amoul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Coimbetore. 18 miles N. Daraporum.

*Amoulee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Corah.

*Amour*, a town of Nubia. 125 miles S. Chiggré.

*Amoura*, a town of Africa, in the southern part of Algiers, surrounded with walls. 160 miles S. Algiers. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.

*Amoy*, see *Emoay*.

*Amoyamba*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles NW. St. Fernando.

*Ampaça*, or *Ampasa*, a town on the north-east coast of Africa, in the Indian sea, dependent on the Portuguese. 15 miles S. Patta.

*Amparaes*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 10 miles NW. La Plata.

*Ampata*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles SE. Rioja.

*Ampazita*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Jalpug lake. 35 miles ENE Galatz.

*Ampedes*, or *Afzia*, a small island in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 27. 23. E. *Lat.* 40. 26. N.

*Ampezo*, a town in the county of Tyrol, ceded to Austria by the Venetians in 1505. 12 miles S. Bruneck.

*Ampfing*, a village of Bavaria on the Iser. In 1322, a battle was fought here between Frederick of Austria and the Emperor Louis IV. in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner. 15 miles S. Dingelfingen.

*Amplepuis*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles ESE. Roanne, and 15 W. Villefranche.

*Amplitz*, a town of Lower Lusatia, with a citadel. 5 miles S. Guben.

*Ampola*, a river of America, which rises in Georgia, and runs into the Alabama, in West-Florida. *Long.* 87. 11. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

*Ampolla*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. 7 miles S. Tortosa.

*Ampthill*, a town of England, in the country of Bedford. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and in 1801 contained 1234 inhabitants. 12 miles N. Dunstable, and 45 N. London.

*Ampudia*, a small place of Spain, in the country of Leon. In the time of the Goths it was a considerable city, and the see of a bishop. 10 miles N Valladolid.

*Ampurias*, a seaport town of Spain, and capital of a district, called Ampurdan, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia. It was anciently the see of a bishop: and in the time of the Romans, a place of great note, in the country of the Indigetani. Polibius calls it Emporias; Strabo and Stevens, Emporion; Livy calls it Emporias, and says, that it consisted of two towns divided by a wall, one inhabited by Greeks from Phocœa, the country of the Marseillois; the other by Spaniards. After the defeat of the sons of Pompey, a colony of Romans was placed here likewise, and the whole by degrees became Roman citizens. Near it Cato gained an important victory over the Spaniards, in the year before Christ 159. According to Valerius Antrus, in Livy, the loss was 50,000. Cato says, a great number, but does not express how many. 15 m. E. Gerona, 58 NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 53. E. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

*Amra*, a river of Sweden, which rises in Jampland, and joins the Ragunda, 17 miles E. Stugun.

*Amra*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles E. Noony.

*Amran*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 miles NW. Sana, and 90 E. Loheia.

*Amras*, a castle or palace of the county of Tyrol, situated at the foot of a mountain. 2 miles SE. Innspruck.

*Amrautty*, see *Omrautty*.

*Amrely*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 9 miles NE. Junagur.

*Amren*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles NE. Noanagur.

*Amrooah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles S. Nidjibabad.

*Amromoe*, an island in the German Ocean, near the west coast of Denmark. *Long.* 8. 23. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

*Amrun*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 45 miles SW. Gogo.

*Amrus*, a town of Egypt, on the right branch of the Nile. 36 miles S. Faoua.

*Amrutsur*, see *Cuckgroo*.

*Amsberg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 7 miles S. Altorff.

*Amschelberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 18 miles S. Beraun, 24 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

*Amsoing*, a village of France, in the department of the Forests, late dutchy of Luxemburg; where, on the 12th of August, 1792, a battle was fought between the French and the armies of Austria and Prussia, in which 4500 of the combined forces were killed, and 3000 taken prisoners, with 30 pieces of battering cannon, and all the baggage; 600 emigrants were shut up in Longwy; the French had 900 killed in the action, near Longwy.

*Amstel*, a river of Holland, which joins the Ye at Amsterdam.

*Amstelveen*, a town of Holland. 6 miles S. Amsterdam.

*Amsterdam*, a city of Holland, and although not the seat of government, the largest in the kingdom, situated on the river Amstel, at its conflux with the river Ye, or Wye, which forms a port capable of receiving 1000 large vessels, about six miles from the Zuyder Sea. It takes its name from Amstel and Dam, being, as it were, the dam or dyke of the Amstel. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was the residence of a few fishermen; but soon after, growing populous, the Earls of Holland gave it the

title and privileges of a city; and in the year 1490, it was furrounded by a wall of brick by order of Mary of Burgundy, to defend it from the incurſions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, who had quarrelled with the Hollanders. It was nearly burned down by an accidental fire ſoon after it was walled. In 1512, it was beſieged by the people of Guelderland, who ſet fire to the veſſels in the harbour, but failed in their deſign of taking the city. In the year 1525, John of Leyden, the pretended king of Munſter, got into the city in the night-time, attacked the town-houſe, and defeated thoſe who made a reſiſtance; at length, however, the inhabitants recovering from the conſternation, in which they were at firſt thrown, barricaded the avenues to the market-place with packs of wool and hops, which put a ſtop to their fury till the day appeared; when the inſurgents, to the amount of about 600, retired to the town-houſe, and were there almoſt to a man put to death. About ten years after there was another tumult raiſed by a parcel of fanatics, men and women, who ran about the ſtreets naked, and attempted to make themſelves maſters of the town-houſe; their ſhrieks and howlings alarmed the inhabitants, who ſoon ſeized the greater part, and chaſtiſed them as they deſerved. It was one of the laſt cities that joined the confederacy, and embraced the reformed religion; and when it was beſieged by the Hollanders in 1578, one article of the capitulation was a free exerciſe of the Roman-Catholic religion; but this was not obſerved; for ſoon after the Proteſtants drove away the Popiſh clergy, monks, and nuns, from the city, broke down the images, and deſtroyed the altars. It has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the years 1593, 1595, 1601, 1612, 1650, and 1675; at which laſt date it was extended to its preſent ſize, and ſurrounded by a wall, and a large ditch, 80 feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with 26 baſtions; there are eight gates towards the land, and one towards the water. The city at preſent is ſuppoſed to contain 250,000 inhabitants; and is, without doubt, one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in the world. Being ſituated in a marſhy country, the foundation of the whole is laid on piles of timber driven into the earth, cloſe to each other, and clamped together with iron; the form is ſemicircular, the ſtreets are in general well paved. There are three prodigious ſluices, and a great number of ſtone bridges over the canals, which croſs the city in many parts, and render the ſtreets clean and pleaſant; the canals are deep, their ſides are lined with hewn ſtone, and have generally rows of trees planted on each ſide. The fineſt canal is called the Amarack, which is formed by the waters of the Amſtel, into which the tide flows, and on the ſides are two large quays; this canal has ſeveral bridges; the principal is that next the ſea, called Pont-Neuf, or New-Bridge, 600 feet long, and 70 broad, with iron balluſtrades on each ſide; it has 36 arches, and from it is an excellent proſpect both of the city, the port, and the Wye. The port is about a mile and a half in length, and about a thouſand paces in breadth, and always filled with a multitude of veſſels; towards the ſides of the haven, the city is encloſed by large piles driven into the ground, joined by beams placed horizontally; and lying low would be conſtantly liable to inundations, if they had not ſecured themſelves by dykes and ſluices. The ſtadthouſe, where public buſineſs is conducted, is eſteemed one of the fineſt ſtructures in the univerſe; it is a ſquare building of freeſtone, whoſe front is 282 feet long, the depth of its ſides 255 feet; 90 feet high in front, 116 to the top of the cupola. The great hall is particularly magnificent. Indeed all the chambers, in general, are adorned with beautiful ſculptures by the beſt maſters, and paintings by Rembrandt, Reubens, Vandyke, &c. Under the ſtadthouſe is an extenſive vault, wherein are kept the riches of the bank of Amſterdam, the doors of which are ſaid to be cannon-proof, and are never opened but in the preſence of one of the burgomaſters. At the bottom of the ſtadthouſe are the priſons both for criminals and debtors; and the guard-room for the citizens, where the keys of the city are locked up every night. At the end of the great hall is the chamber of the echevins, or ſchepens, where civil cauſes are tried. This immenſe fabric, like the reſt of the city, is built on piles, 14,000 being employed for that purpoſe only. The architect was John Campen, who made the model in 1648, and the firſt ſtone was laid the 28th of October the ſame year: the expence to make the whole complete is ſaid to have been 3,000,000l. The bourſe, or exchange, is of freeſtone, and built in the year 1615, on 2000 piles; its length 200 feet, and its breadth 124. The academy, formerly a convent, is a goodly building: there are eleven churches belonging to the eſtabliſhed religion, and one for the Engliſh Preſbyterians; all other ſects may have churches, except the Roman-Catholics, who meet in private houſes, but are not interrupted. The Jews have two ſynagogues, the one for the Portugueſe, the other for the German Jews; the Portugueſe ſynagogue is in particular a fine building; ſome of the churches are handſome ſtructures. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral hoſpitals, or houſes, for orphans, for poor widows, for ſick people, and for the inſane, all well regulated. The raſp-houſe, ſo called from the original puniſhment being that of raſping

Braſil wood, is a work-houſe, or bridewell for men; and if they will not perform the taſk allotted, they are put into a cellar into which water runs, to the riſk of being drowned, if they do not conſtantly keep pumping it out. There is likewiſe a ſpin-houſe for looſe women, where they are compelled to atone, in ſome degree, by ſpinning, &c. the immoralities they have been guilty of. All the hoſpitals are kept exceedingly clean, and are ſupported partly by voluntary contributions put into the poor's boxes, fixed up in all parts of the city, and partly by a tax on all public diverſions. Before Holland was conſtituted a kingdom, the city was governed by a ſenate, or council, called Vroedſchap, which conſiſted of 36 ſenators, who enjoyed their places for life; and when any of them died, the remainder choſe another in his ſtead. This ſenate elected the deputies who were ſent to the ſtates, and appointed the chief magiſtrates, called echevins, or ſchepens, and burgomaſters. The number of echevins were twelve, out of which four were choſen every year, and called burgomaſters regent; three of theſe were diſcharged every year, to make room for three others, one of the four remaining in office, as being beſt acquainted with the routine of buſineſs, who preſided the firſt three months of the year, each of the others preſiding 3 months in turn: they appointed to inferior offices which became vacant during their regency; diſpoſed of the public revenues, and ſuperintended public works, and every thing relating to the welfare, peace, and ornament of the city: in their hands were lodged the keys of the bank. The college conſiſted of nine burgomaſters, or echevins, who were ſole judges of all criminal matters without appeal; but in civil cauſes there might be an appeal to the council of the province. There were likewiſe two treaſurers, an eſcoute or bailiff, and a penſionary. The bailiff continued in office three years; had the charge of criminals, proſecuted them, and took care that the ſentence of the law was put in execution againſt them. The penſionary was the miniſter or counſellor of the magiſtrates, well verſed in the laws, who made public harangues, and took care of the intereſts of the city. The city of Amſterdam contributed to the public expences above 50,000 livres per day, beſides the exciſe of beer, fleſh, and corn, which in the whole amounted to above 1,600,000l. ſterling a year; more than was paid by all the reſt of the provinces put together, and yet it bore but a fifth rank in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland; with this diſtinction, that other cities ſent two members, while Amſterdam ſent four. The militia of Amſterdam were conſiderable, amounting in the whole to about 15,000; Jews and Anabaptiſts were not permitted to bear arms, but were obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the city-guard, which conſiſted of 1,400 ſoldiers; as alſo to the night-watch, which patroled the ſtreets, and proclaimed the hour. Although all religious ſects were tolerated at Amſterdam, Calviniſts alone were admitted to a ſhare of the government. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

*Amſterdam*, a ſmall iſland in the North-Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of Spitſbergen. Here the Dutch formerly uſed to boil their whale oil, and the remains of ſome conveniences erected by them were ſeen by Capt. Phipps in 1773. Once they attempted to form a ſettlement, and left ſome people to winter there, who all periſhed. Dutch veſſels ſtill reſort thither at the latter end of the whale fiſhery. *Long.* 9. 12. E. *Lat.* 79. 46. N.

*Amſterdam*, an iſland in the Indian Sea. The veſſel which went out with Lord Macartney and his ſuite to China in 1793, found here ſome men, left by an American veſſel for the purpoſe of collecting the ſkins of ſeals and ſea-lions, with which the ſhores abound. According to Dr. Gillan, this iſland was the product of ſubterraneous fire; and bore evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part of it. On the weſt and ſouth-weſt ſides there are four ſmall cones, regularly formed, with craters in which the lava and other volcanic ſubſtances have every appearance of recent formation. The heat continues ſtill ſo great, and ſuch a quantity of claſtic vapours iſſues through numberleſs crevices, that there can be no doubt of their having been very lately in a ſtate of eruption. A great crater, on the eaſtern ſide, now full of water, is by far the largeſt here, or perhaps elſewhere, and is of an aſtoniſhing ſize, conſiderably exceeding in diameter thoſe of Etna and Veſuvius. The quantity of matter to be thrown up, which required ſo wide an orifice for its paſſage, and the force with which ſuch matter was impelled, in order to overcome the reſiſtance of the ſuperincumbent earth and ſea, muſt have been prodigious. The ſoil every where being light and ſpongy, and full of holes formed in it by ſea-birds for nefts, is very troubleſome to walk upon: the foot breaks through the ſurface, and ſinks deep at every ſtep. There is one place, near the centre of the iſland, extending about two hundred yards in length, and ſomewhat leſs in breadth, where particular caution is neceſſary in walking over it. From this ſpot a hot freſh ſpring is ſuppoſed to derive its ſource, finding its way through the interſtices of the lava to the great crater, and burſting out a little above the water covering its bottom. The heat in this upper ſpot is too great to admit of vegetation. The ſurface is covered with a kind of mud or paſte, formed from the aſhes, moiſtened by ſteam conſtantly riſing from below. When the mud is removed,

the vapour iſſues forth with violence, and in ſome parts copiouſly. This mud is ſcalding hot. All the ſprings or reſervoirs of hot water, excepting one only, were brackiſh. One ſpring derives its ſource from the high ground and ridges of the crater: the water in it, inſtead of boiling upwards through the ſtones and mud, as in the other ſprings, flows downwards with conſiderable velocity, in a ſmall collected ſtream. Its temperature has been found not to exceed 112 degrees; the hand could be eaſily kept in it for a conſiderable time: it is a pretty ſtrong chalybeate. The ſides of the rock whence it iſſues, and of the cavity into which it falls, are incruſted with ochre depoſited from it. This water was uſed by the ſeamen found upon the iſland. They felt no inconvenience from its uſe; and habit had reconciled them to its taſte. The length of the iſland, from north to ſouth, is upwards of four miles; its breadth, from eaſt to weſt, about two miles and half; and its circumference eleven miles, comprehending a ſurface of about eight ſquare miles, or 5120 acres, almoſt the whole of which is covered with a fertile ſoil. The iſland is inacceſſible, except on the eaſt ſide, where the great crater forms a harbour, the entrance to which is deepening annually, and might, by the aid of art, be made fit for the paſſage of large ſhips. The tides run in and out at the rate of three miles an hour, and riſe perpendicularly eight or nine feet on the full and change of the moon: their direction is ſouth-eaſt by ſouth, and north-eaſt by north. A northerly wind makes the higheſt tide. The water is eight or ten fathoms deep almoſt cloſe to the edge of the crater. *Long.* 76. 54. E. *Lat.* 8. 42. S.

*Amboyna*, ſee *Pontatabo*.

*Amboynam*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Manaar, ſhore coaſt of Ceylon. *Long.* [illegible] *Lat.* 9. 10 N.

*Ambras*, a place of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzell, on the frontiers of Rhætia, where the Appenzellois vanquiſhed Frederick duke of Auſtria, in the year 1406. A chapel was built on the ſpot, to preſerve the memory of this glorious event, and they have an anniverſary ſermon on the occaſion, on the 3d of May, old ſtile. 4 miles SW. by Trock.

*Amſtetten*, a town of Auſtria. In 1805, the Auſtrians and Ruſſians were defeated by the French. 8 miles SW. Ips.

*Amti*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the Iberville, *Long.* 91. 4. W. *Lat.* 30. 22. N.

*Amtzell*, a town of Wurtemberg. 8 m. E. Ravenſburg.

*Amucu*, a large lake of Brazil. 60 miles E. from lake Parima.

*Amul*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tuba, 48 miles ESE. Abakanſk.

*Amul*, ſee *Amol*.

*Amur*, a river which riſes in Chineſe Tartary, *Long.* 109. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. N. It paſſes by Nertchinſk, where it takes the name of Schilka; it is joined by the Argun, at *Long.* 121. and by the Songari Oula, at *Long.* 131. *Lat.* 48. where it takes the name of Saghalien, and runs into the North Pacific Ocean, oppoſite the iſland of Saghalien, *Long.* 142. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Amuri*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 5 miles N. Orduna.

*Amuſco*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles N. Palencia.

*Amuwcah*, ſee *Jibon*.

*Amwell*, a village of England, in the county of Herts, in which is the ſpring that ſupplies the New River with water, aſſiſted by a cut from the river Lee: this new river or canal was deſigned by Sir Hugh Middleton, in the year 1606, to ſupply a part of the city of London with water. The undertaking was highly beneficial to the public, and is now become exceedingly ſo to the proprietors. 21 miles N. London, and 1 SW. Ware.

*Amwell*, a town of New-Jerſey. 21 m. SW. New-Brunſwick.

*Amyah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 32 miles N. Manickpour.

*Ana*, or *Anna*, a town of Arabia Deſerta, ſituated on the Euphrates, in a mountainous but fertile country, which produces abundance of corn, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, &c. It contains about four thouſand houſes, few above one ſtory, and is a general reſort of the Arabian robbers, who watch the caravans which paſs to and from Bagdad, Damaſcus, Aleppo, &c. In 1393, it was taken by Timur Bec. 260 miles E. Damaſcus, and 220 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 41. 15. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

*Ana*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 80 miles NNE. Nyſlot.

*Anacarpi*, a town of the iſland of Capri, conſiſting of a few ſtreets, a church, and a convent. Near it is a caſtle, ſituated on a frightful precipice.

*Anacur*, or *Nuachir*, a town of Syria. The meaning of the name is as much as to ſay, a thing cut out with a pair of ſciſſars; and it was given to it from the neighbouring road, cut out of the ſolid rock. Some writers pretend, that this road was made by Alexander's army; but more generally it is aſcribed to the Romans. However this be, it is remarkable only for the obſtacles overcome in its formation; for it is extremely narrow, unequal, and even dangerous. 6 miles N. Acre.

*Anadir*, a river of Siberia, which riſes in a lake, *Long.* 169. E. *Lat.* 68. 20. N. and runs into the Anadirſkaia gulf, in *Long.* 177. 34. E. *Lat.* 65. N.

*Anadirſkaia Gulf*, a bay of the North

Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Siberia, extending from Cape Apoſtola Thadeia, *Long.* 178. E. *Lat.* 68. N. to the iſland of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 187. E. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

*Anadirſkoi*, a town of Siberia, on the river Anadir. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1701. *Long.* 165. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. N.

*Anadoli-Hisar*, a name given by the Turks to that caſtle of the Dardanelles, ſituated on the Aſiatic ſide of the Helleſpont.

*Anafa*, or *Dar Leyda*, a town of Africa on the weſtern coaſt of Morocco, which formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, and was then very populous, being ſituated in one of the moſt beautiful parts of the kingdom. It has a ſmall port, but the whole is now a heap of ruins. 30 miles SW. Salee.

*Anagada*, ſee *Anegada*.

*Anagni*, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. 11 miles W. Alatri, and 28 SE. Rome.

*Anahuac*, a name of the country of Mexico, before its conqueſt by the Spaniards.

*Anaja-tuba*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſle of Marajo. 20 miles E. Parana. *Long.* 51. 16. W. *Lat.* 0. 12. S.

*Anakopia*, a town of the country of Abaſcia, on the coaſt of the Black Sea. 40 miles W. Iſgaur. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

*Analativa*, a ſmall iſland, near the north-weſt point of the iſland of Ceylon.

*Anam*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. *Long.* 1. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 26. N.

*Anamaboa*, or *Jamiſſia*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Engliſh have a fort; the country about is fertile, and produces plenty of corn, but the principal trade is in gold and ſlaves. *Long.* 1. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 16. N.

*Anabas*, ſee *Andamas*.

*Anamooka*, ſee *Annamooka*.

*Anamſagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour. 51 miles E. Baddammy, and 100 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 76. 33. E. *Lat.* 16. 8. N.

*Anana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 16 miles SSW. Orduna.

*Ananes*, three ſmall iſlands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 leagues SW. of the iſland of Milo. *Long.* 24. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 31. N.

*Ananpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Bednore. 20 miles SE. Bednore, and 120 NW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 3. E. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

*Ananpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 10 miles W. Noopour.

*Ananpour*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Midnapour.

*Anantapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles E. Cuddapa.

*Anantaſagarun*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 10 miles NW. Warangole.

*Anantaſapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 18 miles W. Rajamundry.

*Anantoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 12 miles NE. Darempoory.

*Anantpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. In 1783, it was taken by the Britiſh, and no quarter given. The ſeverity exerciſed towards the garriſon is apologiſed for by the detention of a flag of truce which Major Campbel had ſent with a ſummons to ſurrender. Hyder Ali here made a depôt of his riches. It was afterwards reſtored to Tippoo. In 1791, it was taken by the Mahrattas. 85 miles NE. Chitteldroog, and 140 NNE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 28. E. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

*Anauri*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 40 miles NNW. Teflis.

*Anapa*, a town of Circaſſia, on a bay of the Black Sea, called Sundgik bay. 70 miles ESE. Theodoſia. *Long.* 37. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

*Anapapooly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Corinbetore. 22 miles NW. Daraporum.

*Anapes*, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 m. E. Lille.

*Anaphi*, ſee *Namphio*.

*Anarghia*, a town of Mingrelia, about two miles from the Black Sea, built, as they ſay, on the ſite of an ancient town called Heraclea. 9 miles NW. Cotates. *Long.* 41. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

*Anarodgurra*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 65 miles N. Candi.

*Anaſtamia*, a conſiderable ſeaport town of Japan, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Niphon. The principal commerce is in wood.

*Anatajan*, one of the uninhabited Ladrone iſlands. 25 leagues N. Tinian. *Long.* 145. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

*Anatolia*, ſee *Natolia*.

*Anattom*, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and moſt ſouthern of thoſe called New Hebrides. *Long.* 170. 4. E. *Lat.* 20. 3. S.

*Anaurapucu*, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of Amazons.

*Anawd*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 111. 50. *Lat.* 60. 35.

*Anawneethad*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 103. W. *Lat.* 62. N.

*Anazarba*, ſee *Anzarba*.

*Anbar*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. In 632, this town was taken by Caled, lieutenant of Omar. It was rebuilt by Abul Abbas Saffah, the firſt caliph of the houſe of Abaſſides. 35 miles W. Bagdad, and 200 S. Moſul. *Long.* 43. 2. E. *Lat.* 33. 15. N.

*Anbar*, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the

kingdom of Balk. 70 miles SSW. Balk. *Long.* 64. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. N.

*Anbertfir*, fee *Amruffar*.

*Anbord*, a town of Perfia, in the province of Chorafan. 150 miles NE. Meffhid.

*Ancacato*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Paz. 60 miles N. Potofi.

*Ancaon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 5 miles SE. Coimbra.

*Ancarano*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquifate of Ancona, fituated on the Tronto. 6 miles E. Afcoli.

*Ancafter*, a village of England, in the county of Lincoln, which was formerly a Roman ftation, many veftiges of which are now vifible. 5 miles W. Sleaford, and 7 NNE. Grantham.

*Ance, Grande*, a town and bay on the north coaft of Martinico.

*Ance, Petite*, a town and bay on the north-weft coaft of St. Domingo. 5 miles S. Cape François.

*Ancenis*, a town of France, and principal place of a diftrict, in the department of the Lower Loire. It was one of the nine ancient baronies of Bretagne, belonging to the noble houfe of Bethune-Chabot. It is fituated on the Loire. $4\frac{1}{2}$ poſts NE. Nantes, and $48\frac{3}{4}$ SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 5 W. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

*Ancerville*, a town of France, in the department of the Meufe. 3 miles E. St. Dizier, and 9 SSW. Bar-le-duc.

*Ancerville*, a town of France, in the department of the Mofelle. 10 miles WNW. Morhange, and 10 ESE. Metz.

*Ancha*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Satabago. 68 miles SW. Akalzika.

*Anchediva*, fee *Angediva*.

*Anchitty*, or *Anchitty durgam*, a fort of Myfore, which was taken by the Britifh troops in 1799. 25 miles Coveriporam.

*Ancholme*, a river of England, which rifes in Lincolnfhire, near Market-Raifen, becomes navigable at Glanford-Briggs, whence it purfues a ftrait northerly courfe to the Humber.

*Anchor Iſland*, an ifland near the fouth entrance of Dufky bay, on the coaft of New-Zealand, with a harbour on the north coaft, which Captain Vancouver thinks fecure, and may be found convenient when veffels are by accident prevented from gaining Facile harbour. It is, however, inconvenient to put to fea from it, owing to its narrow limits, great depth of water, and a funken rock at its weftern entrance. *Long.* 166. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. S.

*Anchor Point*, a cape on the weft coaft of North-America, and eaft fide of Cook's Inlet. *Long.* 208. 48. E. *Lat.* 59. 39. N.

*Anciaeni*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras Os Montes. 10 miles W. Torre de Moncorvo.

*Ancigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. Niort.

*Ancinale*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles SSE. Squillace.

*Anciſa de Moncorvo*, a town of Etruria, near the Arno. 10 miles SE. Florence.

*Ancizan*, a town of France, in the department of the Hither Pyrenées. 15 miles SSE. Bagneres.

*Anckerheltz*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomeralia. 30 miles WNW. Dantzick.

*Anclam*, a feaport town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, on the Peene, anciently called Tanklim or Tanglim. It began to be built in the year 1188, five years after the fortrefs of Groifwin, near the fpot, had been deftroyed by the Danes. It has a territory annexed to it of about 12 miles in length, with 17 villages, the foil of which is good. It has a ferry on the Friſch Haff, where there is a fort, to which all veffels paſſing pay a toll for the fervice of the town. The country on the oppofite fide of the Peene belongs to Swediſh Pomerania. In 1713, Anclam was pillaged by the Ruſſians. In 1757 and 1758, it was taken by the Swedes. 44 miles NW. Old Stettin, 36 SSE. Stralſund. *Long.* 13. 41. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

*Anclui*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 4 miles S. Palatſha.

*Ancober*, or *Ankobar*, or *Gold River*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, between the Gold Coaſt and the country of Axim; there is a good harbour at its mouth. *Long.* 0. 40. W. *Lat.* 4. 48. N.

*Ancola*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 18 miles S. Junere.

*Ancon (El,)* a town of Peru, near the coaſt. 20 miles N. Lima.

*Ancona*, a province of the Popedom, with the title of marquifate, in the eſtates of the church, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by Umbria and Abruzzo Ultra, and on the weſt by the duchy of Urbino. The air is groſs, but the land fertile; about 66 miles long, and 48 wide. Along the coaſt towers are built, with cannon, to keep off corſairs. The chief rivers are the Fiumelino, Aſpido, Tingo or Tenna, Ragnola, and Tronto. The principal towns are Ancona, Aſcoli, Camerino, Fermo, Jeſi, Loretto, Macerata, Monte Alto, Oſimo, &c.

*Ancona*, a city and ſeaport in the Adriatic, and capital of a marquiſate, in the Popedom, ſaid to have been built by ſome Syracuſans, who fled from the tyranny of Dionyſius. A part of the lower town was deſtroyed by the Goths, but rebuilt by Narſes. In the tenth century it was ravaged by the Saracens. In the beginning of 1797, it was taken by the French republic, and 1200 of the Papal troops made priſoners, with a great quantity of cannon, and arms of all ſorts; it being one of the Pope's chief arſenals.

In 1799, it was blockaded towards the Adriatic by the united fleets of Ruſſia and Turkey, aſſiſted by Auſtria; and on the land ſide beſieged by ſome Italian troops, under the command of a Ciſalpine general, named Lahooz. Their efforts for the greater part of the ſummer were unavailing, till after the ſurrender of Rome and Civita Vecchia, General Frölich arrived with ſome imperial troops. A ſorty was made in the night of the 9th of October, by which the beſiegers ſuffered greatly, and General Lahooz was killed. On the arrival of Gen. Frölich, the place was regularly inveſted, and batteries raiſed, to protect the works. On the 17th of October the trenches were opened, and on the 10th of November the French General Mounier ſeeing the defences deſtroyed and the proviſions exhauſted, offered to capitulate, and on the 13th ſurrendered, when the garriſon, conſiſting of 3000 men, were allowed to return to France, on condition of not ſerving again till exchanged. The French in the ſiege loſt about 600 men, and the allies 300. The conquerors found near 600 pieces of cannon, and in the harbour three ſhips of the line, and ſome ſloops. The population is eſtimated at 20,000. It is a free port, with a convenient harbour; the chief exports are grain, wool, and ſilk. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. On the mole is a beautiful triumphal arch of marble, erected to the emperor Trajan. 107 miles NNE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

*Ancona*, a town of Abyſſinia. 170 miles SSE. Gondar.

*Ancoraymes*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 70 miles NNW. La Paz.

*Ancram*, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghſhire. Soon after the death of James V. a battle was fought here between the Engliſh and the Scotch, in which the latter were victorious. 3 miles N. Jedburgh.

*Ancre*, or *Encre*, ſee *Albert*.

*Ancry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Berar. 43 miles NNE. Neermul.

*Ancy le Duc*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 3 miles N. Marcigny les Nonains.

*Ancy le Franc*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 24 miles E. Auxerre, and 9 miles SE. Tonnerre.

*Andaguaylas*, a town of Peru, and capital of a diſtrict in the dioceſe of Guamanga. The territory is large, and abounds in cattle, corn, fruit, and ſugar. About 20 miles from the town there was formerly a rich ſilver mine, now filled with water. 60 miles ESE. Guamanga. 100 miles WNW Cuſco.

*Andalouſa*, a town of Algiers, on the ſea coaſt. 15 m. W. Oran.

*Andaluſia*, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Andaluſia comprehends the kingdom of Grenada; Lower Andaluſia comprehends three kingdoms, Jaen, Cordova, and Seville. Conſidered as a particular province, it is moſt weſterly of the ſouthern part of Spain; and is bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and La Mancha, on the eaſt by Murcia, on the ſouth by the ſea and the Straits of Gibraltar, and on the weſt by Portugal: 170 miles in its utmoſt length from Ubeda to Ayamonte, and about 180 wide. Lower Andaluſia is, without doubt, one of the fineſt countries of Spain, the richeſt and moſt fertile; with a large extent of ſea coaſt, including the very flouriſhing cities, Seville and Cadiz. The principal rivers are the Guadalquiver, Xenil, Odier, or Odiel, and Rio Tinto. For *Upper Andaluſia*, ſee *Grenada*.

*Andaluſia New*, ſee (*Spaniſh*) *Guiana*.

*Andaman*, two iſlands ſo called in the Gulf of Bengal, the Great and Little. The Great Andaman is about 50 leagues long, and 8 wide. The Little Andaman is about 8 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth. The inhabitants are of a gentle harmleſs diſpoſition, and employ themſelves in cultivating their lands; they raiſe great plenty of rice and fruit, which they ſell to European veſſels that paſs that way. "All that voyagers have related of uncivilized life," ſays Major Symes, "ſeems to fall ſhort of the barbariſm of the people of Andaman. The natives of New-Zealand and Terra del Fuego are in a relative ſtate of refinement compared to theſe iſlanders. The population of Great Andaman, with all its dependencies, hardly exceeds 2000 or 2500 ſouls, diſperſed in ſmall ſocieties along the coaſts, or on the leſſer iſlands in the harbour, never penetrating far inland. Their whole employment ſeems to be climbing the rocks, and roving along the ſea-coaſt, for a precarious meal of fiſh; which, in tempeſtuous weather, they often ſeek in vain. In ſtature they ſeldom exceed five feet; their limbs diſproportionably ſlender, bellies protuberant, ſhoulders high, and heads large; their hair, which ſhews them of the negro origin, is woolly; their noſes are flat, and their lips thick; their eyes are ſmall and red, and their ſkin of a deep ſooty black; with countenances exhibiting a degree of wretchedneſs, and a horrid mixture of ferocity and famine. They are quite naked; but two young women who were allured by the temptations of fiſh on board an Engliſh veſſel, were careful of their chaſtity. They have but few implements, and thoſe of the rudeſt ſort; a bow about four or five feet long, the ſtring made of the fibre of a tree, or a ſlip of bamboo, with an arrow of reed, headed with fiſh bone, or of wood hardened in the fire, is their principal weapon; beſides this they have a wooden ſpear ſharply pointed, and a ſhield made of the bark of a tree.

The numerous bays and creeks abound with fish, which they spear and shoot with surprising dexterity. They are likewise said to be furnished with hand-nets and baskets. A few diminutive swine are said to be seen, and but few. Their habitations consist of four sticks stuck in the ground, which are bound together at the top, and fastened across by others, to which branches of trees are suspended; an opening is left on one side just large enough to enter, and leaves compose the bed. Being much annoyed by insects, in the morning they plaster themselves over with a sort of mud, which hardening in the sun forms a kind of armour. Their devotion is paid to the sun and the moon, and to the genii of the woods, waters, and mountains. Although their chief food be fish, yet they will eagerly seize on whatever presents itself. Lizards, guanas, rats, and snakes, are not refused. Birds are not numerous; but among the rocks is found that bird called Salangone, whose nests are so high-prized and valued by the Chinese." It is by some supposed that they are canibals, but this is not clearly proved; and if it be so, Major Symes thinks it may be owing to the want of other food rather than natural depravity. The Great Andaman lies in *Long.* 92. 40. to 93. 15. E. and *Lat.* 11. 22. to 13. 55. N. The little Andaman lies about 10 leagues S. of the other.

*Andaman*, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. 165 miles E. Mourzouk.

*Andamas*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 130 miles W. Ispahan.

*Andamas, Great*, a group of islands in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 105. 56. E. *Lat.* 3. N.

*Andamas, Little*, three small islands in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 106. E. *Lat.* 3. 56. N.

*Andamas, South*, a cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 106. 22. E. *Lat.* 2. 21. N.

*Andamer*, a range of mountains in Biledalgerid, E. of Fighig.

*Andanagur*, see *Amednagur*.

*Andance*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, on the Rhône. 20 miles N. Valence, and 12. N. Tournon.

*Andarax*, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada. 18 miles NW. Almeria.

*Andarabi*, see *Hindarabi*.

*Andaye*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, near the mouth of the Bidassoa, on the borders of Spain, with strong fortifications. 5 miles SW. St. Jean de Luz.

*Andebil*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bilsah. 30 miles ENE. Bilsah, 120 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 12. E. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

*Andec'ad*, a town of Balk, in the Jihon. 60 miles SSW. Balk.

*Andeer*, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the Grisons. 8 miles SSW. Tusis.

*Andegan*, or *Ferganah*, a town of Turkestan, and capital of a district called Ferganah, within the confines of Chinese Tartary, on a river which runs into the Sihon. 210 miles NNE. Samarcand. *Long.* 67. 30. E. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

*Andeli*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. 7 m. E. St. Brieuc.

*Andelfingen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on an eminence, near the Thur. 17 miles NNE. Zurich.

*Andelle*, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, about 10 miles above Rouen.

*Andelot*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, on the river Rougnon. 10 miles NNE. Chaumont.

*Andelspach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer.

*Andely le Grand*, a town of France, principal place of a district, in the department of Eure. This place was fortified by Richard I. king of England. In the reign of John it was taken by the French. 17 miles NNE. Evreux. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

*Andenes*, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, with a town. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

*Andepaleam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 19 miles NNW. Daraporum.

*Andera*, see *Dendera*.

*Anderab*, a town of Usbeck Tartary, situated at the foot of the mountains which separate India and Persia from Great Bukharia. Merchants who travel from Bukharia to India must pass by this town, the countries being every where else separated by inaccessible mountains. 130 miles E. Balk. *Long.* 68. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 3. N.

*Ander-Esch*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, late dutchy of Luxemburg. 7 miles S. Luxemburg.

*Anderlech*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. In 1792, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and French, in which the latter were victorious. 3 miles SW. Brussels.

*Andermatt*, see *Urseren*.

*Andernach*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, heretofore a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn. It was formerly imperial; and a toll was exacted from vessels passing the Rhine, for the support of the walls. Andernach was one of the fortresses which Drusus erected to keep the Germans in awe; and at one of the angles of the wall is an ancient tower, said to have been built by him. In 1632, it was besieged by the Swedes; and after three days the garrison, consisting of 800 men, surrendered. In 1702, it was taken by the Prince of Hesse. Before this town was annexed to France, it was an annual custom on St. Bartholomew's day to preach in the market-

place a ſermon againſt the inhabitants of Lintz; and if any of the latter town had at that time been ſeen, miſchief or death would moſt likely have been the conſequence. The cauſe is ſaid to have been this: In an engagement under the Emperor Charles IV. the people of Lintz maſſacred thoſe of Rheineck and Andernach, except a few whom they ſent home deprived of their ears. The trade is principally in tiles, timber, and mill-ſtones, conveyed by the Rhine, near which the town ſtands. In its neighbourhood are three medicinal ſprings. 6 miles NW. Coblentz, and 25 SSE. Cologn. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

*Anderſkow*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand. 1 mile SE. Slagelſe.

*Anderſon's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean; ſo called by Capt. Cook, in memory of Mr. Anderſon, ſurgeon of the Reſolution, who died near it in 1778. *Long.* 167. 40. W. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

*Anderſon's Creek*, a river which riſes in the weſtern territory of United America, and runs into the Tenaſſee, *Long.* 87. 14. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Andes*, mountains of South-America. This ridge begins in the Terra Magellanica, the ſouthernmoſt part of South-America, traverſes the kingdom of Chili, the provinces of Buenos-Ayres, Peru, and Quito; where contracting themſelves as it were for a paſſage through the iſthmus of Darien, they again expand their ample dominions, and continue their courſe through the provinces and kingdoms of Nicaragua, Guatimala, Coſta Rica, Terra Firma, Mexico, &c. with ſeveral arms for ſtrengthening, as it were, the conjunction between the northern continents of America. In the province of Quito, the Andes form a double chain; and between theſe two ridges the city of Quito, and a large extent of fertile land, are ſituated. The mountains which form the Andes extend above 5000 Engliſh miles in length: nor is their height leſs remarkable than their extent; their ſummits are always covered with ſnow, even in the midſt of the torrid zone. In many of them are volcanoes, and in the greater part of them mines of the moſt precious metals.

*Andeſage*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 10 miles NE. Agen.

*Andezeiow*, or *Dederzeiow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 52 miles SSW. Cracow.

*Andgeh Burun*, a cape on the north coaſt of Natolia, in the Black Sea. *Long.* 35. 22. E. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

*Andian*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 15 miles N. Vaſhgerd.

*Andicotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 13 miles NE. Paniany.

*Andjevan*, ſee *Angevan*.

*Andigiara*, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a river of the ſame name. 110 miles E. Termed, and 120 W. Badakſhan.

*Andigiara*, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Harrat, oppoſite Arhenz.

*Andijaun*, ſee *Andegan*.

*Andilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 18 miles from Alicant.

*Andlau*, a river of France, which riſes near the town ſo called, and runs into the Ill, near Fegerſheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

*Andlau*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle. 18 miles SSW. Straſburg, 8 NW. Schlettſtatt. *Long.* 7. 30. E. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

*Ando*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Lapland. *Lat.* 68. 24. N.

*Andoas*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 80 miles E. Macas.

*Andonidi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Calbari, on the river St. Domingo. *Lat.* 4. 52. N.

*Andony*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

*Andora*, a town of Genoa. 2 miles NE. Oneglia.

*Andorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles S. Marckt Erlbach.

*Andorno*, a town of France, in the department of the Seſia, lately in the lordſhip of Vercelli. 15 m. NNE. Ivrea, 25 NW. Vercelli.

*Andorra*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated in a valley, to which it gives name, in the county of Cerdagne; the valley is ſurrounded with the Pyrenées, and made formerly a part of the county of Foix, to which it joins; it is fertile, and watered by a ſmall river, called Balira, which runs into the Segra. 9 miles N. Urgel.

*Andoſilla*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 6 miles from Calahorra.

*Andover*, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the ſmall river Anton, which riſes in the foreſt of Chute. It is ſaid to have received its firſt charter from King John; but the preſent corporation, under Elizabeth, is compoſed of a bailiff, recorder, burgeſſes, &c. The chief manufacture is that of ſhalloons and malt. From its ſituation on the great weſtern road to Exeter and Plymouth it has ſome good inns. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3304, of which 1257 were employed in trade and manufactures. One member is ſent to the Britiſh Parliament; and there is a market weekly on Saturday. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans; and near it they had a camp, on Quarly-Hill, and another on Brehill, where their ſites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up. It was by the Saxons

called *Andeafaran*. The church of St. Mary was by William the Conqueror given to the Abby of St. Florence at Saumur in Anjou; and it became a cell to that monaſtery till it was diſſolved by Henry V. who gave it to Winchester college. In this town, in the year 893, Ethelred king of England adopted Anlaf the Dane. Andover ſuffered much in the civil wars between Stephen and the Empreſs Matilda. 18 miles ENE. Saliſbury, 65 W. London.

*Andover*, a town of Maſſachuſets, on the Merrimack. 25 miles N. Taunton.

*Andover*, a town of New Jerſey. 16 miles W. Morris-Town.

*Andouillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Ernée. 6 miles N. Laval.

*Andoyaco*, a town of Peru, in the province of Lima. 32 miles SE. Xauxa.

*Andozero*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. 70m. NW. Povenetz.

*Andozerſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. 44 miles NNW. Petrozavodſk.

*Andra Jerba*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 6 miles N. Ramgur.

*Andrache*, a town of the iſland of Majorca. 10 miles W. Palma.

*Andragiry*, a river of the iſland of Sumatra, which gives name to a kingdom or province, and runs into the ſea on the eaſt coaſt, *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

*Andrah*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NW. Ramgur.

*Andrarum*, or *Anderum*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: it has ſome conſiderable alum-works. 14 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt. *Long.* 14. 4. E. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

*Andragnintha*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 47. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 16. S.

*Andrea*, a town of Africa, in Upper-Guinea, about a quarter of a mile from the river Meſurado, and 8 miles from its mouth. It contains about forty or fifty houſes; its principal riches are palm wine and rice; they trade alſo in ivory and ſlaves.

*Andreaſberg*, ſee *St. Andreas Berg*.

*Andreevna*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlay. 48 m. SSE. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 32. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

*Andreneh*, or *Androna*, a town of the deſert of Syria. 30 miles SSE. Aleppo.

*Andrahan*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar, in Antongil Bay. *Long.* 50. 25. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. S.

*Andres*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 60 miles E. Angura.

*Andretta*, a town of Naples, in Principatro Ultra. 6 miles N. Conza.

*Andreyſkaia*, a bay on the coaſt of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 96, 14. E. *Lat.* 76. 20. N.

*Andrew's Bay*, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia. 9 miles SW Wood's Bay.

*Andria*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Trani. It is ſituated in a valley, about four miles from the coaſt of the Adriatic. This town was founded by Peter the Norman, and obtained its name from the antra or caverns in which the inhabitants reſided before the town was built. Iſabella of England, conſort of the Emperor Frederick, lies buried here. 5 miles WSW. Trani. *Long.* 16 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

*Andria*, a town of Aſia, in Dagheſtan. 90 miles NNW. Derbend.

*Andrinople*, ſee *Adrianople*.

*Andrapoura*, ſee *Indrapour*.

*Andro*, (anciently *Andros*,) one of the moſt beautiful and fertile iſlands of the Greek Archipelago. It produces oranges, citrons, grapes, olives, jujebs, pomegranates, figs, &c. but its principal riches ariſe from ſilk. The iſland pays about 55,000 crowns a year to the Port: it is governed by an Aga, who reſides in the iſland. Beſides Andros, the capital, there are twenty-ſix ſmall towns and villages. It is about 24 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 24. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

*Andro*, the capital of the iſland ſo called, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 25. 2. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Andro Vecchio*, a town of the iſland of Andro. 10 miles NW. Andro.

*Androna*, ſee *Andreneh*.

*Androniga*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus. 16 miles N. Famaguſta.

*Andros Iſlands*, or *Iſles del Eſpiritu Santo*, a range of Iſlands among the Bahamas, extending about 80 miles from N. to S. *Long.* 77. to 78. 15. W. *Lat.* 24 to 25. 20. N.

*Andruſa*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 20 miles NE. Naverin.

*Andruſſov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk; noted for a treaty made here in 1667, between Ruſſia and Poland. 12 miles S. Smolenſk.

*Andijero*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the coaſt of the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 51. 12. E. *Lat.* 28. 28. N.

*Andugan*, ſee *Andegan*.

*Andujar*, or *Anduxar*, a town or city of Spain, in the province of Jaen, ſituated in a plain, on the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge. It is built on the ruins of the ancient town called Andujar el Viejo, which was the Illurgis, or Illiturgis, or Forum Julium, of the Romans. It is large and rich, defended with a caſtle, and adorned with ſome beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, divers ſorts of fruit and game. 21 miles NW. Jaen. *Long.* 4. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

*Anduloca*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Kiſhenagur.

*Anduze*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 20 miles NW. Nifmes, and 7. SW. Alais.

*Andycote*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles E. Dacca.

*Aned (Del)* a town of Nubia. 45 miles S. Chiggré.

*Anedour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Madura. 20 miles W. Madura.

*Anegada Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Rio de los Sauces. *Lat.* 44. 45. S.

*Anegada*, or *Anagada*, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, ſo low as to be almoſt covered with the ſea in high tides. *Long.* 64. 18. W. *Lat.* 18. 38. N.

*Aneio*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles SW. Brindiſi.

*Anemur*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania, on a point of land which projects into the Mediterranean, oppoſite the iſland of Cyprus. 120 miles S. Konieh. *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

*Aneran*, a town of North-Carolina, near Cape Fear River. 6 miles N. Brunſwick.

*Aneri*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 95 miles W. Meaco.

*Anes*, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

*Anet*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, near the Eure. 8 miles NNE. Dreux.

*Anet*, a town of Helvetia, in the canton of Berne. 17 miles WNW. Berne.

*Anfant*, a town of Perſia. 30 miles NW. Zareng.

*Anfelden*, a town of Franconia. 12 miles NW. Anſpach.

*Anfiloquia*, ſee *Filoquia*.

*Anfo*, a town of Italy. 20 miles NNE. Breſcia.

*Angad*, a barren deſert of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, 84 miles long, and 54 wide, formerly the weſt part of the province of Tremecen, in the road to Fez. There are a few villages or towns, inhabited by Arabs, the chief of which are Guagida, Tenzegzet, and Zezil.

*Angamally*, a town of Cochin. 35 miles E. Cranganore.

*Angamarca*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 32 miles NE. Riobamba.

*Angan*, or *Angar*, or *Hindjam*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

*Anganeer*, a town of Hindooſtan in Guzerat. 13 miles NW. Naſſuck.

*Angantole*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 25 miles SE. Columbo.

*Angara*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the lake Baikal, and runs into the Eniſei, not far from the town of Eniſeiſk.

*Angara, Verch*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Baikal Lake. *Long.* 108. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

*Angara*, a town of Thibet. 20 miles NNW. Dharu ſaleh.

*Angaraes*, a town of Peru, and capital of a diſtrict, in the biſhoprick of Guamanga. The air is pure, and ſoil fertile. The inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle. 30 miles S. Guamanga.

*Angareja*, or *Angaziga*, or *Comora*, one of the Comora iſlands, in the Indian ſea, 210 miles from the coaſt of Africa. It is inhabited by Moors, who traffic with different parts of the continent, and ſeveral of the iſlands in the eaſt, by means of their fruits and other productions of the iſland, bartering them for calicoes and other cotton manufactures. The bread uſed in theſe iſlands is made of the kernel of cocoa nuts, boiled or broiled, and covered with honey: their drink is palm wine, and a juice extracted from the ſugar-cane, which they leave to ferment; or the milk of the cocoa-nut. They never let ſtrangers ſee their women, without a permiſſion from their chiefs, or an order brought by the ſtranger himſelf; many of them ſpeak and write the Arabic language with facility, and ſome even underſtand the Portugueſe tongue: this advantage they derive from their trade in the Mozambique Straits, which they carry on in veſſels of about forty tons. They build their houſes with ſtone and lime, made from calcined oyſter-ſhells, with which they cover their walls and roofs; their windows are ſhaded by the leaves of the palm-tree, which protect them at the ſame time from the violence of the rain, and the exceſſive heat of the ſun. The government of this iſle is ariſtocratical, and is conducted by ten of its principal inhabitants. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. S.

*Angarum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 23 miles N. Namacul.

*Angaſi*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, eaſtward of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 58. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. S.

*Angaziga*, ſee *Angareja*.

*Angediva*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Canara, much frequented by the Portugueſe in their early voyages for refitting their veſſels, and refreſhing their crews. Almeyda built a ſtrong fort. 44 miles S. Goa. *Long.* 73. 53. E. *Lat.* 14. 46. N.

*Angeja*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles NNE. Aveiro.

*Angel*, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes near Alen, and runs into the Embs near Munſter.

*Angelana*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles N. Com.

*Angell*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Douye.

*Angelniemi*, a town of Sweden, in the go-

vernment of Abo. 21 miles ESE. Abo. *Long.* 22. 44. E. *Lat.* 60. 19. N.

*Angelos Los*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 205 miles S. Casa Grande.

*Angelos*, see *Puebla de los Angelos*.

*Angelos, Los*, a town of South-America, in Chili. 50 miles SE. La Conception.

*Angelos, Los*, a town of Paraguay. 260 miles SE. Assumpcia.

*Angely, L'*, a town of France in the department of Jemappe. 4 miles SW. Charleroy.

*Angenila*, a small island at the east entrance of the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 106. 38. E. *Lat.* 5. 48. S.

*Anger*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles NNE. Gratz.

*Anger*, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. St. Polten.

*Angerap*, a river of Prussia, which rises in a lake near Goldap, and joins the Inster, near Insterburg, to form the Pregel.

*Angerbeck*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Havel, near Potsdam.

*Angerburg*, a town of Prussia, on a lake, to which it gives name, in the province of Bartenland, defended by a castle. 55 miles SE. Konigsberg, 40 E. Heilsperg. *Long.* 21. 57. E. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

*Angeree-Point*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java, at the mouth of a river called Angeree. *Long.* 105. 47. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. S.

*Angermann*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Lappmark of Asele, on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

*Angermannland*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Bothnia and Lapland, on the east by the gulf of Bothnia, on the south by Medelpad, and on the west by Jemptland, and a small part of Norway: it is full of mountains and forests; about 80 miles square.

*Angermund*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 16 miles NE. Piltyn. *Long.* 22. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

*Angermund*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 7 miles N. Dusseldorp.

*Angermund, (New,)* a town of Germany, in the Uckermark of Brandenburg. 18 miles S. Prenzlow, and 40 N. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

*Angero*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 11 miles WNW. Salerno.

*Angerort*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 9 miles N. Dusseldorp.

*Angers*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayne and Loire, situated on the Mayne. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Anjou, and see of a bishop suffragan of Tours, with 16 parish churches, besides a cathedral and several convents. An university was founded in the year 1246, and an academy of the belles lettres in 1685. The first walls, built by John king of England, and count of Anjou, were destroned by Louis VIII. whose son rebuilt them in their present form, in the year 1232. The castle is built on a rock, and was originally designed as a defence against the English, after Anjou was surrendered to France; the houses are all covered with slate, furnished by quarries in the neighbourhood. They compute 30,000 inhabitants in Angers. In 1202, it was taken by the French: in 1206, it was retaken, and ordered to be burned down by King John; however, he afterwards repaired and fortified it. In 1230, it was again taken by the French. In 1793, it was seized by the royalists of Vendee, but not held long. 10½ posts ENE. Nantes, and 35 SW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

*Angerse*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 32 miles E. Goldingen.

*Angerso*, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland, 70 miles WNW. Hudwikswall.

*Angerum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 23 miles N. Namacul.

*Angerville*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 10 miles S. Estampes, and 43 S. Paris.

*Angerville*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles NE. Montivillers.

*Angevan*, or *Audgevan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 m. SSE. Casbin.

*Anghiera*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on the east side of Lake Maggiora, erected into a compté by the emperor Wenceslaus, in 1397, and had formerly powerful lords of its own, who, besides the town of Anghiera, were possessed of Arona, Domo d'Oscella, Margozzo, and some others, with a district fertile and well peopled. 30 miles NW. Milan. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

*Anghiari*, a town of Italy in the department of the Mincio, near the Adige. In March 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians, near this town. They lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners, with 11 pieces of cannon, and 32 tumbrels. The Polish legion of Dombrowsky, composed chiefly of Austrian deserters, were allowed no quarter. 2 miles NW. Legnano.

*Angira*, a town of Persia. 30 miles W. Schiras.

*Angistri*, an island in the gulf of Engia, on the coast of Greece, about 7 miles in circumference. *Long.* 23. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

*Angitola*, a river of Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the gulf of Eufemia. 8 miles N. Monteleone. *Long.* 16. 28. E. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

*Angla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 27 miles S. Amedabad.

*Angle*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 10 miles WSW. Luçon.

*Angle*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, on the Creuſe. 20 miles E. Poitiers.

*Anglen*, or *Angelen*, a ſmall country of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little leſs in breadth; ſituated between Flenſburg and Sleſwick; it belongs for the moſt part to the duke of Sleſwick-Gottorp. Many authors ſuppoſe, that from the people of this ſinall country the Engliſh originated; being called in to aſſiſt the Britons againſt invaders from Norway, they in proceſs of time became maſters of the country, and gave it the name it now bears, England.

*Angles*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 9 miles WSW. Gerona.

*Angles*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 miles WNW. St. Pons.

*Angleſea*, a county and iſland of North-Wales, in the Iriſh ſea, ſeparated from the main land by a ſtrait or narrow channel, called *The Menai*. This iſland was known to the Romans by the name of *Mona*, which is evidently no more than ſoftening the Britiſh appellation Mon, or Tir Mon, the fartheſt land. It was, indeed, in regard to this of Britain, another iſle, and in reſpect to ſituation, the remoteſt from the continent. It had a ſecond name, alſo derived from its being almoſt entirely covered with wood, and this was, *Fri-Touil;* or as the moderns write it, *Ynys-Dywylh*, the Shady Iſland; and though now a very open country, yet that it was once in this condition, appears plainly from the number of large trees that are dug up therein, and which conſequently muſt have grown there. It was this that in a very peculiar manner recommended it to the Druids; who, when driven by the Roman conqueror, from among the Britiſh people, as enthuſiaſtic lovers of liberty, and conſequently enemies to their power, took ſhelter in this ſhady iſle; whence it was called by a third name, *Ynys-y-Cedeirn*, that is, the Iſland of Heroes. Here they were in hopes of remaining in peace; but the Roman ambition knowing no bounds, Caius Suetonius Paulinus, having overcome the Ordovices, who inhabited the adjacent country, reſolved alſo to paſs over into Mona, and to extirpate the Druids, who had choſen it for their retreat. With this view he prepared flat-bottomed boats for tranſporting his infantry, the horſe being able to ſwim over the narrow ſtrait that divides this iſle from the continent; and by the vigour and valour of the Roman forces, eaſily overthrew a race of unarmed people, who oppoſed him only with cries, execrations, and unavailing curſes, the poor reſources of barbarous ſuperſtition. But before he had well effected his conqueſt, he was recalled by a general inſurrection of the countries behind him, under the conduct of that famous heroine Boadicea, or Bonduca; which procured the remnant of the Druids a ſhort reſpite of fifteen years, when the iſland was again attacked, and totally reduced, by Julius Agricola. To the whole of this relation, given us by one of the moſt accurate Roman hiſtorians, the numerous monuments of their ſacred rites, the ancient names of places, and many other indubitable as well as indelible characters, afford concurrent teſtimonies. To theſe we may probably add, the very old and common Britiſh ſaying, *Mon Mam Gymrie;* Mon, the mother, or nurſe, of Wales: for though this is uſually underſtood of its fertility, yet it ſeems to be more applicable to its being the reſidence of the Druids, whom the primitive unconquered Britons held to be the parents of ſcience and guardians of ſociety. After this conqueſt, Mona, as a part of the province ſtiled Britannica Secunda, remained ſubject to theſe prudent and powerful people, who have alſo left ſome remains, though not of public or private buildings, yet of coins, urns, and utenſils, abundantly ſufficient to manifeſt they once reſided in this iſle. When the Romans entirely abandoned our country, the natives ſeem to have reſumed that kind of government under which they had lived before they came hither. At leaſt it is certain, that many princes were acknowledged at one and the ſame time, in different parts of the iſland. Amongſt theſe, Caſwallon-law-hir fixed his regal ſeat in Mona; though the family name was not taken from him, but from his ſon, who was called Malgwyn Gwynedd, and ſucceeded in the beginning of the ſixth century; from whom, in a direct line, ſprung Cadwallader, the laſt king of the Britons. This monarch, finding himſelf, after many ſtruggles, unable to reſiſt the ſuperior arms of the Saxons, retired to Bretagne, or Britanny, in France. His dependents, however, continued to rule in Wales; and Roderic Vaur, i. e. Roderic the Great, who wore the princely diadem about the middle of the ninth century, and was contemporary with king Alfred, made that diviſion of power which ſubſiſted as long as the Britons continued free. According to this inſtitution, the pre-eminence was given to the prince of North-Wales, whoſe capital he eſtabliſhed at Aberffraw, in this iſland; and the other two princes of South-Wales and Powis paid the ſame tribute to him, that he did to the king of London; for ſo the Britons ſtiled the chief monarch of the Saxons. This diviſion we find recognized and confirmed by the laws of Howel Dha, i. e. Howel the Good. Under theſe

princes, without doubt, this iſland was in its moſt flouriſhing condition; and may, with great probability, be affirmed to have had at the leaſt thrice as many inhabitants as it has at preſent. One cannot well ſuppoſe, that this could have happened without the aſſiſtance of commerce; which will appear ſtill the more likely, when we are told that Aberffraw, though now an inconſiderable village, was then a diſtinguiſhed port, as it is ſtill an improvable maritime place. As there are very few remains of the Britiſh hiſtory within or indeed long after this period, it is no great wonder that we are deſtitute, even in a point of ſuch importance, of more poſitive proofs: there is, however, one fact which has happily eſcaped oblivion, and adds a degree of certainty to our ſuppoſition; it is, that Madoc ap Owen, ſon to the famous Owen Gweneth, prince of North-Wales, finding the country in confuſion, and his brother embarked in a civil war, put to ſea with a ſmall ſquadron, on board of which were ſuch as were inclined to follow his fortunes; and ſteering due weſt, having Ireland to the north, arrived in an unknown country; from whence he afterwards returned, and made ſo favourable a report, that he carried away with him a numerous colony, of whom never any more was heard. What number of ſhips compoſed his firſt ſquadron we are ignorant, but the laſt conſiſted of ten ſail; and he is preſumed to have diſcovered America, three hundred years before Columbus. This aſſertion, true or falſe, tends to prove, that in theſe days the country was well inhabited, had ſome ſhare of trade, and a maritime force. As to the modern name of Angleſea, or Angleſey, i. e. the Engliſh Iſland, it is not eaſily to be traced. Beda, ſpeaking of this, and of Mann, calls them the Menarian iſlands; repreſents this, which he calls the moſt ſouthern, as by much the largeſt, moſt fertile, and beſt inhabited; and aſſures us they both paid tribute to Edwin king of Northumberland. In the Saxon chronicle we find Angleſea; but then it relates to a tranſaction after the Norman conqueſt. That the Saxons might covet and much affect ſo fine a country, and deſire to poſſeſs this, with ſo many other rich provinces, of which they had deſpoiled the Britons, we may eaſily conceive; but that from this appellation it ſhould be regarded as ever being in their hands as a poſſeſſion, hiſtory affords us no warrant to aſſirm. The moſt probable account of the matter is, that the Angles in their very firſt attempts on Britain, might land upon, and make ſome impreſſion here, which induced them, by way of claim, to call it their iſland. But Caſwallon, diſcerning how commodious it was for his purpoſe, and believing the Britons could not chuſe a better retreat than the iſle in which the Druids ſought ſhelter, began to provide for its ſecurity; and left his poſterity the means, as well as gave them the advice, to defend it againſt the Norwegians, Iriſh, Normans, and all invaders; which, after his example, they gallantly performed, and raiſed various monuments (ſome of which ſtill remain) of their victories. Hence, though known to its natives only by the appellation of Mon, the name of Angleſey was common amongſt the Saxons, and from them paſſed to the Normans, and ſo to us. As the renown of the princes of North-Wales began, ſo it ended, in this iſle. For here, under Llewelyn ap Gryffith, (the laſt of theſe princes) the army of king Edward I. which paſſed the ſtraits of Menai over a bridge of boats, in the very ſame place where Julius Agricola had entered the iſland, was defeated with great loſs. But, notwithſtanding this promiſing victory, very ſoon after, Prince Llewelyn and his brother David were both ſlain. This monarch, the better to maintain his conqueſt, built and fortified the town of Beaumaris, in this iſland; erecting alſo the ſtrong caſtle of Carnarvon, on the oppoſite ſide; and, to conciliate the minds of his new ſubjects, declared his ſon Edward, born in the place laſt-mentioned, Prince of Wales. But as the king, for his farther ſecurity, made large grants of land to many of the Engliſh nobility, new feuds enſued, in which multitudes of the Welſh periſhed. When by degrees they became in ſome meaſure reconciled to the Engliſh dominion, their loyalty proved at leaſt as fatal as their former ſpirit of diſcontent; for having ſhewn a ſtrong attachment to Richard II. and his heirs, this expoſed them to the reſentment of the Houſe of Lancaſter, who, through the courſe of three reigns perſecuted them with unrelenting ſeverity; and amongſt many other rigorous laws, prohibited the breeding their children to learning, or apprenticing them to trades; whence it is eaſy to apprehend how theſe countries came to be depopulated, their inhabitants leſs civilized, and even their beſt improved lands rendered deſolate. But upon the acceſſion of Henry VII. who, by the father's ſide, was of Britiſh blood, and who chiefly by the courage of theſe his countrymen, was raiſed to the throne, they met with better uſage. Henry VIII. divided Wales into counties, and gave that denomination to Angleſey, allowing it to ſend two members to Parliament, one a knight of the ſhire, and the other as a burgeſs for Beaumaris. Angleſey is ſurrounded on every ſide by the Iriſh ſea, except on the ſouth, where it is divided from the continent by what is ſometimes called the Strait, and ſometimes the river Menai, Aqua Mena, Men-au, in Britiſh the Narrow Water; ſtretching from eaſt to

weſt the whole breadth of the iſland, in ſome places deep, in others ſhallow, and even fordable; whence, though with very little foundation, it has been doubted whether this was always an iſland. The form of the country is very irregular, meaſuring in length from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt twenty-four, in breadth about eighteen, and in circumference between ſixty and ſeventy Engliſh miles. The climate is mild and temperate, though ſomewhat incommoded by miſts riſing from the ſea in autumn, when agues are in that ſeaſon pretty frequent. The ſoil is much better than it promiſes to the eye; for notwithſtanding it is marſhy in ſome places, and ſtony in others, yet it is wonderfully fertile, maintaining, in this reſpect, the character it anciently obtained of being the granary of Wales. It is alſo very finely diverſified with hills and vallies, though the face of the country is in general more level than moſt of the neighbouring counties; and the paſture upon the hills is eſteemed as excellent as the grain produced in the arable grounds. In conſequence of its being ſprinkled with hills, it is not only more wholeſome and pleaſant, but alſo infinitely better watered than it otherwiſe would have been; having, beſides brooks and leſſer ſtreams, no fewer than twelve rivulets, among which are Kevenney, Alau, and Frau, that may with more propriety, perhaps, be ſtiled rivers; which ſome or other of them run into the ſea on each ſide of the iſle, affording thereby to all parts of the country a due proportion of moiſture. The ſhore alſo is ſo indented, that there are every where bays and creeks, ſome that are, ſome that have been, and all of them might be rendered very beneficial to the inhabitants. The ſituation of the whole, in reſpect to other countries, is likewiſe admirable; being equally convenient and well diſpoſed for driving a coaſt trade with the north-weſt part of England, the ſouth of Scotland, the eaſt ſide of Ireland, the Iſle of Mann, all the coaſts of North and South Wales, and very commodious for foreign commerce. The products of this iſle are various in name, and many of them valuable in their nature. In the bowels of the earth are found ochre, ſand for making glaſs, potter's clay, fullers-earth, mill-ſtones, marble, and, above all, copper in great abundance. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 33,806, of which 2,614 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 9,766 in agriculture.

*Angleſola*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles WNW. Cervera.

*Angleſqueville*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 16 miles N. Rouen.

*Anglure*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles SSE. Sezanne.

*Angoi*, ſee *Angoy*.

*Angol*, or *Villa-de-los Infantes*, a town of South-America, in Chili, on the Biobbio. 50 miles SE. Conception. *Long.* 72. 37. W. *Lat.* 37. 10. S.

*Angola*, a country of Africa, formerly called *Abonda*, or *Ambonda*, and afterwards *Dongo*, but now generally *Angola*. It is ſituated to the ſouth of Congo, between the 8th and 16th deg. of ſouth latitude, including Benguela, fixing the ſouth extremity at Cape Negro. The Portugueſe have conſiderable poſſeſſions in this country, and in ſome of the provinces are great numbers who profeſs Chriſtianity; the reſt are idolaters. The country produces millet, beans, oranges, lemons, and other fruits: the animals are ſimilar to thoſe of other parts of Africa. The chief traffic with the Europeans is for ſlaves.

*Angola*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 45 miles W. Rachore.

*Angora*, ſee *Angura*.

*Angordyah*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NE. Mahmudpour.

*Angoſtura*, a town of South-America, in the kingdom of Grenada, on the Madalena. 140 miles N. Santa-Fé de Bogota.

*Angoule*, a river of Syria, which runs into the lake of Antioch, (ſometimes called the lake of Angoule,) 10 miles NNE. Antioch.

*Angoulême*, a city of France, and capital of the department of Charente; before the revolution, the capital of Angoumois, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux. It is ſituated on a rock, near the river Charente. It contains twelve pariſhes, and about 8000 ſouls. This place is called in Latin *Inculiſma*; and was known in the time of the emperor Honorius, who abandoned Aquitaine to the Goths. In 1176, it was taken by Richard ſon of Henry II. king of England, and compelled to ſurrender at diſcretion. In 1568, it was taken by the Proteſtants under Admiral Coligni, when great ſeverities were uſed, and the cathedral nearly deſtroyed. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1628. 17½ poſts NNE. Bourdeaux, and 58½ SSW. Paris. *Long* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 39. N.

*Angoumois*, before the revolution, a county of France, bounded on the eaſt by Limoſin and Marche, on the north by Poitou, on the weſt by Saintonge, and on the ſouth by Périgord, from 45 to 54 miles in length, and about 45 or 46 broad. Its principal rivers are the Charente and the Touvre; there are many iron mines in the province, and the ore is eaſily wrought; and the land is fertile in corn, ſaffron, wine, and fruits. Beſides the capital Angoulême, the principal towns are Cognac, Jarnac, Châteauneuf, and Rochefoucaut. This county was erected by Clovis, after defeating the Goths.

*Angouſtrina*, a town of France, in the department of the eaſtern Pyrenées, on the frontiers of Spain. 4 miles NE. Puycerda, and 8 W. Mont Louis.

*Angoutchu*, a town of Thibet. 10 miles S. Dharmſaleh.

*Angoxa*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the India Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 24. S.

*Angoxa*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the Mozambique, and runs into the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

*Angoy*, a country of Africa, and formerly a province of Congo, between Congo and the river Zaire. It gained its indegendence by the aſſiſtance of the Portugueſe. The chief towns are Bomangoy and Cabenda. The people are ſavage, and the land little cultivated; the coaſts abound with fiſh, and the foreſts with apes and other animals.

*Angra*, a ſeaport town on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Tercera, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital; ſituated about the middle way of the longeſt diameter, on the edge of the ſea, and at the bottom of the harbour, formed by a point of land called Monte de Brazil. The town is well built and populous, and is an epiſcopal ſee, under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Liſbon. It hath five pariſhes, a cathedral, four monaſteries, as many nunneries, beſides an inquiſition and a biſhop's court, which extends its juriſdiction over all the Azores, Flores, and Corvo. Angra is ſurrounded by a good wall and dry ditch, of great depth and breadth, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, rendered famous by the impriſonment of king Alphonſo, by his brother Peter, in the year 1668. We are told, that the town derives its name from Angra, a creek, bay, or ſtation for ſhipping; this bay being the only convenient harbour in all the Azores: for this reaſon, chiefly, it is that the Portugueſe have ſo carefully ſecured and fortified theſe iſlands; their ſituation, and particularly this bay, being ſo commodious for the refreſhment of their Brazil flota and Eaſt-India ſquadrons. This port, which opens from the eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, is not above four cables' length in breadth, and not two of good bottom, according to Frezier. However, ſhips may ride in great ſafety here during fair ſummer weather, becauſe then only gentle winds breathe from the weſt to the north-north-weſt; but as ſoon as the winter begins, the ſtorms are ſo furious, that the only ſafety for ſhipping is putting with all expedition to ſea. Happily theſe ſtorms are preceded by infallible tokens, with which long experience has made the inhabitants perfectly acquainted. On theſe occaſions, the pico or peak is overcaſt with clouds, and grows exceedingly dark; but what they repute the moſt certain criterion is the fluttering and chirping of flocks of birds round the city for ſome days before. At Angra are kept the royal magazines for anchors, cables, ſails, and all ſorts of ſtores for the royal navy, or occaſionally for merchantmen in great diſtreſs. All maritime affairs are under the inſpection of a certain officer, called deſembargador, who hath ſubordinate officers and pilots for conducting ſhips into the harbour, or to proper watering-places. The Engliſh, French, and Dutch have each a conſul reſiding here, though their commerce with this, or any of the Azores iſlands, be but inconſiderable. *Long.* 27. 14. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

*Angra dos Reyes*, a town of South America, in Brazil, ſituated at the bottom of a large bay, to which it gives name. 65 miles SW. Rio Janeiro. *Lat.* 24. 3. S.

*Angra*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 15 miles S. from Cape St. John. Europeans find here elephants' teeth, wax, and ſome ſlaves.

*Angra dos Cavelos*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

*Angra da Conceiſo*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 25. S.

*Angra de Falulo*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Africa, ſouth of Cabo Roxo. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

*Angra Fria*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 19. 10. S.

*Angra de Gonzalo de Sintra*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

*Angra Grande*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 27. 20. S.

*Angra do Ilheo*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 23. 28. S.

*Angra dos Ilheos*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 27. 35. S.

*Angra dos Ilheos*, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 27. S.

*Angra de Negro*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 14. 50. S.

*Angra Pequena*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 26. 30. S.

*Angra dos Ruyvos*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

*Angra de St. Antonio*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 21. 9. S.

*Angra de St. Maria*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 10. S.

*Angra dos Voltas*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 28. 35. S.

*Angrab*, a river of Abyſſinia, which runs into the Tacazé. 30 miles S. Siré.

*Angrogna*, a pariſh of Piedmont, watered by a river, to which it gives name, for the moſt part mountainous, but producing excellent fruit, particularly cheſnuts. It is a valley ſurrounded by immenſe mountains, to which acceſs is only by two paſſes. At the village called La Tour, the old barde or val-

ley preachers uſed to officiate, and fit youths for the miniſtry, before the reformation, without obſtruction.

*Angſon*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 38. E. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

*Angucah*, a town of Abyſſinia, on a river of the ſame name. 50 miles E. of Axim.

*Angſtoo*, a town of Thibet. 75 miles N. Jemlah. *Long.* 81. 21. E. *Lat.* 31. 48. N.

*Angudar Key*, ſee *Cayo Grande*.

*Anguiano*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 7 miles S. Najara.

*Anguilla*, or *Snake's Iſland*, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, above 30 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The Engliſh ſettled here in 1650. It owes its name to its ſhape, and is the moſt northerly of the Caribbees. 60 miles N. St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 63. W. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

*Anguilla*, one of the Bahama iſlands, about 20 miles long, and 5 broad. A great number of rocks and iſlets lie to the north-weſt of the iſland, called the Anguilla Bank, or Cayos de los Poques. *Long.* 78. 50. W. *Lat.* 23. 36. N.

*Aguillara*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 6 miles NNE. Rovigo. 16 S. Padua.

*Anguillara*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, ſituated on a ſmall river near the lake of Bracciano. 12 miles NW. Rome.

*Anguille Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 14. W. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

*Angulty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 32 miles E. Sera.

*Anguilliaſtra*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about five or ſix miles circumference, near the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 57. E. *Lat.* 40. 1. N.

*Angunciada*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro. 8 miles N. Calzada.

*Angura*, or *Enguri*, or *Ankeri*, or *Angora*, or *Ankora*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly the celebrated Ancyra, a fortreſs or caſtle of the Tectoſages. In the reign of Nero it was made the metropolis of Galatia. Caracalla was a great benefactor to it, and in his time it was called Antoniana. The preſent town is built nearly on the ſite of the antient city, and is one of the beſt of Natolia. The caſtle is like a town, and inhabited by Turks and Chriſtians. The air is reckoned dry and ſalutary to perſons of aſthmatic conſtitutions, but prejudicial to thoſe of a ſanguine habit. The walls are ill built, of ancient ſtones put together with mud; and there are but few remains of ancient buildings. It is governed by a pacha or cadi. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 80,000; of which 70,000 are Mahometans, and 10,000 Chriſtians, who have among them ſeven churches. It is the ſee of a Greek and of an Armenian archbiſhop. The principal manufactures are thoſe of woollen and goat's hair; of this hair it is ſaid that ſhawls have been made equal to thoſe of Cachemire. Poppies are much cultivated for the purpoſe of making opium, and the ſale of wax amounts to 2000 piaſtres yearly. It ſurrendered to the Saracens in the reign of Heraclius It was beſieged and taken by Timur Bec, in 1402, after defeating Bajazet, and taking him priſoner, in a battle fought near it. 212 miles ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 33. 18. E. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

*Angus*, or *Forfar*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Aberdeenſhire, on the north-eaſt by Kincardineſhire, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Tay, which divides it from the county of Fife, and on the weſt by the county of Perth. It is about 40 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt. This county and that of Kincardine were anciently a part of the Pictiſh kingdom, and known under the general name of *Horeſtia*, or *Foreſtia*. Upon the extinction of that government by Kenneth II. about the year 851, he divided this diſtrict into two ſhires, and beſtowed them upon his two brothers, Eneas or Angus, and Mearns; and from theſe brothers Angus and Mearns received their names. The country is divided in many places by hills of conſiderable elevation, forming valleys or glens between them, which receive their names from the rivers which run through them. All the rivers of the county ariſe in the northern parts; and all (except the Iſla, which runs W. in the valley of Strathmore, to fall into Tay) empty themſelves into the German Ocean, towards the S. and E. There are a few lakes in the county; but none are of any remarkable extent. Angusſhire contains five royal boroughs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montroſe, Brechin, and Forfar, with the ſmall towns of Glammis and Kirriemuir, which are all employed in the linen manufacture. It contains alſo 53 pariſhes, in many of which a conſiderable quantity of cloth is made. The ſoil of the low country is various, but generally fertile. Agriculture is much attended to, and making rapid ſtrides to improvement; the produce in wheat and barley is generally far more than ſufficient for the conſumption of the county; but it, in moſt ſeaſons, requires a ſupply of oats. There are a number of black cattle reared in the county, and a few ſheep are reared on the mountains. There is little wood of great age in this county, except in the neighbourhood of ſome ancient ſeats; but a number of very fine young plantations of larix and Scots fir are lately laid out on

almoſt every eſtate. The inhabitants on the coaſt are well ſupplied with Engliſh and Scottiſh coal; but in the more inland parts, peat, turf, and furze, form the principal fuel. There are many moſſes of conſiderable extent. Angusſhire poſſeſſes very few valuable minerals. Freeſtone abounds in moſt parts of the county, and there are ſeveral limeſtone quarries. Lead has been found in one place, but in very inconſiderable quantity. The valued rent of the county is ſtated in the county books at 171,636l.; and the real land rent is eſtimated at 122,000l. Population, in 1801, 97,127. The principal towns are Forfar, Montroſe, and Dundee.

*Anhalt*, a principality in Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 60 miles long, and 5 broad; bounded on the north by the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the eaſt by the electorate of Saxony, on the ſouth by the county of Mansfield, and on the weſt by the principality of Halberſtadt. The ſoil is good and fertile in grain and hops. There are mines which yield lead, copper, ſilver, iron, coals, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, ſaltpetre, and other minerals. Beer forms a conſiderable article of trade. It takes its name from an old caſtle, now gone to decay. The houſe of Anhalt, one of the moſt illuſtrious in Germany, is divided into four branches, viz. Anhalt Deſſau, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cöthen, and Anhalt Zerbſt, ſo named from ſeveral towns, their reſpective capitals. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Milda or Mulda, the Saala, the Whipper, the Seike, &c. The four branches have only one voice at the aſſembly of the diet, and the vote is given by the eldeſt. The revenues in the whole are ſaid to amount to about 600,000 rix-dollars. The Roman month is 188 florins; and the Chamber tax 243 rix-dollars, 47 kreutzers. The population of the principality is eſtimated at 100,000.

*Anhembi*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

*Anholt*, or *Aenholt*, a town of Germany, capital of a lordſhip, belonging to the prince of Salm, on the Old Iſſel. The lordſhip, which is of no great extent, lies between the biſhoprick of Munſter, dutchy of Cleves, and county of Zutphen, and gives a voice at the imperial diet. Its Roman month was 12 florins; but it was not aſſeſſed in the matricula, nor to the Imperial Chamber. 20. miles E. Nimeguen. *Long.* 6. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

*Anholt*, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Cattegat, ſurrounded with ſand banks, and dangerous to ſeamen, for which reaſon there is a light-houſe on it. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

*Anja*, a lake of Little Bukharia, about 60 miles in circumference. 460 miles S. Hotein.

*Anjala*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland, on the borders of Ruſſia. 78 miles. ESE. Tavaſthus. *Long.* 26. 54. E. *Lat* 60. 40. N.

*Anian Straits*, between the NE. extremity of Aſia, and the NW. extremity of America. See *Beering's Straits*.

*Aniane*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 13 miles WNW. Montpelier, and 11 ESE. Lodeve. *Long.* 21. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

*Anjaneer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 10 miles NW. Naſſuck.

*Anjar*, a town of Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretta.

*Anico*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 9 miles NW. Cremona.

*Anicul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 18 miles S. Bangalore.

*Anjecarry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 23 miles ESE. Chinna Balabarum.

*Anjenga*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore, where the Engliſh built a fort in 1695. It is ſituated at the mouth of a river, but the water is not deep enough for large veſſels. The chief trade is for pepper and long cloths. 40 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 40. E. *Lat.* 8 40. N.

*Anieres*, a town of France. 3 miles NW. Paris.

*Anikan*, or *Ingheniſlan*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Engliſh and Portugueſe have both a factory and fort.

*Animally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country. 35 miles W. Daraporum, and 18 S. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. E. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Animme*, or *Anime*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated at the foot of the Atlas. 39 miles E. Morocco.

*Anjoan*, ſee *Joanna*.

*Anioia*, a town of Naples. 13 miles SE. Nicotera.

*Anjou*, before the revolution, a province of France; 90 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; bounded on the north by Maine, on the weſt by Bretagne, on the ſouth by Poitou, and on the eaſt by Touraine. The chief towns were Angers, la Flêche, Château Gontier, Saumur, Baugé, Montreuil, Bellay, Briſſac, &c. It is watered by a great number of rivers, but ſix only are navigable; the Loire, which runs through the middle of the province, the Vienne, the Thoue, the Loir, the Mayenne, and the Sarte. The climate is temperate, and the country diverſified with hills, plains, and foreſts, of which they reckon 33 of oak and beech. The productions of the land are wines, (chiefly white,) wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, almonds, cheſnuts, and moſt kinds of fruit. It feeds a great number of oxen, cows, and ſheep. Coals are

dug in ſeveral pariſhes. There are quarries of marble and freeſtone, and the beſt ſlate in the kingdom. The commerce of Anjou conſiſts principally in wine, brandy, grain, cattle, cloth, ſtuffs, ironmongery, &c. The departments of Mayne and Loire, the Sarte, and the Mayenne, contain a part of this province.

*Aniſi*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, in the government of Kars. 40 miles E. Kars, and 40 W. Erivan.

*Aniva, Gulf of*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Saghalien. *Long.* 144. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

*Aniza*, a town of Arabia. 200 miles NW. Yamama.

*Anizy le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 8 miles NE. Soiſſons, and 10 SE. Chauny.

*Ankapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 5 m. NE. Coſſimcotta.

*Ankapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 20 m. W. Rajamundry.

*Anker*, a river of England, which riſes about 1½ mile SW. of Hinkley in Leiceſterſhire, and joins the Tame at Tamworth in Warwickſhire.

*Ankerfield*, a town of Scotland, in Roſsſhire. 4 miles S. Tain.

*Ankeveen*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Utrecht. 2 miles SW. Naerden.

*Ankun*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, ſo near to Zerbſt, as to be called a ſuburb to that city, but has a corporation of its own.

*Anlauter*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Schwarzach, near Greding, in the biſhopric of Aichſtadt.

*Anlezy*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 15 miles E. Nevers.

*Anmantagoody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 30 miles N. Ramanadporum, and 60 S. Tanjore.

*Ann Arundel*, a county of Maryland, one of the United States of America, containing 2229 free males above 18 years of age, in the year 1782.

*Anna*, ſee *Ana*.

*Anna*, or *North-Anna*, a river of Virginia, which riſes in the Green Mountains, and joining another branch, called South-Anna, takes the name of York river. *Long.* 77. 35. W. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

*Annaberg*, a town of Auſtria. 4 miles E. Efferding.

*Annaberg*, or *St. Annaberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg, ſituated on the Schreeberg mountain, on the borders of Bohemia, which owes its riſe to ſome ſilver mines in the neigbbourhood. It was firſt founded by George duke of Saxony, in 1496. Maximilian I. the following year endowed it with conſiderable privileges, and in 1503, it was walled round. In 1604, it was burned down by ſome incendiaries, but was ſoon rebuilt. The ancient name was Schreckenberg, i. e. Frightful Mountain; and changed to Annaberg, or St. Ann's Mountain, from a preſent made to the church by Barba, daughter of Caſimir king of Poland, of St. Ann's fingers. 14 miles S. Chemnitz, 38 SW. Dreſden. *Long.* 12. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

*Annaboa*, or *Annabon*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, well ſtocked with cattle, and abounding in fruit; the land lofty, and generally covered with a miſt. The inhabitants are chiefly deſcendants from Portugueſe and Chriſtian negroes. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe on new year's day, whence its name. *Long.* 5. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 32. S.

*Annaburg*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. It was anciently called Lochau, and owes its preſent name to a hunting ſeat, built in 1572, by the Electreſs Ann. The town ſtands on an iſland, formed by a new canal. 18 miles SE. Wittemberg, 45 NNW. Dreſden. *Long.* 13. 9. E. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

*Annachuan*, ſee *Annagh Uan*.

*Annagh*, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, about five miles in circumference, between the iſle of Achil, and the main land of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 39. W. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

*Annagh*, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Lough Conn, in the county of Mayo. 8 miles from Killalla.

*Annagh Iſland*, a ſmall peninſula on the weſt coaſt of Ireland., in the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 54. W. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

*Annagh Uan*, or *Annachuan*, a ſmall iſland on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. 22 miles W. Galway. *Long.* 9. 38. W. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

*Annamally*, ſee *Animally*.

*Annamooka*, or *Rotterdam*, one of the Friendly Iſlandsi n the South Pacific Ocean. This iſland was diſcovered by Taſman, in 1643, who landed, and was hoſpitably received; he called it Rotterdam. It is of a triangular form, each ſide whereof is about three and a half or four miles. A ſalt-water lake in the middle of it occupies not a little of its ſurface, and in a manner cuts off the SE. angle. Round the iſland, that is, from the north-weſt to the ſouth, round by the north and eaſt, lie ſcattered a number of ſmall iſles, ſand-banks, and breakers. The ſight could not reach their extent to the north, and it is not impoſſible that they reach as far ſouth as Amſterdam or Tongatabou. Theſe, together with Middleburg, or Eaoowee, and Pylſtart, make a group, containing about three degrees of latitude, and two of longitude; named by Capt. Cook the Friendly Iſlands, or Archipelago, as a firm alliance and friendſhip ſeemed to ſubſiſt among their in-

habitants; and their courteous behaviour to ſtrangers entitled them to that appellation; under which we might perhaps extend this group much farther, even down to Boſcawen's and Kepple's Iſles, diſcovered by Captain Wallis, and lying nearly under the ſame meridian, and in the latitude of 15. 53. S. for from the account given of the people of theſe two iſles, they ſeem to have the ſame ſort of friendly diſpoſition. The inhabitants, productions, &c. of Rotterdam, and the neighbouring iſles, are the ſame as Tongatabou. The people of this iſle ſeem to be more affected with the leproſy, or ſome ſcrophulous diſorder, than any elſewhere. It breaks out in the face more than any other part of the body. Capt. Cook ſaw ſeveral whoſe faces were ruined by it, and their noſes quite gone. Some of the houſes differ from thoſe of the other iſles: being encloſed or walled on every ſide with reeds neatly put together, but not cloſe. The entrance is by a ſquare hole about 2½ feet each way. The form of theſe houſes is an oblong ſquare; the floor or foundation every way ſhorter than the eve, which is about four feet from the ground. By this conſtruction, the rain that falls on the roof is carried off from the wall, which otherwiſe would decay and rot. The road is on the north ſide of the iſle, juſt to the ſouthward of the ſouthernmoſt cove; for there are two on this ſide. The bank is of ſome extent, and the bottom free from rocks, with 25 and 20 fathoms water, one or two miles from the ſhore. Firewood is very convenient to be got at, and eaſy to be ſhipped off; but the water is ſo brackiſh, that it is not worth the trouble of carrying it on board, unleſs one is in great diſtreſs for want of that article, and can get no better. There is however better, not only on this iſle, but on others in the neighbourhood; for the people brought ſome to the ſhips in cocoa-nut ſhells, which was as good as need be; but probably the ſprings are too trifling to water a ſhip. *Long.* 174. 31. W. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

*Annan*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on the left bank of a river of the ſame name, near its entrance into the Solway Frith, containing about 500 inhabitants, with ſome trade in wine and corn: veſſels of 250 tons can ſail within half a mile of the town, and veſſels of 60 tons can come up to the bridge. Here was anciently a caſtle, demoliſhed by order of Parliament, after the acceſſion of James VI. to the crown of England. In the reign of Edward VI. this town ſuffered greatly by the Engliſh, under the command of Wharton, lord preſident of the Marches, by whoſe order the church, which had been fortified by the Scots, was deſtroyed, and the town burned. Annan, united with Lochmaben, Kirkcudbright, Sanquhar, and Dumfries, ſends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2570. 14 miles SE. Dumfries, and 56 S. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

*Annan*, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Dumfries, about three miles north from Moffat, and runs into Solway Frith, about two miles below Annan.

*Annandale*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on both ſides of the river Annan, from which it receives its name. It was anciently a part of the Roman province of Valentia, and many Roman antiquities are yet remaining: it afterwards became a lordſhip of the Bruces. It is now a marquiſate in the family of Johnſtone. Limeſtone and coals are found in conſiderable quantities.

*Annapolis*, a city of America, and capital of the ſtate of Maryland. It was firſt called *Severn*, the name of the river at the mouth of which it was built; the commerce is not very conſiderable. The houſes are generally large and elegant. The deſign of thoſe who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the ſtreets like rays beginning with the Stadt-houſe. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The Stadt-houſe is the nobleſt building of the kind in America. 22 miles E. Waſhington. *Long.* 76. 42. W. *Lat.* 39. 3. N.

*Annapolis*, a ſeaport town of Nova-Scotia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the bay of Fundy. The harbour is large, ſafe, and commodious; but the entrance is narrow and difficult, through a ſtrait, called *The Gut of Annapolis*; the currents and tides oblige mariners to uſe the utmoſt precaution. In the middle of the harbour is an iſland, called *Goat Iſland*, and every where found from four to five fathoms water. 80 miles W. Haliſax. *Long.* 65. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

*Annatom*, one of the New Hebrides. 30 miles SE. Tanna. *Long.* 170. 4. E. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

*Anne Goomba*, a town of Thibet. 5½ m. S. Painom Jeung.

*Annebaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles SE. Pont Audemer, and 25 NNW. Evreux.

*Annecy*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, lately capital of the Genevois, ſituated on a fine lake, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Sier, which paſſes through it. It is the ſee of a biſhop, removed from Geneva at the reformation, whoſe dioceſe likewiſe included Faucigny, Chablais, and Gex. The lake is above ten miles long, and not quite three wide. In 1630, Annecy was taken by the French, and again in 1690. 19 miles S. Geneva, 21

NNE. Chambery. *Long.* 5. 57. E. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

*Annecy, (Old,)* a village, formerly a conſiderable town. 1½ mile NE. Annecy.

*Annet*, one of the ſmaller Scilly iſlands, about 1 mile W. from St. Agnes iſland.

*Annimpig*, ſee *St. Ann.*

*Annitpour*, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NNW. Kiſhenagur.

*Annobon*, ſee *Annaboa.*

*Annonay*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardêche. 12 miles NW. Tournon, and 11 N. Privas. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

*Annot*, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 6 miles W. Entrevaux, and 9 NE. Caſtellane. *Long.* 6. 49. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

*Announah*, a town of Algiers, in the road from Conſtantina to Bona. 32 miles E. Conſtantina.

*Annunciada Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 30. S.

*Anoppſheer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 50 miles ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 38. E. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

*Anotta Bay*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 18. 19. N.

*Anove*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 12 miles NE. Toledo, and 22 S. Madrid.

*Anoupeſſoumiou*, a range of mountains in Aſia, dividing Aracan from Birmah

*Anpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 15 miles SSW. Burhanpour.

*Anrodgurry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 35 miles SSE. Darempoury.

*Anſa*, or *Alſa*, a river which paſſes by Aquilea, in Friuli, and runs into the Adriatic, between Grado and Marano.

*Anſauvillers*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 5 m. SSE. Bretuil.

*Anſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 m. N. Lyons.

*Anſe de Benaudet*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 4. 2. W. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

*Anſe de Dinant*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 29. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

*Anſe de Plerel*, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

*Anſe de St. Brieuc*, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

*Ansga*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 55 miles NNW. Diarbekir.

*Anſlo*, ſee *Chriſtiania.*

*Anſo*, ſee *Rocca di Anſo.*

*Anſogna*, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 2 miles S. Cadora.

*Anſon*, an inland county of North-Carolina.

*Anſon's Bay*, a ſmall bay on the weſt coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, with a ſandy beach. The landing is tolerably good in ſettled weather, with a ſmooth ſea: but as the interior parts of the iſland are very difficult of acceſs from thence, no ſhip's crews had ever landed there.

*Anſon's* or *Lord Anſon's Island*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. This iſland is by Bougainville called Bouca. *Long.* 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

*Anſpach*, or *Onolzbach*, a marquiſate or principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded by the principality of Bayreuth, and the biſhopric of Bamberg and Wurzburg. The ſoil is ſandy, but tolerably fertile, and produces conſiderable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and ſeveral medicinal ſprings. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Retzat, Rednitz, the Almuhl, the Jaxt, the Sulz, and the Tauber; a ſmall part of it lies on the Mayn, which produces good wine. The principal towns are Anſpach, Schwabach, Roth, Gunzenhauſen, Waſſertrudingen, Heilſbrun, and Feuchtwang. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 215,256. The principality of Anſpach was ſold to the King of Pruſſia in 1791, by the late Margrave Chriſtiern Frederick Charles Alexander, who married Lady Craven, and died in England, at a ſeat he had purchaſed near Newbury, Berks, in January 1806.

*Anſpach*, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality ſo called, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the Retzat. 13 miles SW. Nuremburg. *Long.* 10. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 12 N.

*Anſtruther*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, ſituated on the eaſtern part of the county of Fife, towards the German ſea. It is divided by a ſmall river into two towns, Eaſter and Weſter, both Royal burghs, united with Pittenweem, Kilrenny, and Crail, to ſend one member to Parliament: the harbour is capable of receiving only ſmall veſſels. Twenty veſſels, amounting in the whole to 1172 tons, are employed in the commerce of this place; and conſiderable quantities of fiſh are caught and ſent to Cupar, Edinburgh, and Glaſgow; though none of the inhabitants come under the denomination of fiſhermen, except in the herring ſeaſon, when four boats are fitted out, and manned by the tradeſmen of the place, and ſome mariners. 25 miles NNE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 44. W. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

*Anſty*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter. 4 miles SW. Mount-Sorrel.

*Anta, Hanta, Anten*, a canton or province of Africa, about 30 miles in length. It is well watered, and produces excellent rice, maize, ſugar-canes, oil, and palm wine, pine-apples, oranges, and lemons. Elephants are numerous, and among reptiles, are ſerpents

of an enormous size. *Long.* 2. to 3. W. *Lat.* about 4. 40. N.

*Antab*, a town of Syria, supposed to be the ancient *Antiochia ad Taurum*, in Comagena, which was erected into a small kingdom by the Romans, when they made the rest of Syria a province. This town is situated on two hills, and the valley between them, and is about three miles in circumference; the small river Sejour runs by the town, and is conveyed to the higher parts of it by aqueducts, carried round the hills which branch out from the river above the town: there are many fine springs that rise about this place. The air of Antab is esteemed to be very good; the people live mostly on the hills, and have their shops in the valley; these being built at the foot of the hills, and having flat roofs, one insensibly descends upon them, and the covered streets which lie between them; so that it surprises any one, when he supposes he is walking on the ground, to look down through holes, which give light to the streets beneath, and see people walking under his feet. There is a strong old castle, on a round hill, with a deep fosse about it, cut out of the rock. Within the fosse there is a covered way, and from this the hill is cased all the way up with hewn stone. They have here a considerable manufacture of coarse stamped calicoes. The Christians are all of the Armenian communion. They have a church here, and speak Turkish, as they do in almost all the villages between Aleppo and Antab; and from this place northward the Arabic language is not spoken. Many medals are found here, which prove the antiquity of the city; they are chiefly of the Syrian kings, and some also of the kings of Cappadocia. 40 miles N. Aleppo, and 130 SW. Diarbek. *Long.* 37. 25. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

*Antakia*, see *Antioch*.

*Antalia*, see *Satalia*.

*Antandro*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated in the gulf of Adramitti. 12 miles WNW. Adramitti.

*Antapa*, a town of Syria, near Aleppo, taken by Timur Bec in 1400.

*Anturalik Fiord*, a bay on the west coast of West-Greenland. *Long.* 49. 45. W. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

*Ante, L'*, a river of France, which runs into the Dive at Collibœuf, in the department of the Calvados.

*Antegnato*, a town of Italy. 4 m. WNW. Brescia.

*Antequera*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada, built by the Moors, on the ruins of the ancient Singilia, divided into parts or quarters, one of which is situated on a hill much above the rest, where are the castle, and the houses of the Nobility; in the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent stone for building, and great quantities of natural salt, enough to furnish the province. In 1410, this town was taken by Ferdinand, son to Martin, king of Aragon, from the Moors, by storm. 26 miles NNW. Malaga, and 54 W. Grenada. *Long.* 4. 47. W. *Lat.* 37. 6. N.

*Antequera*, see *Quaxaco*.

*Anter*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 8 miles SSW. Korna.

*Anterly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 10 miles S. Burhanpour.

*Anthon*, see *Villette d' Anthon*.

*Anthony Cave's Island*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

*Anthony's Nose*, a lofty headland of New-York, on Hudson's river, a little to the north of West-Point.

*Anthony's Kill*, a branch of the Hudson's river, above the Mohawk river.

*Antibes*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse. It was the see of a bishop in the first ages of Christianity, but removed by Pope Innocent IV. to Grasse, in the year 1250, on account of the piratical Moors of Africa and Spain, who several times sacked the town, and plundered the inhabitants. The harbour is only capable of receiving small vessels. In the year 1746, this town was besieged on the land side by the Austrians, and at sea by the English. It was bombarded from the 26th of December till the 20th of January, but without success; and though the town was half reduced to ashes, it held out till relieved by Marshal Belleisle. 4 posts SW. Nice, 122 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 7. 11. E. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

*Anticosti*, an island of North-America, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, about 80 miles in length from east to west, and in the middle, where widest, about 20, but gradually lessening towards each end; the soil is sandy, and in general barren. *Long.* 61. 30. to 64. 12. W. *Lat.* 49. 10. to 49. 46. N.

*Antietum*, a river of America, which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomack, in the state of Maryland, *Long.* 77. 46. W. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

*Antigareeah*, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the coast of Concan. 30 miles N. Gheriah. *Long.* 72. 58. E. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

*Antignana*, or *Antinjana*, a town of Istria. 3 miles NNE. Pedena.

*Antigny*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. 8 miles SW. Friburg.

*Antigone*, or *Antigonia*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 28. 54. E. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

*Antigua*, an island of the West-Indies, which is upwards of fifty miles in circumference, and contains 59,838 acres of ground,

of which 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of ſugar, and paſturage annexed; its other principal commodities are cotton, wool, and tobacco. Antigua is divided into ſix pariſhes, and eleven diſtricts; and contains ſix towns and villages, St. John's, (the capital,) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby-Bay, Old-Road, and James-Fort; of which the two firſt are legal ports of entry. No iſland in this part of the Weſt-Indies can boaſt of ſo many excellent harbours. Of theſe, the principal are Engliſh Harbour and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former, the Britiſh government has eſtabliſhed a royal navy-yard and arſenal, and conveniences for carcening ſhips of war. *Long.* 61. 28. W. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

*Antilibanos*, mountains of Aſia, eaſt of Libanus. They are in fact a continuation of the ſame chain.

*Antilles*, a name given by foreign geographers to ſome of the Weſt-India iſlands; but in the application they are not agreed, nor in the meaning of the word; being by ſome applied to the Caribbean iſlands; by others divided into the Greater Antilles, comprehending under this name, Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Leſs, comprehending Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and ſome others near the coaſt of South-America. The laſt has been moſt generally received, though perhaps both improper.

*Antillon*, a town of Spain, in the country of Navarre. 15 miles from Balbaſtro.

*Antimilo*, or *Remomilo*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. 15 miles NW. Milo. *Long.* 24 .25. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Antioch*, or *Antakia*, a town of Syria, founded by Antigonus, who ſucceeded Alexander in Syria, and by him called *Antigonia*. Seleucus, after his conqueſt of Antigonus, did not think this ſituation ſtrong enough for the capital of his kingdom, therefore he deſtroyed the town, and with the materials built another city, which he named *Antiochia*, in honour of his father. Antioch is remarkable for its extraordinary ſituation, as well as for having been one of the moſt conſiderable cities of the eaſt. It was the reſidence of the Macedonian kings of Syria for ſeveral hundred years; and afterwards of the Roman governors of that province, ſo that it was called the queen of the eaſt. It is alſo remarkable in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, for being the ſee of the great patriarchate of the eaſt, in which St. Peter firſt ſat; it was here that Paul and Barnabas ſeparated for the work of the goſpel, the latter embarking for Cyprus. This city is often mentioned in the Acts of the Apoſtles; and here the diſciples of Chriſt firſt obtained the name of Chriſtians, ſo that it was called the eye of the eaſtern church. It was here that the great Germanicus fell a ſacrifice to the jealouſy of Tiberius, being poiſoned by Piſo, by order of the tyrant. Many of the emperors, when they came into the eaſt, paſſed a conſiderable time in this city, and Lucius Verus in particular ſpent four ſummers at Daphne, near this place, paſſing his winters at Antioch and Laodicea. The exact ſituation of the city is ſtill to be ſeen; ſince the old walls are ſtanding, and ſome of them which are built with the greateſt ſtrength, are perfectly entire: but the greater part are much ſhattered by earthquakes, which have been violent and frequent at this place. In the year 1097, this city, at that time in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, was beſieged by the Chriſtian army, engaged in the cruſades, amounting to three hundred thouſand men, beſides women and children. The lord of Antioch at that time was named Acian, of the family of the Sultans of Perſia, who had collected a large army for its defence. It held out till March 1098, when it was granted by the council of Chriſtian princes to Bohemond, prince of Tarento. This principality of Antioch, like that of Edeſſa, was independent of the crown of Jeruſalem, though it was always conſidered as in ſome meaſure connected with it. From Bohemond it deſcended, by the right of ſucceſſion, to his poſterity, who poſſeſſed it till A.D. 1269, when it was taken by the Saracens of Egypt from the other Bohemond, who was the laſt prince who had it under his dominion. Many remains of its ancient grandeur and magnificence may be ſtill ſeen ſcattered here and there among heaps of ruins, but a great part of its walls were thrown down by an earthquake in the year 1759. According to ſome, the city of Antioch ſtands in the ſite of the city of Riblah, in which Nebuchadnezzar reſided, when Zedekias, the laſt king of Judah, was conducted before him. This city, anciently renowned for the luxury of the inhabitants, is now no more than a ruinous town; whoſe houſes, built with mud and ſtraw, and narrow and miry ſtreets, exhibit every appearance of miſery and wretchedneſs. Theſe houſes are ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the Orontes, at the extremity of an old decayed bridge: they are covered to the ſouth by a mountain, upon the ſlope of which is a wall, built by the Cruſaders. The diſtance between the preſent town and this mountain may be about 400 yards, which ſpace is occupied by gardens and heaps of rubbiſh, but preſent nothing intereſting. Notwithſtanding the unpoliſhed manner of its preſent inhabitants, Antioch was better calculated than Aleppo to be the emporium of Europeans. By clearing the mouth of the Orontes, which is eighteen miles lower down, boats might have been towed up the river, but not have

failed up; its current is too rapid. Antioch is governed by a waiwode, under the pacha of Aleppo, but appointed by the Porte. About 9 miles from it is a large lake, which abounds with fish, especially eels. It is the see of a Greek patriarch. 50 miles WNW. Aleppo. *Long.* 36. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

*Antiocke, (Pertuis de,)* a channel in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, between the island of Ré, and the island of Aix.

*Antiochetta*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the sea-coast of Caramania. 88 miles S. Cogni, 55 WSW. Selefke. *Long.* 32. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

*Antioquia*, a town of South-America, and capital of a province in the vice-royalty of New-Grenada, on the river St. Martha. This province is highly celebrated for its gold mines. 170 miles N. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 74. 30. W. *Lat.* 6. 50. N.

*Antioquia*, a town of South-America, in the government of Choco. 30 miles NW. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

*Antiparos*, one of the Greek islands in the Archipelago, about sixteen miles in circumference. In it is a remarkable grotto, much admired and spoken of by travellers, and by some produced in evidence of the vegetation of stones. The ancient name of this island was Oliaros; the present takes its name from its situation opposite Paros, from which it is only about four miles to the west. *Long.* 25. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Antipaxu*, or *Antipaxsu*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, a little to the south of Paxu.

*Antipino*, a town of Russia, in the province of Saratov, on the Volga. 100 miles S. Saratov.

*Antipsera*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 12 miles from the island of Ipsera. *Long.* 25. 33. E. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

*Antitaurus*, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, being a continuation of Mount Taurus, extending to the Euphrates.

*Antivari*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. It is strong, but thinly inhabited. It was anciently the see of an archbishop, under the first kings of Dalmatia; but when that kingdom was destroyed, it fell to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks in the latter end of the 16th century, in whose possession it yet remains. 8 miles NW. Dulcigno, 38 SE. Ragusa. *Long.* 18. 51. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

*Antlestorf*, a town of Austria. 6 miles E. Entzerstorff.

*Antoing*, a town of France, in the department of the Jemappe, near the Scheldt. 4 miles E. Tournay.

*Anton*, or *Test*, a river of England, which rises about ten miles N. of Andover, in Hampshire, and being in its course increased by several streams, expands at Redbridge, and takes the name of Southampton water till it joins the Channel at Spithead.

*Antongil Bay*, on the east side of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 2. E. *Lat.* 15. 40. S.

*Antongory*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 20 miles W. Mahur.

*Antonienberg*, one of the highest parts of the Swiss Alps, in the Valais.

*Antonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, on the Ille. 5 miles E. Perigueux.

*Antonow*, a town in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles SSE. Mozyr.

*Antony*, a town of France. 6 miles S. Paris.

*Antounagan*, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Superior, on the south side, *Lat.* 89. 45. W. 46. 22. N.

*Antraigne*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardêche. 10 m. W. Privas.

*Antrain*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 21 miles NNE. Rennes, and 12 SE. Dol.

*Antrim*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the south by the county of Down, and on the west by that of Londonderry; 45 miles in length from north to south, and 24 from east to west; the principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus, Antrim, Lisburn, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. The principal river is the Bann. The number of houses are computed at 21,922, and the number of inhabitants are 160,000. Five members are returned to the imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and for Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus, one each.

*Antrim*, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, situated at the north-east of Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the sea northward by the Bann, and eastward by the river called *Six-mile Water*, and southward by the Newry canal. It is a place of some trade, a corporation, and before the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. In June 1798, Antrim was taken possession of by the rebels, but they were soon driven from it. 12 miles NW. Belfast, 43 SE. Londonderry, and 84 N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

*Antrim*, a town of New-Hampshire. 70 miles NW. Boston.

*Antrologo*, a town of Naples, and province of Basilicata. 11 miles NE. Venosa.

*Antros*, a small island on the coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne, on which the tower of Cordovan is built. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

*Antrum*, a mountain of Swifferland, in the Valais, a part of the Alps, which may be passed from the Valais into the Milanese.

*Antsha*, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 25 miles NNE. Ispira.

*Antully*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 5 m. S. Autun.

*Antwerp*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Two Nethes. Before the union of the Netherlands with France, it was the capital of a marquiſate. It is ſituated in a large plain, on the eaſtern ſide of the Scheldt, which has here ſufficient depth and width to admit veſſels of great burthen cloſe to the quay; and even by means of canals cut through the town, veſſels may be brought to unload at the very doors. The commerce of this city, rather more than two centuries ago, was ſuperior to that of any other ſtate of Europe, 2,500 merchant-veſſels arriving in its port in one year; and it is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandize imported in the year 1550 amounted to one hundred and thirty-three millions of gold: and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, they relate that a certain merchant, named John Daens, having lent the emperor Charles V. a million of gold, invited him to dinner; when, after a royal entertainment, he threw the emperor's bond into the fire, made of cinnamon. But ſince that time, when the United Provinces threw off the yoke of the Spaniſh government, having got poſſeſſion of the entrance of the Scheldt, they built forts on the ſides, and ſunk obſtructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation; in conſequence of which the commerce of Antwerp was ruined, and graſs grew before the warehouſes of thoſe who had been the greateſt merchants in the univerſe. It is ſtill however a large and handſome city, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines. The ſtreets are in general wide and ſtraight, and ſurrounded by a wall and regular fortifications; the citadel, of a pentagon form, was built by order of the Duke of Alva, on a riſing ground, to keep the citizens in awe. During the civil wars, in the ſixteenth century, this city ſuffered conſiderably. In 1566, the Proteſtants pillaged the churches with extreme fury. In 1576, the Spaniſh ſoldiers mutinied on account of their pay, joined the rebels, ſurpriſed the city, and made dreadful ſlaughter of the inhabitants; the townhouſe, and many other magnificent buildings, with ſix hundred houſes, were burnt to aſhes, and upwards of ten thouſand perſons killed and wounded. This calamity began on the 4th of November, and the pillage of the city continued three days. In the year 1585, the city took part with the Prince of Orange, and was commanded by Philip de Marnix, baron of Ste. Aldegonde, who had been the prince's confidential friend, and one in whom the citizens eſpecially repoſed great faith. The Prince of Parma was at that time general of the Spaniſh forces, and laid ſiege to Antwerp. Never, they ſay, was a place better attacked, or better defended; but at the end of a year, being driven to great diſtreſs for the want of proviſions, the beſieged were obliged to capitulate, and the ſovereignty of the king of Spain was again acknowledged at Antwerp. After this the Proteſtants, to avoid the government of an arbitrary Catholic prince, removed with their families and effects to Amſterdam and other places, where they might be allowed liberty of conſcience, and a free exerciſe of their religion. This was the firſt blow to the commerce of Antwerp, and from this time that of Amſterdam increaſed, which laſt city it is ſaid uſed every underhand method in its power to prevent aſſiſtance being given to her rival during the ſiege. At the treaty of Munſter, when a peace was concluded between Philip IV. and the United Provinces, when the independence of thoſe provinces was acknowledged and guaranteed, Antwerp ſeems to have fallen a ſacrifice for a peace-offering; for, by an article of that treaty, it was agreed that no large merchant-veſſel ſhould ſail to Antwerp, without firſt unloading her cargo in one of the ports of Holland, from whence the merchandize might be conveyed to Antwerp in barges or ſmall veſſels. This gave a death-blow to its commerce, ſince which it has never revived. The late emperor Joſeph made a pretence of again opening the navigation of the Scheldt; but for want of reſolution, conduct, or power, the ſcheme proved abortive. The late threatened plan of opening the Scheldt by the French, which was, at leaſt, the oſtenſible reaſon for England's taking up arms is well known. The navigation was declared free in the month of Auguſt, 1794. Antwerp was taken by the French in November 1792, and the citadel ſurrendered priſoners of war the 29th of that month; the French evacuated it in March following. In July 1794, it ſurrendered to the republican troops again. 31 poſts W. Luxemburg, and 44 N. Paris. *Long.* 4. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

*Anue*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 73 miles NE. Kariatain.

*Anverſa*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 4 miles W. Sulmona.

*Anui Bolſche*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, 24 m. E. Niznei Novimſkoi.

*Anui Sachoi*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, 27 miles E. Niznei Novimſkoi.

*Anvill Iſland*, an iſland in the Gulf of Georgia, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, diſcovered by Capt. Vancouver, and ſo called from the ſhape of a mountain which forms the iſland. *Long.* of the eaſt point 237. 3. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

*Anuiſkaia*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia. 50 miles WNW. Biſsk. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

*Anundpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, 48 miles NE. Junagur.

*Anweiler*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, on the Queich, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Deux Ponts, but ceded to France by the peace of Weſtphalia. 8 miles W. Landau. *Long.* 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

*Anzi*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 8 miles SE. Potenza.

*Anza*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Toſa near Ugogna.

*Anzarba*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Adana, anciently called *Anazarba*, and afterwards Cæſarea Auguſta. In 1130, a battle was fought near this town in a plain called *Pratum Palliorum*, between the Chriſtians, under the command of Bohemond prince of Antioch, and the Saracens, under Rhodoan lord of Aleppo, in which the former were defeated, and their commander killed. It was very early erected into a biſhop's ſee. 30 miles NE. Adana, and 30 WSW. Maraſch. *Long.* 35. 45. E. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

*Anzergetti*, or *Ouſlourgeti*, a town of the principality of Guriel, ſituated near the centre of the country, and called the capital. 76 miles SW. Cotatis. *Long.* 41. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

*Anxerma*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the river Cauca. 160 miles N. Popayan. *Long.* 75. 10. W. *Lat.* 4. 54. N.

*Anzerpach*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles below Tulln.

*Anzy le Duc*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles N. Marcigny.

*Anziko*, a country of Africa, divided from Congo by the river of Zaire. The people are deſcribed as the eaters of human fleſh, which they publicly expoſe on their ſhambles for ſale.

*Anzuki*, or *Anzuquiama*, a ſtrong town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, on the eaſt coaſt of the Lake of Meaco. 80 miles NE. Meaco.

*Anzuclos*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spaniſh Main. *Long* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

*Aoays*, or *Aoyz*, a town of Spain in Navarre, ſituated on the river Yrate. 10 miles NW. Sangueſa, and 12 E. Pamplona.

*Aodor*, a river of Fez, which runs into the Saboe, 20 miles E. Mamora.

*Aochara*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, between Tenez and Sercelles.

*Aoes Creek*, a river of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware. *Long.* 75. 36. W. *Lat.* 39. 30.

*Aoonah*, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 0. 5. W. *Lat.* 0. 56. N.

*Aoſta*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doria. Before the conqueſt of Piedmont by the French, it was a city of Savoy, ſituated at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, which join in this place in a valley, to which it gives name, on the grand Doria; the valley is about thirty miles in length, and fertile in paſturage and fruit. It was anciently inhabited by the Salaſſes, who having committed divers hoſtilities againſt the Romans, were ſubdued by Terentius Varro, and ſeveral thouſands taken priſoners; reſerving ſome to adorn his triumph, he ſold the reſt for ſlaves: and the Emperor Auguſtus ſent thither a Roman colony with ſome Prætorian ſoldiers, whence the town obtained the name of Auguſta Prætoria. It was alſo called Auguſta Salaſſiarum. Some call it Cordella, from Cordellus, the ſon of Stratillus; others Oſtium, becauſe it was, as it were, the gate or paſs from Germany to Gaul. On the decline of the Roman empire, when the barbarians invaded Italy, this country became ſubject firſt to the Goths, then to the Lombards, and the latter choſe Aoſta for the catal of a dutchy, at the ſame time that they named Turin the capital of another dutchy. On the deſtruction of the kingdom of Lombardy, Aoſta came under the power of the French and the Burgundians; from whom it paſſed to the Marquis of Ivrea, lieutenant-general of the army of the German emperor, on the confines of Italy. It came at length to the houſe of Savoy, either by grant or deſcent. The town is ſurrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Tarentaiſe. Beſides the cathedral, it has one collegiate and three pariſh churches. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, ſuch as the remains of an amphitheatre; a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, &c. On the 6th of September, 1799, the French drove out the Auſtrians; but in October following the Auſtrians obtained poſſeſſion of it again. 25 m. NW. Ivrea, and 50 NNW. Turin. *Long.* 7. 17. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

*Aoſta*, a town of Syria, near the ſea, the reſidence of a Maronite patriarch. 35 miles S. Tripoli.

*Aoſte*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, ſituated on the Drôme. 15 miles S. Valence, and 2 SE. Creſt.

*Aouakel*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abyſſinia. *Lat.* 15. 14. N.

*Aoutos*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania. 44 miles WNW. Burgas.

*Aouz*, a town of Arabia Petræa, near the Red Sea. 95 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

*Aoyça*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 10 miles NW. Pampeluna.

*Apalachia*, ſee *St. Mark*.

*Apalachia*, a ſeaport town of Florida, ſitu-

ated in a bay or mouth of a river of the ſame name. 130 miles E. Penſacola.

*Apalachicola*, a river of America, which riſes in the north part of Georgia, in the Apalachian mountains. It was called at firſt *Chatahoochee*, or *Cata-uche*; and forms the boundary line between Georgia and Weſt-Florida, till it arrives at lat. 31. where it joins the Flint river, and takes the name of Apalachicola. It now forms a boundary between Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 29. 52. N.

*Apalache Bay*, a large bay in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 30. W. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

*Apalachicola*, a town on the river ſo called, in Eaſt-Florida. 100 miles NE. Penſacola.

*Apam*, or *Apang*, a town of Africa, in the county of Akron, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fiſhermen. The ſituation is ſaid to be convenient for commerce.

*Apamea*, ſee *Hamah*.

*Apamis*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It was anciently called *Apamea*, and is ſituated on the Meander, now Mindra. 100 miles W. Eſkihiſſar.

*Apanormia*, or *Apanoremia*, a cape and town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Santorin. 6 miles NNW. Scaro. *Long.* 25. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

*Apari*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 44. E. *Lat.* 18. 29. N.

*Aparu*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Parana.

*Apaſſi*, a river of Circaſſia, which runs into the Cuban. 75 miles E. Taman.

*Apaſſo*, a town of the province of Mexico. 42 miles N. Mexico.

*Aputchin*, a town of Kamtchatka, on the Avatcha. 27 miles W. Avatcha.

*Apchou*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 miles N. St. Flour.

*Apcheron*, ſee *Apſheron*.

*Ape*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf. 9 miles W. Bender Rigk.

*Apee*, one of the new Hebrides, about 60 miles in circumference, ſituated in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 31. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

*Apelbo*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. *Long.* 13. 56. E. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

*Apelche*, or *Apelſcebuel*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Freiſland. 36 m. S. Lewarden.

*Apenburg*, a town of Germany, in the the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 22 miles W. Stendal, 9 SSE. Salzwedel. *Long.* 12. 23. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

*Apennines*, a chain of mountains of Italy, extending from the Alps in the ſtate of Genoa, to the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Though this whole chain goes by the general name of Apennine, it takes different names in different places; as, Monte Semola, in the ſtate of Genoa; on the confines of Nice, Monte Acuto; likewiſe in the ſtate of Genoa, Monte Bergera, or Bergora, near Savona, &c.

*Appennines*, Department of, a diviſion of the kingdom of Italy, formed of part of the dutchy of Modena, including the principalities of Maſſa, Carrara, and Carfagnano. It contains about 70,820 inhabitants, who elect ſix deputies. Maſſa is the capital. A part of this department has been transferred to Lucca.

*Apenrade*, or *Abenrade*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, ſurrounded with hills, which form a good harbour, deep and ſecure. The inhabitants are much employed in fiſhing; it is beſides a place of conſiderable trade. *Long.* 9. 26. E. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

*Apfelſtat*, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Gera, 5 miles S. Erfurt.

*Aphiom Kara-hiſſar*, or *Kara-hiſſar*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on the Mindra. This town was anciently called Prymneſia. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and built at the foot of ſome mountains round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortreſs. It is a great thoroughfare, a place of conſiderable trade, and the reſidence of a pacha. Here are ten moſques. Among the inhabitants are a few Armenians, but neither Jews or Greeks. The principal manufacture is that of carpets. This town was taken by the Turks in 1288, and here Othman firſt took the title of Sultan, or Emperor of the Othmans, in 1301; and it was for ſome time the capital, till the ſeat of empire was removed to Jegniſhehri. 56 miles S. Kiutaja, and 162 E. Smyrna. *Long.* 30. 26. E. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

*Aphrone*, a mountain of Algiers. 18 miles W. Boujeiah.

*Apiao*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 5. S.

*Apice*, a town of Naples, in the Principatro Citra. 7 miles ESE. Benevento.

*Apidano*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Peneus, near Lariſſa.

*Aplebeck*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 3 miles S. Dortmund.

*Aploga*, a diſtrict of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt, in Africa, where a regular market is held for ſlaves, cows, ſheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, calicoes, ſilk, ſtuffs, china, mercury, gold in duſt and ingots, &c.

*Apo*, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands, between Mindora and the Calamianes. *Long.* 123. 10. E. *Lat.* 9. 23. N.

*Apo Shoals*, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, be-

tween Mindora and the Calamianes. About 28 miles in length from N. to S. and 8 in breadth. *Long.* 120. 36. E. *Lat.* 12. 27. N.

*Apolda*, or *Apolleda*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 8 miles NE. Weimar. 40 SW. Leipfic. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

*Apolobamba*, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurifdiction in the government of Buenos-Ayres. 20 miles SE. Caravaya, and 156 SE. Cufco.

*Apolo-Bamba*, a jurifdiction of Peru in the bifhoprick of Cufco, compofed of feveral Indian towns and villages, under a major-general and Franciſcan miſſionaries.

*Apoma*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 50 miles N. Culiacan.

*Aponomeria*, fee *Apanormia*.

*Apoo*, a fmall ifland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Palawan. *Long.* 117. 27. E. *Lat.* 8. 5. N.

*Apoſtola Thadeia*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Siberia, at the weſt end of the Anadirſkoi gulf, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 178. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. N.

*Apoſtoles*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

*Appack*, or *Appagh*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt. 50 miles ENE. Grand Popo.

*Appalachian Mountains*, ſee *Allegany Mountains*.

*Appatox*, a river of Virginia, in North-America, which runs into James river, 6 miles NE. Blandford.

*Appanaig Pollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 9 miles SSW. Darempoury.

*Appar*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 6. S.

*Appel*, a river in France, which runs into the Nahe, near Creutznach.

*Appeldoon*, a town in Holland, in the department of Gueldres. 13 miles NW. Zutphen.

*Appenzel*, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a canton, to which it gives name. 40 miles E. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

*Appenzel*, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded by the Rhinthal, and the lands belonging to the abby of St. Gal; about thirty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from eighteen to twenty-one in breadth; the whole country is a maſs of hills and mountains. It is divided into twelve communities, ſix of which are Proteſtant, and ſix Roman Catholic. It forms the thirteenth canton, being the laſt in the union. The climate is generally cold, and ſubject to ſudden changes. At the treaty of union in 1597, they reckoned 2782 men able to bear arms among the Catholics, and 6322 among the Proteſtants; at this time, they eſtimate the population to be 13,000 ſouls of the former, and 38,000 of the latter, 51,000 in the whole; a ſurpriſing number for a country of no more than 180 ſquare miles, and great part of that compoſed of glaciers, inacceſſible rocks, and precipices.

*Appiano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 20 miles NNW. Milan. 6 SW. Como.

*Appidamiſchken*, a town of Pruſſia. 9 m. SE. Gumbinnen.

*Appignano*, a town in the marquiſate of Ancona. 18 miles SSW. Ancona. *Long.* 13. 24. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Appio*, a mountain of Genoa, at the extremity of the Appennines.

*Apple Iſland*, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of North-America, in the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 69. 5. W. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

*Appleby*, or *Apulby*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; ſituated near the river Eden. It has a free grammar-ſchool, endowed with a ſalary of 120l. a year; there is likewiſe an hoſpital for thirteen widows. Appleby is the county town, and the aſſizes are held there every year in Auguſt. It is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Aballaba. In 1314, it was deſtroyed by the Scots. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 711. 30 miles S. Carliſle, and 266½ N. London.

*Applecroſs*, a village and ſea port of Scotland, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. 52 miles W. Dingwall. *Long.* 5. 49. W. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

*Appledore*, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, in Barnſtaple bay, where the Danes landed under Hubba, in the time of Alfred. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. 10 miles W. Barnſtaple, and 201 W. London.

*Appledore*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Rother, formerly a ſea-port, but now reduced to a ſmall place. 9 miles W. New Romney, and 54 ESE. London.

*Appleſhaw*, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its annual ſheep fair. 4 miles from Andover.

*Appletree River*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Keowe. *Long.* 82. 38. W. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.

*Appleton Wiſk*, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Wiſk. 8 miles N. Northallerton.

*Appole*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dinagepour. 38 miles SSE. Dinagepour.

*Appoo*, one of the mouths of the river Ava, which runs into the Eaſtern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 97. E. *Lat.* 16. 40. N.

*Approuak*, or *Approuage*, a river of South-America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 52. 46. W. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

*Approuak*, a town of South-America, in the country of Guiana, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

*Apremont*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 15 miles N. Sables d'Olonne, and 7 SE. Challans.

*Aprey*, a town of France, in department of the Upper Marne. 8 m. SW. Langres.

*Aprigliano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles SE. Coſenza.

*Aprio*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, ſituated on the Lariſſa. 10 miles E. Trajanopolis.

*Apſa*, or *Hapſala*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 18 m. SE. Adrianople.

*Apſheron*, a peninſula of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, which projects into the Caſpian Sea; celebrated for its naptha ſprings; a little to the NE. of Baku.

*Apt*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix; the cathedral is ſaid to be one of the oldeſt in France, and a council was held here in 1365. It is ſituated on the river Calavon. 27 miles E. Avignon, and 20 N. Aix. *Long.* 5. 28. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

*Aptka*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 58 miles WNW. Poonah.

*Apurimac*, a river of Peru, which riſes from a lake a little north of Arequipa, and afterwards joining the Ené, with ſeveral other rivers forms the Ucayale. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 10. 50. S.

*Apuré*, a river of South-America, which riſes near Pamplona in New Grenada, and after an eaſterly courſe of about 350 miles, runs into the Oroonoko, *Long.* 65. 39. W. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

*Aquaforte Harbour*, a port on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, ſouth of Ferriland Harbour.

*Aqua*, a province of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the Gold Coaſt, bounded on the ſouth by the country of Fantin, on the north-eaſt by Dinkira, and on the weſt by the river of Chama, or St. John.

*Aqua, &c.* ſee *Acqua, &c.*

*Aquaſſo*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where there is a ſlave market, to the weſt of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

*Aquadeckton*, a river which runs from lake Winnipiſiogee, in New Hampſhire, to the Merrimack.

*Aqualla*, a town of Africa, in the country of Soko, on the Gold Coaſt.

*Aquail*, a town of the kingdom of Meckley, 58 miles W. Munnypour.

*Aquakinunk*, a town of New Jerſey, on the Paſaic. 10 miles NNW. New-York.

*Aquamboe*, a country of Africa, on the eaſt ſide of the Volta, in the part called the Gold Coaſt, of which it occupies about 20 miles, and ten times that length into the inland parts. It is one of the greateſt monarchies on the coaſt of Guinea. Boſman ſays, that the coaſt is divided into a number of petty royalties, but all of them ſubject to the king of Aquamboe, who indiſcriminately exerciſes an unlimited authority over them and his meaneſt ſubjects. His deſpotic power gave riſe to a proverbial ſaying, that there are only two ranks of men at Aquamboe, the royal family and the ſlaves. The natives of this country are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and their power is formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms. All the tributary nations are miſerably infeſted by the incurſions of the Aquamboans. Whole armies enter the adjacent territories, take whatever they like, and meet with no oppoſition from the inhabitants; who are ſenſible from experience, that the king would not fail to puniſh any reſiſtance offered to his troops, eſteeming that an indignity offered to his crown. In Boſman's days, the ſupreme power was divided between the father and the ſon, the former retaining the greater ſhare of authority. The Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have each of them forts at Acra, which may be looked upon as the beſt on the whole coaſt. It would be no unreaſonable conjecture, that the companies trading hither might be fatal, by their contrary intereſts and rivalſhip; to the general commerce, but experience proves it otherwiſe. The abundance of gold and ſlaves is indeed ſo great, that neither is in danger of wanting a ſufficient proportion, and each is ſtocked with commodities which the other has not, a circumſtance which often tends to promote trade. At Acra alone more gold is frequently received than on the whole coaſt beſides; and its extenſive commerce, would be ſtill greatly enlarged, but for the perpetual quarrels between the natives of Aquamboe and Akem; the latter pretending to a feudal ſovereignty over the former, in conſequence of which they demand an annual tribute, which the former refuſe paying. The chief buſineſs of the people is trade, agriculture, and war; employments almoſt incompatible in other countries, but here perfectly conſiſtent, where war promotes trade by increaſing the number of ſlaves and priſoners, who are obliged to labour for the Aquamboans, while they are maintained by them. This people are, therefore, by intereſt and inclination, much addicted to arms. Though the ſoil is fertile, yet proviſions generally fall ſhort towards the end

of the year, and they are forced to ſupply themſelves from other countries. The number of ſlaves ſold here is at leaſt equal to what are diſpoſed of on the whole coaſt beſides, not excepting Anamboa. When the Aquamboans are at war with a neighbouring nation, every man fit to bear arms enters the field, till the ſeaſon requires they ſhould return to their civil employments; then a certain number are detached to cultivate the ground, and ſell their priſoners, while the reſt are employed in oppoſing the enemy. Thoſe who are of a more turbulent warlike diſpoſition, enter into the ſervice of neighbouring nations, who are at war with others, if their own country ſhould happen to be at peace, which ſeldom is the caſe. Among the fiſhermen on the coaſt there are few warriors.

*Aquataccio*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber about a mile from Rome.

*Aquatulco*, ſee *Aguatulco*.

*Aquelaon*, one of the moſt eaſterly of the Laccadive iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indian Sea. *Long.* 73. 26. E. *Lat.* 10. 44. N.

*Aqui*, or *Aquita*, a town of Japan, in the ſouth part of the iſland of Niphon.

*Aqui*, ſee *Acqui*.

*Aquigni*, or *Acquigni*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 3 miles from Louviers.

*Aquiavilco*, a river which runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 96. 30. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

*Aquila*, a city of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Peſcara; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Chieti, but ſubject only to the Pope. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2400 perſons periſhed, and 1500 were dangerouſly wounded; 800 were ſwallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge; the greateſt part of the houſes were thrown down, and the walls of the town much damaged. In 1744, Aquila was taken by the Auſtrians; and in 1797, it ſurrendered to the French. 50 miles NE. Rome, and 93 N. Naples. *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

*Aquileia*, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, formerly very rich and flouriſhing, the ſee of a patriarch, but now in a ſtate of decay. It was taken and ſacked by Attila in 452. It was again taken by the Duke of Bavaria, in 948. 18 miles SSW. Goritz, and 20 S. Friuli. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

*Aquin*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. 40 m. W. Jaquemel.

*Aquinati*, a river of the Further Calabria, which runs into the ſea near Crotona.

*Aquino*, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora, once the ſee of a biſhop, but now reduced to a ſmall place, and its ſee united to Pancorvo. 13 m. SSE. Sora, 48 N. Naples.

*Aquitaine*, ſee *Guienne*.

*Aquizeba*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, a little below Toloſo, in the country of Guipuſcoa.

*Ara*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainſa.

*Araba*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Arabian Sea, *Long.* 65. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

*Araban*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Urfa, on the Khabur. 76 miles SE. Urfa. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

*Arobet*, or *Orobet*, a ſea port town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the borders of the Sea of Azoph. In 1771, it was taken from the Turks by the Ruſſians, and moſt of the garriſon put to the ſword. 60 miles SE. Perekop, *Long.* 35. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

*Arabia*, one of the moſt conſiderable countries of Aſia, is bounded on the weſt by the Red Sea, the Iſthmus of Suez, Paleſtine, and Syria; on the north by the Euphrates, on the eaſt by the gulf of Perſia and the ſea, and on the ſouth by the Straits of Babelmandeb and the ſea. Europeans have divided it into three parts, named from their ſuppoſed qualities, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Felix. Among the Arabians, theſe names are not known: that which we call Arabia Deſerta, they term Nedsjed; Arabia Petræa, is denominated Hedjas; and in Arabia Felix, we find the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and Lachſa. Arabia extends from *Lat.* 12. 30. to 31. 30. N. and from *Long.* 34. to 59. E. about 1350 miles from N. to S. and 1120 from E. to W. All thoſe people who inhabit the three Arabias, are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Arabs; they are known alſo by other particular names, ſuch as thoſe of the Iſhmaelites, the Hagarenians, the Scenites, the Saracens, and the Bedouins The Arabs boaſt of being deſcended from Iſhmael, the ſon of Abraham and Hagar; and on this account they have acquired the demomination of Iſhmaelites and Hagarenians. Scenites ſignify people who live under tents; and by Saracens and Bedouins, are underſtood robbers and wanderers. At preſent, however, all theſe names are confounded under that of Bedouin Arabs. Theſe people derive all their ſubſiſtence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder. They acknowledge no ſovereign but the emirs of their tribes, who are their natural princes, and to whom they pay obedience. They have alſo ſchieks or chiefs, who are perſons of an advanced age, whom they often conſult, and whoſe advice they follow. As there are no fixed judges among the Arabs, theſe ſchieks ſupply their place, and from their determina-

tion there is no appeal. Theſe Arabs follow the religion of the Mahometans, and after their example, obſerve circumciſion, ablution, the faſt of the Ramadan, and prayer. They however, very ſeldom agree with the Turks; which fully proves, that to be of the ſame religion is not a ſufficient bond to bind men together. Too proud of the high nobility which they aſcribe to themſelves, they conſider the Turks as baſtards, and as the uſurpers of their natural heritage. The Arabs are of a middle ſtature; their complexions are brown, owing to the climate; and they have always a grave and melancholy air. By being accuſtomed to every kind of fatigue at an early period of life, they acquire a remarkable ſhare of reſolution; and on this account have a ferocious aſpect. Misfortunes give them no pain; and they derive no pleaſure from proſperity, becauſe they receive with reſignation from the hand of God both good and evil. Equally inſenſible to the cries of their children, and to the tears of their wives, their viſages exhibit no kind of alteration whatever. They ſeldom laugh, and never weep: to do either in their opinion ſhews great weakneſs; and on this account they have very little eſteem for a man who weeps or laughs too much. It is neceſſary, therefore, for the Europeans to affect great indifference when amongſt them, and to imitate their ſerious and melancholy behaviour: with a little attention in this reſpect, one may eaſily gain their friendſhip and eſteem. The Arabs who live in the deſerts are entirely ignorant of the arts. There are ſcarcely any of them who can read or write, and few even who cultivate the earth. They employ themſelves rather in conducting their flocks to paſture, or in riding on horſeback. Though polygamy is permitted to the Arabs by the law of Mahomet, which they follow, it is rare to ſee them have more wives than one at the ſame time: they however do not eſteem them ſo much as the reſt of the Mahometans. One of the principal diverſions of theſe people is the meidan, which takes its name from the ſpot where they generally enjoy it; for meidan is a Perſian word that ſignifies a plain. This diverſion conſiſts in different agreeable evolutions and manœuvres, performed on horſeback; and generally takes place at Eaſter, or when they celebrate their marriage, and the birth and circumciſion of their children. They often amuſe themſelves in playing cheſs; but they do this only at their hours of relaxation. They are ſo far from uſing cards, that they are not even acquainted with them. They are much diverted with the ſound of muſical inſtruments, and particularly with that of certain flutes made of reeds, which they accompany with the noiſe of ſome drums. They have profeſſed dancers, both men and women, whoſe geſtures are immodeſt and laſcivious; to ſee them, one would be induced to believe that on ſuch occaſions only they are permitted to laugh. The pleaſure of ſmoaking, ſo common even among the women, is alſo one of the amuſements of the Arabs, who may be ſeen ſitting from morning to night with their pipes in their mouths. The dreſs of the Arabs conſiſts only of a white robe bound round with a broad leathern girdle, which may be ſtraitened or ſlackened at pleaſure, by means of a ſtrong buckle, or a large claſp, with a few ſmaller ones. Winter and ſummer they wear a large cloak, ſtriped black and white, and made of the hair of goats or of ſome other animal. In winter they uſe it to ſecure themſelves from the cold and rain, and in ſummer to ſcreen them from the heat of the ſun. They wear nothing on their heads but a kind of red cap, ſurrounded with a piece of cloth of the ſame colour, or intermixed ſometimes with white, which forms all its ornament. Their emirs or princes dreſs in the ſame manner, except that their cloaks are for the moſt part all black. They wear ſlippers, after the manner of the Turks; but they are generally in half boots, in order that they may be ready at all times to mount on horſeback. Some Arabs who are employed in agriculture, inſtead of ſlippers wear only two ſoles of leather faſtened under the foot at the toe and the heel, and forming a kind of ſandal. Their drawers are made of linen, and deſcend to the lower part of the leg. Theſe Arabs have no habitations but tents, which, with their flocks, they tranſport from one country to another, and erect in thoſe places where they find the greateſt abundance of paſturage and water. They generally ſtop in vallies, taking always the precaution to place ſome of their tents on the ſummit of a neighbouring hill, to prevent their being ſurpriſed by different tribes, who are their enemies. Beſides this, being on the watch, they are enabled to fall unexpectedly on travellers, whom they are contented to rob, without offering them any perſonal inſult. Thoſe who are attacked by them muſt not make any obſtinate reſiſtance; for if they do, they will be in great danger of loſing their lives. The riches of the Arabs conſiſt in cattle, which ſupply them with fleſh, milk, butter, and wool, the principal articles that they have occaſion for, as they deſpiſe luxury of every kind. What they value moſt is their fine horſes, and eſpecially thoſe which are ſwift in running. The features of the Arab women are remarkably beautiful when they are young; but they ſoon become diſfigured by certain black ſpots like patches, which they make in their faces with a ſharp pointed

iron. They mark with the ſame colour their lips and eye-laſhes, by mixing with the paint employed for that purpoſe a certain ſubſtance which they call coliaſiri. According to the general cuſtom of the Levant, they die their nails and the palms of their hands yellow. Young girls make an opening near one of the noſtrils, into which they put a clove; this appears to them to be a peculiar beauty. The Arab women wear only a plain robe after the Turkiſh manner, and ſcarcely ever cover their heads. Their cloaks reſemble thoſe of the men: but there are only a few of them who uſe drawers, according to the cuſtom of poliſhed people in the Eaſt. They ornament their hair with ſtrings of ſmall glaſs beads of different colours; on their legs and arms they wear bracelets of the ſame, and have rings made of metal on their fingers. The principal occupation of the Arab women is, to take care of the tents in which they lodge, to provide water, to prepare food, to milk their flocks, and to make butter and cheeſe. They likewiſe manufacture the cloth neceſſary for covering their tents. As there are no longer any phyſicians among the Arabs, the care of the ſick is committed entirely to the hands of the women. The Arabs make very little uſe of bread. Their uſual food is roots, honey, milk, butter, mutton, and the fleſh of their camels, and birds which they may catch alive; becauſe it is an article of the Mahometan law to kill thoſe animals which they eat, and to extract their blood. They conſume a great deal of rice, particularly in a ragout called pilau, which ſerves them for a repaſt in the evening and morning. The Arabs have another kind of food, which appears to us ſtill more ſingular: this food is the fleſh of locuſts, which they collect in the ſeaſon when they paſs thro' their country; and having taken off their heads, put them into leathern bags, with a certain quantity of ſalt: when they eat them, they cut them into ſlices. Amongſt the various beverages of the Arabs, water holds the firſt rank; becauſe, by the law of Mahomet, they are forbidden to drink wine. They make ſuch a continual uſe of coffee, that thoſe who can, drink it almoſt at every hour of the day, but in ſmall quantities and without ſugar. They compoſe another kind of drink with roots and the juice of the ſugar-cane, and of grapes mixed with water. They have alſo a third, made with an infuſion of barley, which has a great reſemblance to our beer. Hoſpitality is ſo much honoured among the Arabs, that, without regard to religion or country, they receive in their tents every traveller who applies to them, and take the ſame care of his ſervant and his horſe. The Arabs paſſed from the deſerts of Arabia to Syria and Paleſtine in the ſixth century; and ſince that period they have ſtill more or leſs preſerved their footing in theſe countries. All the inhabitants of the coaſts, or of the interior parts, who ſpeak the Arabic language only, are comprehended under their name. They are, however, not all deſcendants of the firſt migration; properly ſpeaking, they are a mixture of all nations and of all religions. Some of thoſe who inhabit the cities of Paleſtine, though originally from Arabia, are nevertheleſs more poliſhed than the reſt of their countrymen. The greater part of thoſe real Arabs who are fixed in cities, do not ſuffer their beards to grow till they are advanced in years: but the other inhabitants of the deſerts never cut theirs at all. They carry their reſpect for the beard ſo far, that, to touch it when they ſwear, is as ſolemn an oath as that of the ancient gods when they ſwore by the river Styx. They take great care to keep it clean; and it may be eaſily gueſſed that they conſider it as a great affront when any one pulls them by this venerable ornament. A reſpect for the beard is equally prevalent amongſt the Turks and all the Chriſtians of the eaſt. In ſome provinces of Arabia, the heat is exceſſive; but in this country, as in moſt others, the varying degrees of elevation, the relative ſituations of places, and the nature of the ſoil, occaſion conſiderable varieties of temperature. In the deſerts, diverſified here and there only by bare rocks, and in theſe flat plains, there is nothing to ſoften the ſun's rays, but all vegetables are burnt up, and the ſoil is every where reduced to ſand. In the interior country, the temperature of the atmoſphere is very different. The great ranges of lofty mountains attract vapours, and theſe falling down in plenteous rains, cool the air and quicken vegetation. The cold occaſioned by the height of the country, produces falls of ſnow, but this never lies long upon the ground. The rainy ſeaſons, which are regular in the countries between the tropics, are diverſified here. Weſtward, in Yemen, the rainy ſeaſon comes on in the month of June, and terminates in the middle of September. In the eaſtern part of theſe mountains, thoſe rains fall between the middle of the month of November, and the middle of February. In Hadramaut and Oman, to the ſouth, the rainy ſeaſon laſts from the middle of February to the middle of April. Theſe regular rains render the vallies lying among the mountains fertile and delightful. Arabia enjoys the proſpect of conſtant verdure, not but that moſt of the trees ſhed their leaves, and the annual plants wither, and are reproduced; but the interval between the fall of the leaf in one year, and

the reproduction of new leaves for the next, is ſo ſhort, that the change is hardly obſervable. Continual verdure is peculiar to thoſe countries in which there are no froſts, but a rainy ſeaſon inſtead of our winter. From the ſingular local ſituation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands may without farther information be inferred. Theſe inequalities are indeed very remarkable; on one ſide are frightful deſerts, and on the other fertile and delightful vales. The ſandy belt which encircles this peninſula, is almoſt entirely barren, and preſents one unvaried picture of deſolation. This belt, denominated Tehama, begins at Suez, and extends round the whole peninſula to the mouth of the Euphrates. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the ſea. It contains large ſtrata of ſalt, which in ſome places even riſe up into hills. The products of Arabia are coffee, manna, aloes, caſſia, ſpikenard, frankincenſe, myrrh, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamom, oranges, lemons, dates, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and in their ſeas, they have great quantities of the beſt coral and pearls. In Arabia are abundance of all the domeſtic animals common in hot countries. The Arabians breed horſes, mules, aſſes, camels, dromedaries, cows, buffaloes, ſheep, and goats. In the fertile provinces, wild fowls are ſo plentiful, that they are ſold at a trifling price. Of all their domeſtic animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greateſt value on their horſes. Of theſe they have two great branches, the Kadiſchi whoſe deſcent is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for two thouſand years. The Kadiſchi are in no better eſtimation than our European horſes, and are uſually employed in bearing burthens, and in ordinary labour. The Kochlani are reſerved for riding ſolely. They are highly eſteemed, and conſequently very dear. They are ſaid to have derived their origin from king Solomon's ſtuds: however this may be, they are fit to bear the greateſt fatigue, and can paſs whole days without food. They are alſo ſaid to ſhew uncommon courage againſt an enemy: it is even aſſerted, that when a horſe of this race finds himſelf wounded, and unable to bear his rider much longer, he retires from the fray, and conveys him to a place of ſecurity. If the rider fall upon the ground, his horſe remains beſide him, and neighs till aſſiſtance is brought. Among the wild animals, are rock goats, gazelles or antelopes, jerboas, monkeys without tails, leopards, ounces, wild boars, wolves, and foxes; tame fowls are very plentiful, and all ſorts of poultry in great abundance: eagles, falcons, and vultures, are met with in Arabia; there are ſeveral ſorts of ſerpents, ſome noxious and ſome innocent, but the moſt formidable is that called bætan, a ſmall ſlender creature, whoſe bite is inſtant death. Among the inſects may be reckoned locuſts, which are ſometimes brought from the deſerts of Lybia in ſuch multitudes, as to darken the air, and appear at a diſtance like clouds of ſmoke. The noiſe they make in flying is frightful and ſtunning, like that of a water-fall When ſuch a ſwarm falls upon a field, it is waſted and deſpoiled of its verdure. The pulſe and date trees ſuffer greatly from the locuſts; but the corn, either ripe or nearly ſo, is too hard for their uſe, and they are obliged to ſpare it. A ſmall inſect, named Arda, of the bulk of a grain of barley, is another ſcourge of Arabia, and of hot countries in general. On account of ſome general reſemblance, many travellers repreſent this inſect as an ant, and ſpeak of it under this name. Its inſtinct diſpoſes it to travel only by night, through a ſort of galleries, which it forms as it proceeds, of fat earth; after reaching the end of its journey, it corrodes and deſtroys every thing, victuals, clothes, and furniture. They live and work together like ants.

*Arab-hiſar*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia; near it are the ruins of ſome ancient city, ſuppoſed to be Alinda, the reſidence of Ada queen of Caria. 38 m. NW. Mogla.

*Arabazari*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 16 miles NE. Alameh.

*Arabia Deſerta*, or *Nedsjed*, alſo called *Berii Arbiſtan* or *Beriara*, is bounded on the north by Syria, on the north-eaſt by Syria and the Arabian Irac, on the eaſt by the Perſian Gulf, on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by Arabia Felix, and on the weſt by Arabia Petræa and Syria. This country is for the moſt part deſert, being interſected almoſt every where by high barren mountains, and many of its plains nothing but great ſands and heaths, through ſome of which neither men, beaſts, birds, trees, graſs, or paſture are to be ſeen; the lands, however, that lie to the eaſt along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of ſome cities and towns ſeated on that part; and there are ſome plains and vallies that feed great numbers of ſheep, goats, and other ſmall cattle, which love to browze upon ſuch dry lands; but larger cattle, except camels, can find here no ſubſiſtence. The method of the inhabitants of the deſert is to ſeek after freſh paſtures near rivers, lakes, or other places, where they can find water for themſelves and cattle; and when they have cleared the ground, to look out for another. They acknowledge no other government than that of their own emirs or princes;

and feldom, if ever, have any commerce, much lefs alliance, with the Turks and Moors, whom they look upon as baftards, and the ufurpers of their inheritance. Their emirs have each of them a certain number of Scheiks under them, according to the extent of their dominions. Some of thefe Arabs, by the name of Bedoui, have fpread themfelves as far as Egypt, roving from place to place with their wives, children, and cattle. The children go quite naked, the women wear a kind of long blue fhift, and the men a coarfe linen jacket, reaching down to their knees. They all profefs the Mahometan religion, but give themfelves little trouble about the difputed meanings of the Alcoran. They have neither laws, lawyers, nor judges, amongft them. The Scheiks reconcile all their differences, and the emir is the only perfon to whom they appeal from their fentence. Ana is the capital.

*Arabia Petræa*, or the *Stony*, called by the Arabs Hedjas, is bounded on the N. by Syria, on the E. by Arabia Deferta, on the S. by Arabia Felix, on the W. by the Red Sea, and on the NW. by Egypt; its extent from north to fouth is computed to be 180 miles, and from eaft to weft 150. It was called *Petræa*, or *Stony*, from its rocks, though fome rather derive it from Petra, its ancient capital, now commonly fuppofed to be Harach or Horac, lying on the ifthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt. Though, in moft refpects, it much refembles Arabia Deferta, for its ftony, fandy, and barren ground; yet it yields, in fome parts, fufficient nourifhment for cattle, whofe milk, and camel's flefh, is the chief food of its inhabitants. There are fome other parts which are quite uninhabited and impaffable.

*Arabia Felix*, by far the moft confiderable of the three, was called *Felix*, or *Happy*, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, becaufe it abounded in corn, cattle, vines, and odoriferous fpices of all kinds. It was alfo called *Sacred*, on account of the fine gums and aromatic woods employed in facrifices, which it produced. This part of Arabia contains the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramant, Oman, and Lafcha, with other fmaller ftates.

*Arabian Iflands*, two fmall iflands in the Mediterranean, near the coaft of Egypt. 7 miles SW. Alexandria. *Long.* 30. 6. E. *Lat.* 31. 7. N.

*Arabkir*, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on a branch of the Euphrates. It is well built, populous, and the chief place of a diftrict. 100 miles E. Sivas, and 80 SW. Erzerum. *Long.* 39. 10. W. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

*Arabs, Gulf of*, a large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coaft of Egypt, weft of Alexandria. *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

*Aracacari*, a fmall ifland in the Atlantic, near the coaft of Brazil. *Lat.* 26. 20. S.

*Aracagi*, a town of Brafil, in the government of Para, on the Ifle of Maranon. 10 miles St. Luis.

*Aracan*, or *Arrakan*, or *Recoan*, a country of Afia, bounded on the north by Meckley, on the eaft by Birmah, on the fouth by Pegu, and on the weft by the Bay of Bengal; about 510 miles long, and from 20 to 200 broad. The air is good, the country abounds with meadows and paflure lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains green all the year round; though from Auguft to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the moft part wet and ftormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa-nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. The people of Aracan trade very little by fea; what trade they have is brought home to them by merchants of diftant countries; the principal articles of fale are lead, tin, ftick-lack, elepants, elephants' teeth, and fometimes precious ftones. This commerce is carried on by the Mahometans, who are fettled here in great numbers. The inhabitants are idolaters, and worfhip devoutly their images, made of clay baked in the fun. This country is by the natives called Yee-Kein. In 1783, it was conquered by the king of Birmah, and annexed to his dominions. The principal city is Aracan; and the principal river bears the fame name.

*Aracan*, a city of Afia, and capital of a country of the fame name, containing about 100,000 inhabitants: a river, called alfo Aracan, runs through it, and waters the ftreets by means of feveral arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houfes are very low; that of the king is very large and richly ornamented. 240 miles SE. Calcutta. *Long.* 93. E. *Lat.* 20. 38. N.

*Aracan*, a river of Afia, which runs into the Bay of Bengal about 27 miles below the city of Aracan.

*Aracari*, a town of Brafil, on the river Negro. 80 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

*Arcati-Merim*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 41. 16. W. *Lat.* 3. 5. S.

*Aracati-Aflu*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 41. 10. W. *Lat.* 3. 6. S.

*Aracena*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluffa; fituated near the Sierra Morena, in the country of Seville, with a caftle on an eminence. 30 miles NNW. Seville. *Long.* 6. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

*Aracay*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 31. W. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

*Aracha (L')*, ſee *Laracha*.

*Arachova*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 6 miles N. Salona.

*Araclea*, ſee *Herakli*.

*Arad*, a town of Hungary, on the Maroſch, which divides it into Old and New Town. A fortreſs ſtands on a peninſula, formed by a bend of the river, the works of which are ſtrong, and within the walls are the governor's houſe, a convent, and church of Franciſcans, with ſome ſhops. In the year 1685, a battle was fought near this town between the Germans and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, 7000 men, all that remained alive, being made priſoners. 24 miles N. Temeſvar, and 195 SE. Preſburgh. *Long.* 21. 3. E. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

*Arad*, or *Ennebbi Salæchh*, one of the Bahhrein iſlands, in the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 48. 6. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

*Aradi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 10 miles NW. Kaſtamoni.

*Araes*, a maritime town of Braſil, in the province of Matto. *Long.* 52. 30. W. *Lat.* 18. S.

*Arafat*, a mountain of Arabia, about four or five miles from Mecca.

*Arafaxa*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, on the river Tornea. 32 miles N. Tornea.

*Aragon*, a country which was once an independent kingdom; but is now united with Spain, and forms a very conſiderable part of that monarchy. It is bounded on the north by the Pyrenées, which ſeparate it from France, on the north-weſt by Navarre, on the weſt by Caſtile, on the ſouth by Valencia, and on the eaſt by Catalonia. It contains ſeventy towns, only eight of which are conſiderable, viz. Saragoſſa, Albarazin, Balbaſtro, Calataiud, Daroca, Jacca, Tarazona, and Teruel. The rivers are the Ebro, Cinca, Segra, Gallego, Iſuela, Xalon, Xiloca, Aragon, and ſome other ſmall ones. The air is pure and ſerene, but it often wants water, having neither ſprings or wells, ſo that the principal ſupply is from rain preſerved in ciſterns. The country is generally dry, ſandy, mountainous, and ſtony. Some of the vallies are however very fertile, and produce wheat, flax, ſaffron, grapes, olives, and other fruits; ſalt mines abound; and it is ſuppoſed that mines of ſilver were wrought formerly, as we read that the Roman general Marcellus exacted from this country a contribution of 300 talents of that metal, and Gracchus deſtroyed 300 towns, a proof of the wealth and multitude of the inhabitants.

*Aragon*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Jacca, Sangueſa, &c. and runs into the Ebro between Calahorra and Tudela.

*Aragon*, a town of Arabia. 100 miles ESE. Sanaa.

*Aragua*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cumana.

*Arahal*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 27 miles ENE. Seville.

*Arajee*, a town of Abyſſinia. 95 miles SSE. Miné.

*Arakeery*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. In 1791, it was taken by Earl Cornwallis. 8 miles E. Scringapatam.

*Aral*, a lake or inland ſea of Aſia, in the country of the independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad. The Tartars have turned the courſe of the river Sihon and Gihon, from the Caſpian ſea to this lake, to prevent the incroachments of pirates. *Long.* 57. to 61. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. to 46. 40. N.

*Aram*, a town of Arabia. 38 miles NE. Chamir.

*Aramaſcheva*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. 90 m. S. Tobolſk.

*Arambauk*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 34 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

*Aramieh*, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Dendera.

*Aramits*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, on the Vert. 7 miles SW. Oleron.

*Aramo*, a town and fortreſs of Chili, near the Pacific Ocean. 30 miles S. La Conception.

*Aramont*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, on the weſt ſide of the Rhône, 8 miles below Avignon.

*Arampali*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Madura; a place long celebrated for its manufactures, which formerly employed 2000 looms; the trade is now conſiderable.

*Aramroy*, ſee *Eramro*.

*Aran*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles N. Iſpahan.

*Aranas*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Agra two miles below Pampeluna.

*Arance*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 m. E. Ambronay.

*Aranda de Ebro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Ebro. 19 m. NW. Calataiud.

*Aranda de Duero*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero. 90 miles N. Madrid, and 35 S. Burgos.

*Arandon*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 10 miles S. St. Sorlin, and 28 E. Vienne.

*Arandore*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 22 miles SSW. Candy.

*Arang*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 33. S.

*Aranghera*, one of the Biſſagos iſlands, in

the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Grande, near the coaſt of Africa.

*Aranha*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 12 miles NE. Leyria.

*Aranjuez*, a village and royal palace of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Tagus, chiefly built within 60 or 70 years; whoever chuſes to build houſes here may have a free gift of the ground from the king, on condition of conforming to the general plan. The ſtreets are broad and parallel, and interſect each other at right angles: the houſes are of two ſtories in height, and are all painted white, with green doors and ſhutters. The principal church, which has a convex colonnade, is built in the great ſquare; Sabitini was the architect. This ſquare is ſurrounded by porticos; four large arched gates form the entrance, and in the middle is a handſome fountain, which copiouſly ſupplies the town with water: there are two other churches in Aranjuez. Here is a new amphitheatre for the bull-fights, like that of Madrid; it is built of brick with wooden ſeats; the inner circle, or area, is 160 feet in diameter. The royal palace is a ſquare, and has 21 windows in front, and a turret at each end; but there is nothing remarkable either in its exterior or interior parts, except ſome good paintings. 18 miles NE. Toledo, and 30 S. Madrid.

*Aranjuez*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Coſta Rica. 32 miles S. Coſta Rica.

*Arannos*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 9 miles from St. Eſtevan.

*Aranta*, a ſeaport town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Arequipa; the harbour is deep, but the entrance narrow. 30 miles SW. Arequipa.

*Aranyvar*, a fortreſs of Tranſylvania, on the north ſide of the Maros. 18 miles SW. Millenbich, and 20 SSW. Carlſburg.

*Arapari-puzu*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para, on the Guanapu. 170 miles WSW. Para.

*Arapijo*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para, on the river of the Amazons. 18 miles WSW. Curupu.

*Araquava*, a river of Braſil, which riſes in *Lat.* 18 S. and after a northerly courſe of near 800 miles, runs into the Tocantins river, *Lat.* 5. 40. S.

*Araques*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles NNW. Jaca.

*Araquil*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 15 miles W. Pampeluna.

*Araranga*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 29. 45. S.

*Ararat*, a mountain of Armenia, between Caucaſus and Taurus, very lofty and ſteep; the ſummit is inacceſſible, and always covered with ſnow. It is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame on which Noah's Ark reſted after the flood. 60 m. S. Erivan.

*Arariba*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the ſea near Fernambuco.

*Aras*, or *Eris*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan. 50 miles N. Schamachie, and 130 SSE. Teflis.

*Aras*, a river of Aſia, anciently called Araxes. It riſes in Mount Ararat, ſeparates Armenia from the province of Adirbetzan, and joins the Kur, near Javat, in the province of Schirvan.

*Araſeng*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles S. Caſbin.

*Araſſi*, a town of Genoa; it is a place of ſome trade, and well peopled: veſſels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy. *Long.* 8. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

*Arathapescow*, a large lake of North-America. *Long.* 111. 30. W. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

*Araticu*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Guanapu, 70 miles W. Para.

*Aravacourchy*, ſee *Arrivacourchy*.

*Arauco*, a fortreſs of South-America, in Chili, ſituated near the mouth of a river, in a valley to which it gives name. The inhabitants of the valley are Indians, called Arauques, who, in the year 1599, took and burnt the town and fort of Valdivia, and threatened the reſt of the country. The Spaniards concluded a peace with them in 1650. 20 miles S. La Conception.

*Araco*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 37. 9. S.

*Aravita*, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova. 40 miles E. Cordova.

*Araw*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the right ſide of the Aar, from which it receives its name, in a fertile country; it contains about 1700 ſouls. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton-ſtuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning. The diets and aſſemblies of the Proteſtant cantons are generally held here, and the avoyer of the town is perpetual ſecretary. The Counts of Hapſburg, and their ſucceſſors, the Dukes of Auſtria, had a caſtle in Araw, which was demoliſhed by the inhabitants, and the town-houſe erected out of its materials. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. 21 miles SE. Bâle, and 30 NNE. Berne. *Long.* 7. 54. E. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

*Arawari*, a river of South-America, which croſſes Guiana, and empties itſelf into the Atlantic. By the peace of 1801, it was agreed, that the ſouth bank ſhould belong to the Portugueſe, and the north bank to the French, and the navigation open to both nations. *Lat.* of the mouth, 1. 50. N.

*Arawill*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 6 miles SE. Chuprah.

*Araxa*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio at Toloſa.

*Aray*, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Awe to Loch Fine.

*Arezatiba*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 28. 20. S.

*Arba*, an iſland in the Gulf Carnero, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, about 30 miles in circumference. By the archives of the community of Arba, it appears, that in the 11th century gold and ſilk were not rare among the inhabitants. Arba was ſubject to the kings of Hungary; afterwards it became dependent on the Venetian feudatories, and at laſt was taken under the immediate dominion of the moſt ſerene republic, by which a governor was appointed, who had the title of count and captain. The number of people on the iſland does not much exceed 3000 ſouls, diſtributed in a few pariſhes, which might be officiated by a ſmall number of prieſts. There are three convents of friars, and as many of nuns, beſides 60 prieſts, who have a very ſcanty proviſion. The climate of Arba is none of the happieſt; the winter ſeaſon is horrid, eſpecially when agitated by the violent northerly winds, which ſometimes transform the intermediate ſeaſons into winter, and cauſe the ſummer itſelf to diſappear. Theſe furious winds do great damage to the iſland, particularly in the winter and ſpring. A few years ago, about 12,000 ſheep periſhed in one night of cold in the common paſtures of the mountain, where, according to the cuſtom over all Dalmatia, they are left in the open air the whole year round. The appearance of the iſland is exceedingly pleaſant, nor perhaps is there another in Dalmatia that in this reſpect can be compared to it. On the eaſt it has a very high mountain, at the foot of which the reſt of the iſland is extended to the weſtward, divided into beautiful and fruitful plains, interſperſed with little hills, fit to bear the richeſt products. At the extremity that looks to the north, a delightful promontory, called Loparo, ſtretches itſelf the ſea; it is crowned with little hills, which almoſt quite incloſe a fine cultivated plain. Near this promontory are the two ſmall iſlands of St. Gregorio and Goli, very uſeful to ſhepherds and fiſhers. The coaſt of Arba that faces the Morlachian mountains, is quite ſteep and inacceſſible, and the channel between them is extremely dangerous, being expoſed to furious winds, and without a ſingle port on either ſide of the channel. There are ſeveral harbours in the neighbourhood of the city of Arba, by which the trade of the beſt part of the iſland is facilitated. Among the moſt remarkable curioſities of the iſland, the inhabitants are proud of the head of St. Chriſtofano, their protector; but the lovers of ſacred antiquity will find ſomething much more ſingular in the three heads of Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, which are venerated here with great devotion. Four of the principal gentlemen are keepers of the ſanctuary, and to their care the precious records of the city are alſo committed; among theſe records there is a tranſaction of MXVIII. by which the city of Arba promiſes to the Doge of Venice, Ottone Orſcolo, a tribute of ſome pounds *de ſeta ſerica*, wrought ſilk, and in the caſe of contravention pounds *de auro obrezo* of gold. In the laſt age there was a learned biſhop of Arba, named Otawix Spaderi, who would not permit the reliques of St. Chriſtofane to be expoſed to the public veneration, on the ſolemnity of the ſaints' day, becauſe he doubted of their authenticity. The mob roſe, and was going to throw him down from the top of the hill on which the cathedral ſtands; nor did the tumult ceaſe after the day was paſt. The government ſent an armed veſſel to deliver the prelate from the danger he was in; and the pope thought proper to give him a more tractable ſpouſe in Italy. The ſoil of Arba is not the ſame in every ſituation; nay, it would be difficult to find a country where there is ſo great a variety in ſo little ſpace. The iſland of Arba would have every thing requiſite for the ſubſiſtence of its ſmall population, if the land was cultivated by a people more induſtrious. It produces, however, firewood, of which many cargoes are annually ſent to Venice; corn, oil, excellent wine, brandy, and ſilk; they feed the ſilk-worms with leaves of the black mulberry: it alſo exports hides, wool, ſheep, hogs, and horſes of a good breed. There is alſo abundance of good ſalt made in the iſland; and the fiſhing of tunny, mackarel, and ſardines, notwithſtanding it is managed in a ſlovenly and awkward manner, makes no inconſiderable article of trade. Yet with all theſe natural products, the iſland is very far from being rich, or even in a tolerably flouriſhing ſtate, becauſe there is much land left uncultivated, and the peaſants are lazy. Arba was ceded, with the reſt of the republic of the Venetians, to Auſtria. *Long.* 14. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 59. N.

*Arba*, a town on the iſland ſo called, is the ſee of a biſhop; it contains a cathedral, a collegiate church, with about 1400 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, fiſhing, and the manufacture of ſalt from ſea water. *Long.* 14. 57. *Lat.* 45. N.

*Arbaal*, a town of Algiers. 15 miles SSE. Oran.

*Arbaejn*, a town of Arabia. 12 miles N. Zebid.

*Arbeca*, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles E. Lerida.

*Arbegen*, a town of Tranſilvania. 7 miles N. Stoltzenberg.

*Arberg*, *Arburg*, ſee *Aarberg*, & *Aarburg*.

*Arbeſpach*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles SW. Zwetl.

*Arbeſtaal*, a town of Auſtria. 5 miles N. Brugg.

*Arbia*, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Ombrone, near Buenconvento.

*Arbica*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 30 miles WNW. Pampeluna.

*Arbil*, ſee *Erbil*.

*Arbis*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde. 17 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

*Arboga*, or *Arbogen*, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmanland, remarkable for a ſynod held there in 1297, under Nicolas archbiſhop of Upſal. It is ſituated on a navigable canal, which runs into the Malar lake. 65 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 39. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

*Arbois*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and principal town of the diſtrict, celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs. General Pichegru was a native of this town. 24 miles NNE. Lons le Saunier. *Long.* 5. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

*Arbon*, a town of Helvetia, in the Turgow, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Conſtance. The principal part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants. This place is, in Antoninus' Itinerary, named Arber Infelix; and the caſtle in which the Obervogt reſides, is ſaid to have been built by the Romans. It was once a free town under the protection of the dukes of Swabia, but when Conrad the laſt unfortunate duke was put under the ban of the empire, the town was ſold, and in the thirteenth century, it was purchaſed by the biſhop of Conſtance. 7 miles N. St. Gall, and 14 SE. Conſtance. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

*Arbon*, ſee *Arebo*.

*Arbouc*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 100 miles NW. Mecca.

*Arboucave*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 12 miles SE. St. Sever, and 13 ENE. Orthez.

*Arbra*, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland, 24 miles NW. Soderhamn.

*Abre Croche*, an iſland in the north part of lake Michigan, in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 18. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

*Arbreſle*, (*L'*,) a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 9 m. NW. Lyons.

*Arbroath*, ſee *Aberbrothick*.

*Arc en Barrois*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Marne. 14 miles NW. Langres.

*Arc ſur Tille*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the river Tille. 7 miles ENE. Dijon.

*Arc*, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere. 12 miles from Montmelian.

*Arc*, a river of France, which paſſes near Aix, and loſes itſelf in the lake of Martigues, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône.

*Arca*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch. 20 miles W. Malatia.

*Arcabay*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. 16 miles N. Cul de Sac.

*Arcadia*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean ſea. In 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, under Prince Dolgorucki, with 2000 Turks priſoners, and three pieces of cannon. 40 miles NW. Miſitra, and 18 N. Navarin. *Long.* 21. 34. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

*Arcalia*, a town on the weſt coaſt of St. Domingo. 12 miles N. Port-au-Prince.

*Arcangeles*, a town of Paraguay. 300 m. E. Aſſumption.

*Arcano*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 11 m. W. Udina.

*Arcas*, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Cuença. 9 miles S. Cuençca.

*Arcas*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 14. 40. W. *Lat.* 11, 8. N.

*Arcas*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 92. 38. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

*Arce*, a town of Naples, in the Lavora. 15 miles S Sora. 52 NNW. Naples.

*Arceles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées. 12 miles SE. Perpignan, and 12 ENE. Ceret.

*Arces*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées. 21 m. SSW. Perpignan, and 6 SW. Ceret.

*Arch*, or *Arco*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the Sarca, with a citadel on a mountain. It was built as early as 1175, by the lords of Arch or Bogen, and is the capital of a county founded by the emperor Sigiſmund in 1413. In 1703, this place ſuffered much by the French. 12 miles W. Trent. *Long.* 10. 47. E. *Lat.* 45. 53 N.

*Archachora*, or *Zivagee*, a town of Concan, on the coaſt. 30 miles S. Severndroog.

*Archangel*, or *Archangelſk*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government to which it gives name. All the neceſſaries of life, meat, game, and great varieties of excellent fiſh, are in the greateſt plenty, and cheap. It is ſituated in the Dwina, about 24 miles from the White Sea. There is a regular poſt between Archangel and Peterſburg, and what perhaps may appear remarkable, great quantities of mutton and beef are ſent to the markets of Peterſburg during the winter. *Long.* 38. 56. E. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

*Archangelſkoe*, the government of Archangel, a province of Ruſſia, ſo named from

its capital. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the government of Tobolſk, on the ſouth by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the weſt by the dominions of Sweden; and extends from *long.* 27. to 67. E. *lat.* 62. to 70. N. The country is cold, marſhy, woody, and mountainous; the other principal towns, beſides Archangel are Kola, Oneg, Pineg, and Mezen. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Vokſcha, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

*Archangelſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterineſlav, on the Bog. 170 miles W. Ekaterineſlav. *Long.* 30. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N

*Archangelſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Tangui and the Oka. 116 miles NE. Udinſk. *Long.* 101. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

*Archangelſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom. 124 NNE. Koſtrom. *Long.* 43. 44. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

*Archangelſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda. 90 miles NE. Vologda. *Long.* 41. 58. E. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

*Arche*, (*L'*,) a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 6 miles SW. Brive.

*Arched Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the iſland of Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 57. E. *Lat.* 9. 15. N.

*Archemounain*, ſee *Aſhmunain*.

*Archi*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra. 8 miles S. Lanciano.

*Archiac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 15 miles S. Saintes. *Long.* 0. 13. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Archidona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, with a caſtle of conſiderable antiquity. This town was made ſtrong by the Moors, and at the time of the ſiege of Antequera, ſupplied with a ſtrong garriſon, ſtores, and ammunition, which enabled them to lay waſte the country, and carry away all the proviſions from the Caſtilian troops. 9 m. E. Antequera.

*Archidona*, a town of South-America, built by the Spaniards, in the province of Quito. 80 miles SE. Quito. *Long.* 76. 48. W. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

*Archipelago*, a part of the Mediterranean ſea; bounded on the north by Romania, on the eaſt by Natolia, on the weſt by Livadia and the Morea, and on the ſouth by the iſland of Candy. It was formerly called the Ægean ſea. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Aſia, and belongs equally to both: of the many iſlands which it contains, thoſe which are neareſt the coaſt of Natolia, are called Aſiatic; the reſt are conſidered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of theſe iſlands are reckoned conſiderable. There are many bays and harbours on the coaſts of each ſide, as well as in ſeveral of the iſlands. There are alſo many rocks found in the Archipelago. *Long.* 23. to 27. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. to 40. 40. N.

*Archipelago*, is a term looſely applied to a group of iſlands, in any ſtrait or narrow ſea.

*Archipelago de Bourbon*, the Society Iſlands, ſo called by Bougainville.

*Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*, the New Hebrides, ſo called by Bougainville.

*Archlebou*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 17 miles SE. Brunn.

*Archiwinnipy Sea*, a large gulf of the North Sea, which communicates with Hudſon's bay, by means of Hazard gulf.

*Archſhofen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anſpach. 3 m. E. Creglingen.

*Arcis ſur Aube*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and principal place of a diſtrict. 15 miles N. Troyes. *Long.* 4. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

*Arciſa*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 10 miles W. Como.

*Arco*, ſee *Arch*

*Arco*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 5 miles N. Noto.

*Arcoe*, a ſmall iſland in the ſtraits of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 35. E. *Lat.* 2. 54. N.

*Arcole*, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe; where, in November 1796, a bloody battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, loſing 5000 priſoners, beſides a great number of killed and wounded. The loſs on the ſide of the French was likewiſe great. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy. 15 miles ESE. Verona.

*Arcona*, a village of Pomerania, in the iſland of Rugen, anciently a city. 20 m. N. Bergen.

*Arconato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 18 m. W. Milan.

*Arconcey*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 5 miles N. Arnay le Duc.

*Arcos*, or *Arcos de la Frontera*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a ſharp rock near the Guadalete, fortified by art and nature. In 1338, a battle was fought near this town between a detachment of Chriſtians and Moors, when the latter loſt 500 men, with much booty, of which they had before plundered the country. Soon after the main armies engaged, when the Moors were completely defeated: according to ſome, their loſs amounted to 10,000 men, with all their tents and baggage. The ancient name of this town was *Arcobriga*. 40 miles S. Seville, and 17 N. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

*Arcos*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the borders of Arragon, on the river Xalon, 9 miles above Medina Celi.

*Arcos*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SSE. Pefquiera.

*Arcos Los*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 13 miles S. Eſtella.

*Arcos*, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos-Ayres. 60 miles NW. Buenos-Ayres.

*Arcot*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Carnatic, ſituated on the river Paliar; anciently called *Arcati Regiæ Sorx*, and *Soro-mandalam*. It is of great extent; the fort is a mile in circumference, with walls and ditches. In a diſpute among ſome of the native princes of India, Colonel Clive, with a ſmall party of Engliſh, took poſſeſſion of Arcot, in 1751, for Mahommed Ali Khan, ſon of Anawerdi Khan, the nabob of Arcot, who had been killed in battle. The French attempted to wreſt it from him, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In 1760, in a quarrel with the nabob, it was taken by Colonel Coote, after defeating the French at Wandewaſh; and the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war, after the batteries had been opened againſt it from the 2d to the 6th of February. In 1780, Hyder Ally beſieged Arcot, but after a few days relinquiſhed his deſign. On the 10th of September he attacked Colonel Baillie, at the head of a very inferior force. The action laſted ſeveral hours, at length the Britiſh were entirely defeated; all the Europeans were killed or taken priſoners, with about 2000 ſeapoys left dead on the field. Colonel Baillie was made priſoner with ſeveral other officers. Col. Fletcher, Captains Rumſey and Powel, were killed. After the battle, Hyder again attacked Arcot, and took it on the 30th of October. 55 miles WSW. Madras, and 65 NNW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

*Arcs*, *(Les,)* a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles W. Frejus.

*Arcueil*, a town of France, celebrated for the excellence of its water, conveyed to Paris by an aqueduct conſtructed in 1624 by order of Queen Mary de Medicis, from a deſign of De Broſſe. 3 miles S. Paris.

*Ard*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Wehen, in the principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, and runs into the Lahn at Dietz.

*Arda*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 60 miles S. Filippopoli.

*Arda*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, 10 m. N. Tirajanopoli.

*Ardacher*, or *Ardagger*, a town of Auſtria, near the Danube. 10 miles SW. Ips.

*Ardagh*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which gives name to a biſhopric, about ſixty miles in length, and from 5 to 18 in breadth, including 37 parithes in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Roſcommon, Longford, and Weſtmeath. There is no cathedral, or epiſcopal place of reſidence. It has been uſually united with Kilmore; but in 1741, was annexed to the archbiſhopric of Tuam. 5 miles SE. Longford.

*Ardal*, a town of Norway. 72 miles N. Chriſtiania.

*Ardales*, ſee *Hardales*.

*Ardanoudjée*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, in the government of Kars. 40 miles N. Kars, and 90 NE. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 35. E. *Lat.* 40. 44. N.

*Ardatov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk. 90 W. Simbirſk. *Long.* 45. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

*Ardatov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nize Gorodſkoi. 60 miles SSW. Niznei-Novgorod. *Long.* 43. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

*Ardbraccan*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, now called the biſhop of Meath. It takes its name from St. Braccan, who preſided over the abbey here in the middle of the 7th century. In 886, 940, 992, 1031, and 1133, it was laid waſte by the Danes. In 1641, it was a place of ſtrength, and the biſhop of Meath had a palace here.

*Ardebil*, or *Ardevil*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. This is one of the moſt ancient and celebrated towns in Perſia, ſituated in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by the mountains, which form a kind of amphitheatre. Ardebil has been the reſidence of many kings: it is an open town, without walls; the grand ſquare, called Meidan, is large, with a grand caravanſera and various conveniences for merchants who frequent the city from Turkey, Tartary, Hindooſtan, and other countries; and near it is a baſar, in which are ſold the moſt precious merchandize of the country, produce, and manufacture, as well as other articles, European and Aſiatic. In one of the churches is the tomb of Schek Sefi, a celebrated ſaint, which is an inviolable aſylum, and conſtantly viſited by pilgrims from all parts of Perſia. Caravans are frequently going to and from Conſtantinople and Smyrna. 56 miles E. Tabris. *Long.* 47. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

*Ardebil Little*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 54 miles N. Schiras.

*Ardecan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles SSW. Gnerden, and 140 E. Iſpahan.

*Ardèche*, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments, and riſes 9 miles from Langogne, and runs into the Rhône, about 3 miles above Pont St. Eſprit.

*Ardèche*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the eaſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Drôme, on the ſouth by the department

of the Gard, and on the weſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Upper Loire; about 65 miles from north to ſouth, and from 15 to 32 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was a province of Languedoc, called *Vivarais*. Privas is the capital.

*Ardee*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a corporation town, and before the union it ſent members to parliament. 10 m. SW. Dundalk, and 33 N. Dublin.

*Arden*, or *Ardon*, a country of Swiſſerland, and one of the bailiwicks of the Valais.

*Ardenburg*, or *Rodenburg*, a town of Flanders, and formerly one of the moſt conſiderable towns of the country. In 1604, this town was taken from the Spaniards by Prince Maurice of Naſſau, and the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. 12 miles NE. Bruges, and 6 SE. Sluys. *Long.* 3. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

*Ardenelle*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore. 24 miles N. Damicotta, 40 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 53. N.

*Ardennes*, a foreſt of Germany and France, comprehending all the country between the Meuſe and the Rhine, or according to others, all between the Rhine and the Scheldt; what now remains is ſituated principally on both ſides the Meuſe, from Montmedy to Liege.

*Ardennes*, a department of France, bounded on the north by part of Hainau, Liege, and Luxemburg, on the eaſt by Luxemburg and the department of the Meuſe, on the ſouth by the department of the Marne, and on the weſt by the department of the Ainſe; about 50 miles from north to ſouth, and 45 from eaſt to weſt. It is the north part of what was before the revolution called Champagne. Mezieres is the capital.

*Ardenno*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 5 miles NE. Morbegno.

*Ardenſan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 38 miles NW. Arzingan.

*Ardenſkerry*, a rock in the North Sea, near the iſland of North-Uiſt. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

*Arder*, ſee *Ardra*.

*Ardero*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles S. Gierace.

*Ardeſh*, a town of Perſian Armenia, on the Aras. 15 miles S. Erivan.

*Ardfert*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. It gives title to a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over the whole county of Kerry, and part of the county of Cork. It was anciently the capital of the county, with an univerſity in high credit. A monaſtery was founded here in the 6th century, which, together with the town, was burned down in 1089. In 1151, it was again burned by Cormac O'Cullen, and again in 1179, when it is ſuppoſed the old abbey was entirely conſumed. In 1253, the lord of Kerry founded another monaſtery for Franciſcans, of which there are ſome remains. The town is now very much reduced; yet before the union, it ſent two members to parliament. The ſee is united to Limerick. 4 miles NNW. Traleé.

*Ardgis*, or *Artiſch*, a river which riſes in the mountains between Walachia and Tranſylvania, about 10 miles SE. Hermanſtadt, paſſes by Kordedeardi, Piteſzt, Butroi, &c. and runs into the Danube near Mireni.

*Ardglaſs*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated on a promontory which projects into the Iriſh ſea. It was formerly a place of ſtrength and importance, but at preſent contains little veſtiges of ſtrength or ſplendour, with a ruined church, and but few houſes. 5 miles SE. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 29. W. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

*Ardia*, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a ſmall river, near the Mediterranean. 5 miles S. Albano.

*Ardiere*, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, in the principality of Dombes.

*Ardila*, a river which riſes in Spain, and empties itſelf into the Guadiana, near Moura, in Portugal.

*Ardingay*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles N. Ongole.

*Ardingay*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 20 miles SE. Trumian.

*Ardjelee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Allahabad. 15 m. S. Sohajepour.

*Ardis*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on a branch of the Tigris. 30 miles NNW. Diarbekir.

*Ardiſtan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NNE. Ifpahan. *Long.* 53. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

*Ardivoran Head*, the northern extremity of the iſland of North Uiſt. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

*Ardlen*, a town of Abaſcia. 44 miles WSW. Anakopia.

*Ardmore*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, in a bay to which it gives name. This is ſaid to have been a biſhop's ſee; and the remains of two churches are yet viſible. Here is alſo a fine round tower, 100 feet high, and 45 in circumference. 8 miles SW. Dungarvon. *Long.* 7. 41. E. *Lat.* 35. 57. N.

*Aranmore Head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 6. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

*Ardmore Head*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. *Long.* 7. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

*Ardmurkenish Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 54. W. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

*Aranaglaſs*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, on the northern coaſt of the county

of Sligo. 6 miles SW. Sligo. *Long.* 8. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 16 N.

*Ardois*, a mountain of Nova-Scotia. 12 miles NW. Halifax.

*Ardona*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 12 miles N. Aſcoli.

*Ardore*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles S. Gierace.

*Ardoſt Dagh*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 25 miles S. Erekli.

*Ardra*, or *Arder*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the ſlave coaſt. The country is repreſented as extenſive, populous, and fertile, but not much known. It is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Volta, and the air is eſteemed unwholeſome to Europeans; the manners of the inhabitants, productions, &c. are ſimilar to thoſe of Whidah. *Long.* 1. 52. E. *Lat.* 6. 36. N.

*Ardre*, a river of France, which joins the Loire at Nantes.

*Ardres*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1596, and reſtored two years after at the peace of Vervins. Between Ardres and Guines, was the celebrated meeting of Henry VIII. of England, with Francis I. king of France, in 1520. 2 poſts SE. Calais, and 3 NW. St. Omer.

*Ardres*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, on a ſmall river which runs into the Allier. 9 m. SW. Iſſoire.

*Ardroſſan*, a pariſh of Scotland, in which the town of Saltcoats is ſituated; it takes its name from a ſmall promontory on the weſt coaſt of the county of Ayr, called Ardroſſan Point, which terminates in a ridge of rocks running into the ſea, 12 miles NNW. Ayr. *Long.* 4. 39. W. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

*Ardſkie*, ſee *Argieh*.

*Ardſtraw*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, anciently the ſee of a biſhop. In 1198, the town was plundered, and the church deſtroyed, by Sir John de Courcy. 6 miles S. Strabane.

*Are*, ſee *Aire*.

*Arebalo*, ſee *Arevalo*.

*Arebico*, a town of the iſland of Porto Rico. 30 miles from the town of St. John.

*Arebo*, or *Arbon*, a town of Africa, and capital of Benin, large and well peopled, on the river Formoſa. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here. 60 miles from the ſea. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

*Areca*, ſee *Larek*.

*Arech*, or *Harench*, a fortreſs or caſtle of Syria. In 1149, it was taken by the Saracens, and ſoon after retaken by Baldwin III. king of Jeruſalem. 12 miles from Antioch.

*Arecibe*, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos-Ayres. 120 miles NW. Buenos-Ayres.

*Arecuna*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 10 miles NW. Jedo.

*Ared, (El,)* a ridge of mountains, which croſs Arabia Deſerta from NE. to SW.

*Areg*, or *Arrack*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 8 miles ESE. Merritch.

*Areck, El*, ſee *Larek*.

*Arekea*, ſee *Arkiko*.

*Aremberg*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, late capital of a dutchy of the ſame name in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Ahr, in the Eiffel. The principality was erected by Maximilian II. in favour of John de Ligne, lord of Barbançon, who took the name of Aremberg. The dutchy paid 48 florins for a Roman month, and 81 crowns 60 kreutzers to the Imperial chamber. At the ſettling of the indemnities in 1804, at Ratiſbon, it was decreed, that the Duke ſhould receive an equivalent, and be introduced into the college of princes. 60 miles SSW. Bonn, and 26 S. Cologn. *Long.* 6. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

*Arena*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea near the town of Mazara.

*Arena*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 16 miles E. Nicotera.

*Arenal*, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 66 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

*Arendonck*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. 6 miles E. Turnhout, and 12 NE. Herentals.

*Arendſee*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the ſide of a lake, formed by an earthquake in 811. 18 miles NW. Stendal, 10 NE. Salzwedel. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

*Arenoe*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 70. 6. N.

*Arens*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coaſt. 24 miles NE. Barcelona.

*Arensberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, with a caſtle, the capital of a county, heretofore incorporated with the electorate of Cologn. It is ſituated on the Roer, and is divided into the old and new town. 48 miles NE. Cologn, and 40 SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 8. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Arensberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenberg. 5 miles N. Rinteln.

*Arensberg*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Ezel, in the Baltic. 96 miles SW. Revel.

*Arensberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 7 miles NW. Furſtenberg, 8 S. Strelitz.

*Arensberg*, a town of Holſtein. 16 miles NE. Hamburg.

*Arensbeck*, a town of Holſtein. 12 miles NW. Lubeck, 8 SSW. Eutin.

*Arenſwalde*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 94 miles NE. Berlin, 50 NNE. Kuſtrin. *Long.* 15. 29. E. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

*Arentes*, two small islands in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 115. 11. E. *Lat.* 5. 13. S.

*Arenusa*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 16 miles W. St. Severina.

*Arequipa*, a district of Peru. The climate is good, and the land fertile, and always covered with grain and rich verdure; the abundant pastures support great quantities of cattle. The principal towns are Arequipa and Aranta.

*Arequipa*, a town or city of Peru, the see of a bishop, erected in 1609. The town was founded by Francis Pizarro. The houses are well built, and the number of inhabitants computed at 40,000. Near it is a volcano, and the country is subject to frequent earthquakes; but this evil seems to be overbalanced by the mildness of the climate, and the beauty and fertility of the country round about. 180 miles S. Cusco, 340 NW. La Plata. *Long.* 71. 48. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

*Arer*, a town in the county of Tyrol. 11 miles SW. Tyrol.

*Aresche*, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 6 miles E. Arbois.

*Aresgol*, see *Arzew*.

*Areskula*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 50 miles NW. Froson.

*Arevalillo*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Adaja, a little above Arevalo.

*Arevalo*, or *Arebalo*, a town of Spain, in Old-Castile, on the confines of Leon, between the rivers Adaja and Arevalillo. 18 miles SE. Medina del Campo.

*Arevalo*, a town on the east coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

*Arozibo*, a town in the island of Porto Rico. 9 miles from St. John.

*Arezzo*, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Florence, but exempt from his jurisdiction. In the time of the Romans, it was a place of considerable trade; and when Scipio passed into Africa, this town supplied his army with 120,000 bushels of wheat. In 1801, an irregular army of Tuscan insurgents, among whom the people of this town particularly distinguished themselves for their hatred of the French, was defeated by the troops of the Republic, the town was taken by assault, and a great number of the inhabitants put to the sword. 25 miles ENE. Sienna, and 34 SE. Florence. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

*Arfadag*, a mountain of Arabia, much venerated by the Mussulmen, as the spot where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac: they say too, that the Angel Gabriel first appeared to their prophet on this spot. 30 miles from Medina.

*Arfara*, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the south coast of Yell. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 60. 47. N.

*Arfeuille*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 12 miles E. Cusset, and 12 S. Donjon.

*Afoits Jerfoi*, a lake of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Pitea. 60 miles W. Pitea.

*Arga*, a river of Spain, which rises in Navarre, and runs into the Aragon, near Peralta.

*Arga Taghi*, mountains of Asia, between Great and Little Bukharia.

*Argana*, or *Argeenah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a principality of the same name, in the government of Diarbekir, situated on a mountain abounding with metallic ores. 20 miles NW. Diarbekir.

*Argana*, a town of Turkish Armenia. 18 miles SSW. Erzerum.

*Argancy*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 9 m. S. Thionville, and 5 N. Metz.

*Arganda*, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 12 miles SE. Madrid.

*Arganil*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles E. Coimbra.

*Argao*, a town on the east coast of Sibu. *Long.* 123. 39. E. *Lat.* 10. 18. N.

*Argaroffa*, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Here, 3 miles NW. Monstier.

*Argasch*, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 64 miles WSW. Simbirsk. *Long.* 46. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

*Argau*, see *Argow*.

*Arge*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 170 miles NW. Bassora.

*Arge*, a river of Lithuanian Prussia, which runs into the Nemonin, 4 m. NW. Wipe.

*Argeles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, near the Mediterranean Sea. 12 miles S. Perpignan.

*Argellez*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 20 miles SSE. Pau. *Long.* 0. 3. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

*Argen*, a river of Swabia, which rises in two branches, about 7 miles N. Constance, and runs into the lake, 5 miles E. Buchow.

*Argences*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 15 miles W. Lisieux, and 7 ESE. Caen.

*Argenfels*, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 17 miles NNW. Coblentz.

*Argens*, or *Argeriz*, a river of France, which runs into the sea near Frejus.

*Argent*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 12 miles W. Châtillon sur Loire, and 4 N. Aubigny.

*Argenta*, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles N. Durazzo.

*Argentac*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 12 m. SE Tulle.

*Argentan*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles S. Falaise, and 18 N. Alençon. *Long.* 0. 3. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

*Argentaro*, a mountain of Bulgaria. 30 miles N. Niſſa.

*Argenteau*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte, late in the dutchy of Limburg. In 1634, it was taken by the Spaniards. 6 miles W. Dalem.

*Argenteuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 8 miles NW. Paris.

*Argenteuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 8 m. S. Tonnerre.

*Argenthal*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Simmern. 40 miles E. Treves, and 4 SE. Simmern. *Long.* 7. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

*Argentiera*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Cinolis*, and by the modern Greeks *Kimoli*. The appellation of Argentiere, or Argentiera, it obtained from the French corſairs, who frequented it on account of its ſilver mines, not wrought for fear of the Turks. It is about 18 miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Milo by a narrow ſtrait. The face of the country is rocky, and the ſoil for the moſt part barren. Some fields of rye and cotton are ſeen, with a few vines, olive and mulberry trees. The inhabitants are taxed by the Porte at 15,000 or 16,000 piaſtres, which they have great difficulty to raiſe. *Long.* 24. 42. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

*Argentiera*, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 11 miles NNW. Cadora.

*Argentiere, (L')* a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance. 9 miles N. Mont Dauphin.

*Argentine*, or *Argentiere*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the Arc. 16 miles ESE. Chambery, 13 miles N. St. Jean de Maurienne.

*Argentina*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, at the foot of the Apennines. 10 miles SW. Biſignano.

*Argenton*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre, on the Creuſe. 15 miles SSW. Châteauroux, and 18 W. la Châtre. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

*Argenton le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and diſtrict of Thouars. 20 miles N. Partenay, and 8 W. Thouars. *Long.* 0. 23. W. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

*Argenton les Egliſes*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 4 miles N. Thouars, and 8 miles NE. Argenton le Château.

*Argente ſur Laval*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 4 miles E. Laval.

*Argente ſous Vitré*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 7 miles NNE. la Gueriche.

*Argieh*, or *Ardſche*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 25 m. N. Sura.

*Argilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles S. Dijon.

*Argiro Caſtro*, or *Adrianople*, a town of European Turkey, in Epiro, on the Vojuſſa, anciently called Antigonia. 45 miles SE. Valona. *Long.* 20. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

*Argiro Caſtro*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 27 miles NNW. Lepanto. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

*Argis*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania, a little to the north of Kaiſaria.

*Argiſch*, a town of Walachia, on the borders of Tranſylvania. 50 miles SE. Hermanſtadt, and 45 W. Tergovitza.

*Argiſch*, a town of Curdiſtan, in the government of Van, at the mouth of a river on the north coaſt of Lake Van. 45 miles NW Van, and 140 SE. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 10. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

*Argite*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Greece. 16 miles E. Engia. *Long* 23. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

*Arglas*, a town of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down. 6 miles SE. Downpatrick.

*Arglore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles SW. Tiagar.

*Argo*, (anciently *Argos*,) a town of Turkey, in the Morea, once the capital of a kingdom in the Peloponneſus, ſaid to have been founded as early as the time of Abraham. It was taken by Cleomenes king of Sparta, and by Philip king of Macedon. In the third century it was burned by the Heruli. After the fall of the Roman empire it followed the fate of the Morea, and was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Mahomet II. It is much reduced from its ancient ſplendour, but ſtill the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and defended by a citadel. 20 miles S. Corinth, and 64 SSE. Lepanto. *Long.* 22. 47. E. *Lat.* 37. 48 N.

*Argol*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 6 miles NW. Châteaulin, and 16 N. Quimper.

*Argon*, ſee *Formoſa*.

*Argonda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NW. Chittoor.

*Argonne*, a country of France, before the revolution about 64 miles in length, between the Meuſe, the Marne, and the Aiſne; St. Menehold was the capital.

*Argoſtoli*, a ſeaport in the iſland of Cephalonia, and the beſt in the iſland, the reſidence of a proveditor; the port is large, but the anchorage not firm. 8 miles WSW. Cephalonia.

*Argouges*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 m. S. Avranches.

*Argow*, or *Argau*, a country of Swiſſerland, ſituated on the river Aar, including a conſiderable part of the canton of Berne. It

was confiſcated to that ſtate, by the excommunication of Frederick duke of Auſtria, and ſince confirmed by his ſucceſſors.

*Argu*, a town of Syria. 5 m. SE. Damaſcus.

*Arguedas*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 7 miles from Tudella.

*Argueil*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 18 miles NE. Rouen, 9 WNW. Gournay.

*Arguin*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Senegambia, 30 miles SE. from Cape Blanco. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who built a fort here in 1444. It has a conſiderable bay and a fort. *Long.* 16. 20. W. *Lat.* 20. 23. N.

*Argun*, or *Argunia*, or *Ergoné*, a river which riſes from a lake in Chineſe Tartary, called *Coulon Nor* or *Dalai*, ſituated *long.* 119. 14. E. *lat.* 49. and joins the Amur in *long.* 121. 14. E. *lat.* 53. This river forms the boundaries of the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires, according to the treaty of Nertſchinſk: in this river there is a good pearl fiſhery, and ſeveral ſilver mines near its banks.

*Argunſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the confines of China. The fartheſt fort of the Ruſſians towards the eaſt, on the Mongalian frontiers, firſt built in 1682, on the eaſt bank of the Argun, for the convenience of levying the tribute payable by the Tunguſians, who inhabit theſe parts; but rebuilt in 1689, on the weſt ſide of that river. It is well garriſoned; and carries on a conſiderable trade with the Mongals. The country round it is very fertile, and the air healthy; but ſo cold, that even in ſummer the earth in many places is not thawed above two or three feet below the ſurface. The territory of Argunſk is frequently viſited with ſlight ſhocks of an earthquake in the ſpring and about the beginning of winter; and its inhabitants, beſides the venereal diſeaſe, with which both young and old of both ſexes are miſerably afflicted, are very ſubject to epilepſies. The Chineſe erect new pillars every year on the eaſtern bank of the Argun, to mark the limits of their frontiers. Not far from Argunſk are the Argunſkian, or, as they are ſometimes called, the Nertſchinſkian ſilver mines. The ſmelting-houſes belonging to them ſtand on the little river Tuſatki. The ore does not lie deep, though it is found in maſſes or ſtrata; nor does any great profit ariſe from theſe mines, which, however, anſwer the expence of working them. One pound of fine ſilver, extracted from this ore, contains the value of two ducats and a half of fine gold, which has a beautiful colour, and is exceedingly malleable. Twenty-ſix hundred and ſome odd pounds of pure ſilver, and twenty-ſeven pounds of fine gold, both which were the produce of this mine, were delivered in at St. Peterſburg, for the uſe of the crown, in 1740 and 1741. About 6 miles SE. of this place is a mountain of beautiful green jaſper, but ſo mixed with common ſtone, that it is rare to find any large piece quite tranſparent, and without flaws. In the neighbouring waſte are ſeveral ſalt lakes, one of which is upwards of three verſts in circumference, and produces great quantities of good common ſalt, which floats on the ſurface of its water. 130 miles E. Nertſchinſk. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

*Argy*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 10 miles E. Châtillon.

*Argyle*, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt, 22 miles W. Shelburn.

*Argyle*, a town of New-York, on the right bank of the Hudſon.

*Argyleſhire*, or *county of Inverary*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Inverneſs, on the eaſt by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the ſouth by the Iriſh Sea and the Frith of Clyde, and on the weſt by the Caledonian or North-Atlantic; about 112 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, Kintyre, Cowal, Morven, Knapdale, Lorn, and Argyle Proper. It was anciently called *Argathalia*, and made a part of the Caledonian kingdom; while the greateſt part of Scotland was ſubject to the Romans and the Picts. It was greatly infeſted by freebooters; the deeds of Fingal and his heroes are chiefly confined to this ſpot, and many memorials of antiquity bear teſtimony to the warlike ſpirit of its inhabitants. In this diſtrict the feudal ſyſtem remained longeſt unchanged. The ambition, the wants, or the quarrels of a chief, were ſufficient to embroil the neighbourhood in war. In theſe diſputes the weakeſt party was obliged to ſubmit, till time or opportunity enabled him to take the field againſt his antagoniſt. At this time Argyleſhire ſeemed by no means to form a part of what may be properly called the kingdom of Scotland. The Macdonalds of the Iſles, having ſubdued the neighbouring chieftains by their powerful clan, aſſumed regal authority, held parliaments, and enacted laws. Robert Bruce king of Scotland, upon his being eſtabliſhed upon the throne, endeavoured to bring them under ſubordination. He travelled into that part of his dominions, ſubdued the rebellious clans, and curbed their diſpoſition to plunder, by building fortreſſes, and placing in them ſtrong garriſons. From this time the clanniſh attachment began to ſlacken. The Highlanders were employed in Engliſh wars, and the chieftains taxed their dependants to procure the luxuries of the low country, and to defray the expence of attending upon their ſovereign. This innovation, and the new mode of life which was introduced, diſſolved the ties of friendſhip; and to enforce

obedience it became requiſite to have recourſe to penal laws. Thus was the feudal deſpotiſm eſtabliſhed, which enabled every baron to puniſh his vaſſals at his pleaſure, without trial and without redreſs. To remedy this flagrant evil, juries were afterwards introduced; but the influence of the chief was ſufficient to bias their conduct. In ſhort, till parliament reformed this deſpotic ſyſtem, in 1748, by aboliſhing theſe abominable juriſdictions, gibbets were erected on almoſt every eſtate, on which the vaſſals were executed without remorſe. Since the reformation of theſe abuſes, the Weſtern Highlands, and Argyleſhire in particular, are wonderfully improved. Protection to property, and liberty to the vaſſal, has introduced that emulation in induſtry and agricultural improvement, which will ultimately render Argyleſhire perhaps one of the moſt valuable provinces of the Britiſh empire. The ſurface of this county is, like the other parts of the Highlands, mountainous, bleak, and uncomfortable to the view, covered with heath, and in ſome places exhibiting rugged and bare rocks, piled on one another in dreadful diſorder. The coaſt is rocky; but, indented with navigable bays and lakes, it affords ſafer harbours for ſhipping. The lakes abounding with myriads of fiſh, the mountains affording paſture to numerous herds of black cattle and ſheep, the heaths with game, and the bowels of the earth teeming with the wealth of copper, iron, and lead mines; we may anticipate, at no great diſtance, the time when Argyleſhire will become a great commercial county. But notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the Highlands labour under many great obſtacles to improvement. A number of iſlands are attached to this county, of which the chief are Tyrie, Coll, Mull, Iſla, Jura, Staffa, Icolm-kill, &c. which will be ſeverally deſcribed under each article. Argyle gives the title of Duke and Earl to the chief of the family of Campbell, one of the moſt powerful of the Scottiſh nobility. The county is moſtly peopled with this clan; and many gentlemen have ſeats who count themſelves allied to the duke. Argyleſhire ſends one member to Parliament, who is generally a near relation of the Duke. The valued rent of the county is 149,595l. 10s. Scots, and the real rent 112,752l. ſterling. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 71,859, of which 4196 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 19,188 in agriculture.

*Arbenk*, or *Arkung*, or *Arkungterai*, a town of Balk, on the Harrat. 42 miles NE. Balk. *Long.* 66. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Arbeto*, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Shellif, 7 miles W. Mejerdah.

*Ari*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 miles SE. Civita di Chieti.

*Aria*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo. 18 miles SSE. Nangaſaki.

*Ariana*, a town or village of Africa, near Tunis, where are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct.

*Ariancopang*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 3 miles S. Pondicherry.

*Ariano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on a branch of the Po, 24 miles NE. Ferrara.

*Ariano*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, built upon the uneven ſummit of a mountain, with an extenſive look-out on all ſides; but expoſed to every blaſt that blows. It does not appear to be ſo old as the time of the Romans, therefore may be ſuppoſed to owe its riſe to the demolition of ſome neighbouring town, and to the advantages its ſituation afforded for diſcovery and defence. It is but a poor place, without trade or manufactures, having declined ever ſince the deſolation cauſed by an earthquake in the year 1456. It reckons about 14,000 inhabitants, and no leſs than twenty pariſh churches and convents, beſides an ill-endowed cathedral. The wine of Ariano is pale, like red champagne, which it alſo reſembles in a certain tartneſs, exceedingly refreſhing in hot weather. Below the town is a Dominican convent, which within the laſt hundred years has been thrice rebuilt, after being thrown to the ground by earthquakes. The laſt and moſt deſtructive happened in the year 1732, fatal to all the country that lies along the eaſtern verge of the Apennines. In order to ſecure a retreat, in caſe of future accidents, which from their ſituation they have every reaſon to expect, theſe fathers have conſtructed a ſmall building of wood, the parts of which being joined together with ſtrong iron chains, are contrived ſo as to have a proper play; and by yielding to the oſcillatory motion of the earth, return eaſily to their equilibrium. 15 miles E. Benevento, 43 NE. Naples. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Arica*, a ſeaport town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Arequiſa, with a good harbour, open to the Pacific Ocean; in this port the ſilver from the mines of Potoſi is ſhipped for Europe. In the beginning of the year 1578, Sir Francis Drake entered the bay, and made a prize of upwards of forty bars of ſilver, each weighing twenty pounds. Near it is a mountain of rock-ſalt, great quantities of which are dug and ſent to all parts of the coaſt. 210 miles NW. La Plata. *Long.* 70. 26. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. S.

*Aricara*, a town of Braſil, on the Xingi. 90 miles WSW. Para.

*Aricari*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 51. 46. W. *Lat.* . 20. N.

*Aricuru*, a town of Brafil, in the government of Para, on the Guanapu. 125 miles WSW. Para.

*Aridana*, a town of Arabia. 10 miles SW. Mecca.

*Aridrong*, or *Aridſong*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. 152 m. N. Catmandu. *Long.* 84. 45. E. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

*Arielore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles N. Tanjore.

*Arien*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Italy. 9 miles N. Venice.

*Arienzo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 14 miles NE. Naples.

*Arjeplog*, a town of Swediſh Lapland. 105 miles WNW. Pitea. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 65. 57. N.

*Arigas*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 19. E. *Lat.* 3. 39. N.

*Arigna*, iron mines and works of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, near Lough-Allen. 14 miles SE. Sligo.

*Arignano*, a town of Etruria, on the river Arno, between Florence and Arezzo.

*Arignay*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper-Garonne. 15 miles W. Rieux, and 9 NNE. S. Gaudens.

*Arima*, a town of Japan, in a country of the ſame name. *Long.* 129. 24. E. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

*Arinkill*, ſee *Warangole*.

*Arixthos*, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 7 miles S. Orgelet.

*Ariola*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 14 miles WSW. Benevento.

*Arjona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the Rio Frio. 6 miles S. Andujar.

*Ariowara*, a town of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Tornea. *Long.* 25. 34. E. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

*Aripo*, a town of Ceylon, on the weſt coaſt. 80 miles NNW. Candi.

*Aris*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 17 miles SW. Lick, 86 SE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 22. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

*Ariſula*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 40 miles E. Chinna-Balabarum.

*Ariſh*, *(El,)* a town of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza. This place is famous for the ſurrender of the French army to the Britiſh and Turks, chiefly under the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith. The terms of the capitulation, from ſome circumſtance or other, were not agreed to; and the French remained in Egypt for ſome time after. 36 miles SE. Gaza, and 158 NW. Cairo. *Long.* 32. 10. E. *Lat.* 31. 4. N.

*Ariſminera*, a town of Syria. 12 miles N. Hamah.

*Ariſpe*, a town of New-Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 160 miles SSE. Caſa Grande. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

*Aritzar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 10 miles S. Viddin.

*Arjusgunge*, a town of Bengal. 7 miles ENE. Curruckpour.

*Arjuzan*, a town of France, in the department of Landes. 11 miles N. Tartas.

*Ariza*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 14 miles W. Calataiud.

*Arka*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 21 miles W. Malatia, and 70 NE. Maraſch.

*Arkadinſkaia*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Koſacks, on the river Medveditza. 240 miles NE. Azoph, and 124 SW. Saratov. *Long.* 43. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

*Arkaveh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebiſond, on the Black Sea. 35 miles ENE. Rizeh.

*Arkavia*, or *Arxavia*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the borders of Tranſylvania. 18 miles SSE. Hermanſtadt.

*Arkel*, a town of Holland, on the Ling, which gives name to a diſtrict. 3 miles N. Gorcum.

*Arki*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda, 20 miles ESE. Calberga.

*Arkiko*, or *Arkeeko*, or *Areekea*, or *Erkiko*, a ſeaport of Abyſſinia, on the Red Sea, ſituated at the bottom of the bay of Maſuah. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

*Arkingarthdale*, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. 8 miles N. Aſkrigg.

*Arkit-kan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 18 miles E. Akſhehr.

*Arklow*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. In May, 1798, this town was attacked and partly deſtroyed by the inſurgents, who were, however, diſperſed with great loſs; and they were again defeated near the town on the 10th of June. 12 miles S. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

*Arklow Bank*, ſand-banks in the Iriſh Sea, about 10 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth: 5 miles from the coaſt of Ireland, the town of Arklow being nearly oppoſite the centre.

*Arle*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Salzburg, 10 miles SW. Radſtadt, and 38 SSE. Salzburg.

*Arl (Groſs)*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, 6 miles SW. from St. John, in the biſhopric of Salzburg.

*Arl (Klein)*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, near the town of St. John.

*Arlanc*, or *Arlant*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 9 miles S. Ambert.

*Arlanza*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, between Palencia and Valladolid.

*Arlanza*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 25 miles S. Burgos.

*Arlanzon*, a river of Spain, which joins the Arlanza, near Palenzuela.

*Arlay*, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 5 miles N. Lons-le-Saunier.

*Arlberg*, a part of the Rhætian Alps, which ſeparates the county of Tyrol from the counties of Bregentz, Pludentz, Feldkirch, and Montfort.

*Arle*, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea, 4 miles S. Bredſtede.

*Arlen*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on a mountain. 8 miles NW. Landeck.

*Arles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées. 18 miles SW. Perpignan. *Long.* 2. 43. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

*Arles*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution it was the ſee of an archbiſhop. Many councils have been held here, particularly one in 314, againſt the Donatiſts. The country round it is fertile, and produces corn, wine, manna, oil, and fruit of various kinds, but ſubject to inundations. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity yet remaining, particularly an amphitheatre and an obeliſk. Arles was a conſiderable place when Julius Cæſar warred againſt the Gauls. Conſtantine was much pleaſed with the ſituation of Arles, and for ſome time made it the ſeat of empire. Euric, king of the Viſigoths, made it his reſidence. It was ſometime the royal city of the Burgundian kings, and the kingdom called alſo the kingdom of Arles. Frederick II. granted the citizens the privilege of chooſing their own archbiſhop, conſuls, and podeſtat; and it became a republic of ſuch power, that the ſtate of Genoa, and other cities, fought for its alliance; but this independence continued only 37 years. In the 14th century it was given by the emperor to the dauphin of France, who reigned afterwards as Charles VI. Seven poſts NNW. Marſeilles, and 86 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 43. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

*Arleſega*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 8 miles NW. Padua.

*Arleſheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 3 m. S. Bâle.

*Arleux*, a town of France, in the department of the North. In 1354, Charles king of Navarre was confined here in a caſtle, being removed hither from the caſtle of Gaillard, after being taken priſoner by the French king at Rouen. 8 m. NW. Cambray.

*Arlier*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles NNE. Ouſſor.

*Arlington*, a town of united America, in the ſtate of Vermont. 10 m. N. Bennington.

*Arlon*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts; before the revolution belonging to the Comté of Chiai, annexed to the dutchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on an eminence, near the ſource of the Semoy. On the 9th of June, 1793, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the French, under General Laage, with the loſs of an immenſe quantity of military ſtores; and on the 28th of April, 1794, the town was taken by General Jourdan. 13 miles NW. Luxemburg. *Long.* 5. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

*Arlſio*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavaſtland. 55 miles ESE. Tavaſthus. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 16. 44. N.

*Arly*, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere, near Conflans.

*Arm Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the eaſt entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. *Long.* 106. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

*Arma*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on a river which runs into the Cauca, 200 miles N. Popayan, and 84 S. Santa Fé de Antioquia. *Long.* 74. 56. W. *Lat.* 5. 25. N.

*Armagh*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter; bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone and Lough-Neagh, on the eaſt by the county of Down, on the ſouth by Louth, and on the weſt by the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan: 25 miles from north to ſouth, and 15 from eaſt to weſt; about 283 ſquare miles. It contains 21,983 houſes, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 120,000. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in this county; the principal towns are Armagh, Lurgan, Blackwater-Town, and Portadown. The face of the country is diverſified with hills, but the ſoil is fertile, and generally well cultivated. Two members are ſent to the imperial Parliament for the county, and one for Armagh.

*Armagh*, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county ſo called, the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. St. Patrick founded the ſee in the year 444. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of Lord Rokeby, late archbiſhop, it was conſiderably increaſed; he built a handſome palace, and a noble houſe for the ſchool, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of ſcience. He alſo erected an obſervatory, with a liberal income for an aſtronomer, ſecuring the endowments by ſeveral acts of the legiſlature. Armagh was ſeveral times plundered by the Danes. It was plundered by Sir John De Courcy; and in 1642, was ſet on fire by Sir Phelim O'Neil. It ſends one member to Parliament. 62 miles N. Dublin, and 46 SSE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

*Armagia*, a town of Arabia. 68 miles S. Cathem.

*Armagnac*, a province of France, ſo called before the late new diviſion, bordered on the eaſt by Languedoc, on the north by Age-

nois and Condomois, on the weſt by Gaſcony, and on the ſouth by Bigorre and Béarn; it is about 66 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, divided into Upper, towards the Pyrenees, and Lower, towards Gaſcony. The land is tolerably fertile, and the commerce conderable in brandy, wine, wool, flax, &c. It is now the department of the Gers. Auch is the capital city.

*Armamer*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles S. Peſquiera.

*Armance*, a river of France, which runs into the Armançon, near St. Florentin, in the department of the Yonne.

*Armançon*, or *Armanſon*, a river of France, which riſes near Semur-en-Auxois, and runs into the Yonne, near Ivigny.

*Armavir*, a town of Perſian Armenia, on the Aras. 30 miles WSW. Erivan.

*Armegon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles S. Nellore.

*Armeni*, a town of Mingrelia. 30 miles SE. Iſgaur.

*Armenia*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the weſt by the Euphrates, on the ſouth by Diarbekir, on the eaſt by Perſia, and on the north by Georgia. The country is very healthy, the climate temperate, and the ſoil rich and fertile, eſpecially in the midlands and vallies, but is much taken up with mountains, eſpecially among the frontiers; yet theſe produce very good paſture, and the reſt plenty of corn, wine, and fruits of all ſorts. The people are robuſt and induſtrious; their lands are well cultivated, and ſeveral mechanic arts and manufactures are carried on by them to good advantage. The only misfortune is, they lie too much out of the way of trade to reap all the benefit they otherwiſe would do if more commodiouſly ſituated for it. However, they employ themſelves in weaving of tapeſtry, and ſeveral ſorts of ſtuffs, which they vend abroad; the reſt follow agriculture. The inhabitants, though under a Turkiſh government, are at preſent moſtly Chriſtians, but accuſed of Eutychianiſm. Armenia was anciently inhabited by the deſcendants of Hul, or Chul, the ſon of Aram, who, it is ſuppoſed, called it by the name of their progenitor: whence came the name of Armenia, or Aramenia, Aram-Minni, the Leſſer Aram, or Syria. Others think it ſo called from a Hebrew word, ſignifying high; becauſe this country lies high, and its mountains are the higheſt of all this eaſtern tract. A third etymon is from the Hebrew Har Minni, or the mountain of Minni; which laſt was a kingdom mentioned by Jeremiah with thoſe of Ararat and Aſchenaz. Ararat is thought to be likewiſe the Hebrew name of Armenia, by moſt of the ancient interpreters; ſo that where Moſes ſays, "that the ark reſted on the mountains of Ararat," and where the two ſons of Sennacherib are ſaid to have fled into the land of Ararat, after the murder of their father, they underſtand it of the land and mountains of Armenia; though this is more likely to be Bactria. Tigranes, one of the kings of Armenia, greatly extended his dominions on every ſide, and added the provinces of Syria, Phœnice, and Media; but upon being defeated by Lucullus in the Mithridatic wars, the Armenians were again driven homeward, and their kingdom reſtrained to Armenia Major. Mark Anthony afterwards took their king Artavaſdes priſoner, and ſent him to Rome in golden fetters; and Trajan reduced the whole country into a Roman province. But it afterwards recovered its liberty, and we find it governed by its own kings in the reign of Conſtantine the Great; and ſome time after, though they were then feudatories to the emperors till 687, when they were ſubdued by the Saracens. Theſe held it till the irruption of the Turks or Turkomans, out of Scythia, who made themſelves maſters of this province, and gave it the name of Turcomania. This happened, according to ſome, in the year 755; but according to others not till 884. But whilſt the Turks were employed in other conqueſts, the Armenians took the opportunity of recovering their liberty, and ſet up ſome new kings of their own. Theſe were ſubdued by the Tartars, but not ſo extirpated but that there ſtill remained ſome of them; and one of them ſucceeding to the throne of Perſia, made Armenia a province of that kingdom in 1472. But it was again partly conquered by the Turks under Selim I. in 1515, ſo that ever ſince the weſtern part has continued ſubject to the Turks, and the eaſtern to the Perſians. The Turkiſh inhabitants of this country, though inferior in number to the Chriſtians, are poſſeſſed of ſome of the richeſt and faireſt territories on each ſide the Euphrates, but with this difference, that inſtead of being abſolute maſters, as they formerly were, they are now tributary to the Ottoman Porte, or rather enjoy a ſhadow of liberty under it; and hence proceeds their ancient way of leading a paſtoral life in tents, and ſhifting their habitations. They are tall and ſtout, of a ſwarthy complexion, flat noſes, ſquare faces; but their women are generally very handſome and well ſhaped. They are governed by their own chiefs and laws, and profeſs the Mohammedan religion, but do not trouble themſelves much about the obſervance of it. Being naturally addicted to plunder, they would do a great deal of miſchief to commerce were it not for the care of the Turkiſh baſhas to keep them in order; for as the tribute paid by the caravans, and the number of paſſengers, make the moſt conſiderable branch of their income, it is their inte-

reſt to preſerve the roads as free and ſafe as they can. In other reſpects they wink at many irregularities in their way of life; as, their frequent inroads upon the Curdes, the Arabs, and other neighbouring nations, that own no ſubjection to the Porte. Theſe Turks, a hardy race, excellent horſemen, courageous and enterpriſing, ſpread themſelves likewiſe towards the eaſt, even into Perſia. They are computed altogether to amount to about one hundred thouſand families. The name of Armenians is alſo given to thoſe who were tranſported into ſeveral parts of Perſia by Shah Abas; and more particularly to that celebrated colony of Armenians who dwell at Zulfa, one of the ſuburbs of Iſpahan. Theſe Armenians, and in general all thoſe who apply themſelves to trade, which they make their chief buſineſs, are civil and polite, with a great deal of good ſenſe and honeſty. They are not only in a great meaſure maſters of the whole of the trade of the Levant, but have alſo a great ſhare in that of the moſt conſiderable towns in Europe; for it is very common to meet with ſome Armenians at Leghorn and Venice, in England, and in Holland; whilſt, on the other ſide, they travel into the dominions of the Grand Mogul, Siam, Java, the Philippine iſlands, and all over the eaſt except China. It is not agreed among the learned under what Abas king of Perſia the colony of Zulfa was tranſported to Iſpahan, and ſettled where it now is; but it is very certain that Shah Abas the Great, in order to ſecure the conqueſt of Armenia, which he had taken from the Turks, removed into Perſia the firſt Armenians that ever ſettled there; and about thirty thouſand families of them were tranſported into the province of Ghilan only, from whence the fineſt Perſian ſilks come. He alſo cauſed all the inhabitants of Zulfa, a large city of Armenia, to ſettle at Iſpahan; whence the new Zulfa of Perſia took its name. This Zulfa is now the center of all the commerce of the Armenians; and it is to the ſame Shah Abas theſe people owe their genius and capacity for trade, which did but very little appear till their tranſmigration into Perſia; and as Abas the Great had no other view but to enrich his country, and was ſenſible he could not compaſs that deſign but by the means of trade, he caſt his eyes upon ſilks as the moſt precious commodity, and upon the Armenians as the moſt proper people to diſpoſe of it. In ſhort, the Armenians, who were but huſbandmen, were by him turned into merchants, and theſe merchants are become ſome of the moſt able and moſt celebrated traders in the world. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia.

*Arment*, or *Erment*, or *Beled Mouſa*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; ſuppoſed to be the ancient Hermonthris. Here are the ruins of a temple. 16 miles N. Aſna.

*Armentequi*, or *Armenza*, a village of Spain, in the country of Alava, once a city and ſee of an archbiſhop, but now only a ſmall place. 1 mile from Vittoria.

*Armentieres*, a town of France, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Lys. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars between France and Spain. Louis XIV. deſtroyed the fortifications in 1667. 22 miles E. St. Omers, and 7 W. Lille.

*Armento*, a town of Naples, in the Baſilicata. It was anciently a city of Lucania, called Grumentum, and in the year of Rome, 662, was taken by ſtorm. 20 miles SSE. Potenza.

*Armet*, a town on the iſland of Nouffa Laout, one of the Molucca Iſlands.

*Armillas*, a town of Spain in Aragon. 44 miles S. Saragoſſa.

*Armira*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Volo, on the coaſt of Theſſaly. 10 miles S. Volo. *Long.* 23. 9. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Armira*, a town of South-America, in Guiana. 12 miles from Cayenne.

*Armiro*, a town of the iſland of Candy, with a caſtle garriſoned by Janiſſaries. 25 miles SE. Canea.

*Armley*, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. In 1801, the population was 2695, of which 750 were employed in manufactures. 2 miles W. Leeds.

*Armolia*, a town of the iſland of Scio, with a caſtle to protect it from corſairs.

*Armona*, a town of the iſland of Negroponte. 22 miles SE. Negroponte.

*Arnotte*, ſee *Avert*.

*Arnſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 7 miles ESE. Verden.

*Arnſdale Head*, a cape on the north coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 56. W. *Lat.* 58. 36. N.

*Arnuyden*, or *Arnemuden*, a ſtrong ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Walcheren. It was anciently conſiderable enough to be divided into the old and new town; the conveniences of the port, with the depth of water, and its proximity to the ſea, drawing a great deal of commerce to it. The ſea has ſeveral times done conſiderable damage, particularly in 1438. In 1571, it was ſurrounded with walls, and had the privileges of a city granted; the trade, chiefly in ſalt, is now not conſiderable. Its harbour being choaked up, the ſea is made navigable by means of a canal to Middleburg, from which Arnuyden is diſtant 3 miles E. and 6 NNE. from Fluſhing. *Long.* 3. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

*Arna*, a town of Kharaſm. 200 miles N. Urkonje.

*Arna*, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict in the Lybian deſert, inhabited by a people called Tibboo. 210 miles S. Augela. *Long.* 24. E. *Lat.* 26. N.

*Arnas*, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 52 miles NNE. Hernoſand.

*Arnau*, or *Hoſtinney*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, on the Elbe. 9 miles N. Konigingratz. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

*Arnaud Beligrad*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. Arnaud, or Arnaut, is the name given by the Turks to the province of Albania. 40 miles NE. Valona.

*Arnaul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana, on the coaſt. 20 miles N. Baſſeen.

*Arnas*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 4 miles SSW. Oſterrod.

*Arnaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in Natangen. 4 miles E. Konigſberg.

*Arnay le Duc*, or *Arnay ſur Arroux*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or, near the Arroux. On the 20th of February, 1792, the aunts of Louis XVI. were ſtopped by the municipality of this town, in their journey to Italy; but after ſome delay, were permitted to proceed. 25 miles SW. Dijon, and 24 S. Semur en Auxois. *Long.* 4. 32. E. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

*Arndal*, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand, ſituated on a rock in the river Nid, with depth of water ſufficient for the largeſt veſſels. *Long.* 8. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

*Arndorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Sultzbach. 4 miles E. Kemnat.

*Arndorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth, near the Nab. 18 miles ESE. Bayreuth.

*Arneburg*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. 50 miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

*Arnedo*, a ſeaport of Peru, with a good harbour, on the Pacific Ocean. 27 miles N. Lima. *Long.* 76. 54. W. *Lat.* 11. 38. N.

*Arnedo*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 3 miles S. Calahorra.

*Arnee*, a town of Hindooſtan in the Carnatic. In 1751, the ſon of Chundaſaheb, the French raja of Tanjore, was defeated near this town by the Britiſh under Col. Clive; and in 1754, this town was taken by Capt. Kirkpatrick. 14 m. S. Arcot, and 52 NW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

*Arnee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Jaghire. 20 miles N Madras.

*Arnemuyden*, ſee *Armuyden*.

*Arnen*, or *Arnem*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais. 35 miles E. Sion.

*Arniencia*, a village of Spain, in Biſcay, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Vittoria.

*Arneſeio*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 7 miles WSW. Andria.

*Arnfels*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles SE. Landſberg.

*Arngatz*, a mountain of Aſia, which forms as it were a boundary between Turkiſh and Perſian Armenia.

*Arngitzes*, a town of Walachia. 42 miles SSE. Hermanſtadt.

*Arnhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania. 24 miles NW. New Stettin, 34 NE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 51. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

*Arnhauſen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 m. S. Kiſſingen.

*Arnheim*, a city of Holland, and capital of the department of Guelderland, ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, near its union with the Iſſel; large, ſtrong, and populous; formerly one of the Hanſe Towns. In 1585, this town was taken from the Spaniards by the Count de Meurs, a commander of the Dutch States. In 1672, it was taken by the French under Marſhal Turenne; and in January 1795, it was taken by the French republicans. 30 miles E. Utrecht, and 45 SE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 5. 37. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

*Arno*, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennine Mountains, paſſes by Florence, Piſa, &c. and enters the Mediterranean 12 miles N. Leghorn, and 4 below Piſa, to which place it is navigable for ſmall veſſels. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

*Arnold*, a town of England, in Nottinghamſhire. In 1801, the population was 2768, of which 1742 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles N. Nottingham.

*Arnoldſgrun*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 4 miles E. Oelſnitz.

*Arnoldſtein*, or *Arlſtein*, a town of Carinthia. 7 miles SW. Willach.

*Arnon*, a river of France, which runs into the Cher, not far from Vierzon.

*Arnoſora*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 12 miles SE. Salerno.

*Arnota*, a town of Walachia. 18 miles W. Kimnick.

*Arnoya*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, near Rivadavia, in Gallicia.

*Arnoya*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 9. 7. W. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

*Arnſburg*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt. 3 miles SE. Sonderſhauſen.

*Arnſburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms-Braunfels, with a rich abbey, taken by the French in 1792. 3 miles S. Munzenberg, and 6 SSE. Gieſſen.

*Arnſtorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 11 miles S. Holland.

*Arnſdorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 15 miles W. Heilſperg.

*Arnsfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg. 5 miles S. Wolkenſtein.

*Arnſhaug*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 1 mile S. Neuſtadt.

*Arnſheim*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, late in the Palatinate of the Rhine. 3 miles NW. Worms, and 14 SSW. Mentz.

*Arnſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera, over which is a bridge of ſix arches. Among the public buildingsare a caſtle with a chapel, a palace erected in 1732, three pariſh churches, and a town-houſe. 12 miles S. Erfurt, and 20 SW. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

*Arnſtein*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 7 miles N. Mansfeld.

*Arnſtein*, a town of Pruſſia, in Natangen. 20 miles S. Brandenburg.

*Arnſtein*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 20 miles NNE. Wurzburg. *Long.* 10. 11. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

*Arnſtorf*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles W. Mauttern.

*Arnſwalde*, ſee *Arenſwalde*.

*Arnſtſee*, ſee *Arendſee*.

*Aro*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. Palamos.

*Aroan*, or *Arooan*, a town of Africa, in Sahara, where ſalt is found. 150 miles NW. Tombuctou. *Long.* 0. 12. E. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

*Areba*, a town of Africa, in Benin, on the Formoſa. 30 miles SW. Benin. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

*Aroche*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſituated near a chain of mountains, to which it gives name, that extends along Spaniſh Eſtramadura to the frontiers of Portugal. 46 miles NW. Seville.

*Aroe*, or *Pulo Aroe*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 105. E. *Lat.* 2. 28. N.

*Arokhage*, or *Arroukhage*, a city of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, in the province of Segeſtan. 100 miles S. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 40. E. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

*Arolſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, on the Aar, with a palace of the Prince. 29 miles SSE. Paderburn, and 38 WSW. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

*Aromaz*, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 14 miles S. Orgelet.

*Aron*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 6 miles from Caſhan.

*Arona*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on the ſide of a hill, near the weſt coaſt of lake Maggiora; the environs are exceedingly fertile, and its wines much ſought for. 23 miles SSE. Domo d'Oſcella, and 17 NNW. Novara. *Long.* 8. 32. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

*Aronches*, or *Arronches*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; it is walled and defended with a caſtle, though only one pariſh, with about 600 inhabitants. In 1661, it was taken by the Spaniards under the command of Don John of Auſtria. It was taken during the late war, and reſtored in 1801, by the peace of Badajoz. 95 miles E. Liſbon. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

*Aronde*, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, oppoſite Compiegne.

*Aronee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 28 miles N. Narwa.

*Aronia*, Plains of, a ſpace of Arabian Irac, where in 1733, the Turks were defeated by the Perſians. 30 miles N. Bagdad.

*Aroo*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 120 miles long, and 33 broad. *Long.* 134. 42. to 135. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. to 7. 5. S.

*Arooan*, ſee *Aroan*.

*Aropilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 20 miles S. Bangalore.

*Aros*, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Mull, where a poſt-office has been eſtabliſhed.

*Aroſvay*, or *Sammanat*, a town of the iſland of Madura.

*Aroſcia*, or *Arozia*, a river which croſſes the Genoeſe territory from N. to S. and runs into the Mediterranean at Albenga.

*Aroſen*, ſee *Weſterahs*.

*Arouca*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 27 miles SW. Lamego.

*Aroukortchin*, a country of Tartary, near the great wall of China.

*Arovay*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 8 miles SSW. Arrah.

*Arp*, a river of Circaſſia, which runs into the Cuban, *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

*Arpaia*, a town or village of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 6 miles SSW. Benevento.

*Arpajon*, or *Arpajou*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 16 miles S. Paris.

*Arpakavi*, a valley of Armenia, near Erivan, where, in 1735, the Turks were defeated by the Perſians under Kuli Kan. The Seraſkier Kuprouli, who commanded the Turks, fell in the field with many other generals. About 20,000 men were killed and made priſoners.

*Arpa-ſu*, a river of Perſia, between Erivan and Tauris.

*Arpenburg*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 9 miles S. Saltzwedel.

*Arpi L'*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 14 miles SW. Manfredonia.

*Arpino*, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora; anciently Arpinum; the native place of the celebrated Romans, Marius and Cicero. 10 m. SE. Sora, and 55 NNW. Naples.

*Arpur*, a town of the kingdom of Napaul. 12 miles S. Catmandu.

*Arqua*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, where the celebrated Petrarch was buried. 10 miles S. Padua.

*Arqua*, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino de Rovigo. 6 miles m. S. Rovigo.

*Arquata*, a town of Genoa, ſituated on the Scrivia; it was a fief of the empire. 25 miles N. Genoa.

*Arquata*, a town of the Marquiſate of Ancona. 10 miles SW. Aſcoli.

*Arque*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 2 miles SE. St. Omer.

*Arquenon*, a river of France, which paſſes by Jugon, in the department of the North Coaſts, and runs into the Engliſh Channel, *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

*Arques*, a river of France, which paſſes by the town of that name, in the department of the Lower Seine, and runs into the Engliſh Channel near Dieppe.

*Arques*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. In 1589, Henry IV. gained here a complete victory over the League. 3 miles SE. Dieppe.

*Arques*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 miles SE. Limoux.

*Arr*, town of Hindooſtan, near Baglana. 25 miles N. Junere.

*Arra*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 m. W. Urfa.

*Arracan*, ſee *Aracan*.

*Arracourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles SSE. Marſal, and 5 S. Château Salins.

*Arraciffe*, a ſeaport of Brazil, in the captainſhip of Fernambuco. It was conſidered a ſtrong place, but was taken, in 1595, by James Lancaſter, who with ſeven Engliſh veſſels made himſelf maſter of the town and caſtle with a conſiderable booty; ſince that time, it has been more ſtrongly fortified. *Lat.* 8. 20. S.

*Arrack*, ſee *Areg*.

*Arrades*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths.

*Arradon*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 3 miles SW. Vannes.

*Arregia*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsged. 10 miles SW. Khaibar.

*Arragon*, ſee *Aragon*.

*Arrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of Boujepour, a circar in the ſubah of Bahar, between the Soane and the Ganges. 30 miles WNW. Patna, 88 E. Benares. *Long* 84. 49. E. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

*Arrah*, a town of Perſia, in Mecran, on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea. 140 miles W. Tatta. *Long.* 65. E. *Lat.* 25. 25. N.

*Arrah*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Toree. 10 miles W. Toree.

*Arrai*, a town of Japan, in the province of Tootomi, or Jenſiju. 110 SW. Jedo.

*Arran*, a province of Perſia, ſituated between Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and Schirvan; it is ſurrounded with mountains.

*Arran*, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, of an oval form, twenty miles in length, and, where broadeſt, twelve wide; containing ſeveral villages, and about ſeven thouſand inhabitants; the centre of the iſland is mountainous, on a part of which, called *Goatfield*, exceedingly ſteep, have been found topazes, and pebbles capable of poliſh. There are ſeveral lochs and rivers, where ſalmon are caught; and many ſorts of fiſh abound on the coaſts. The inhabitants raiſe a number of cattle, ſheep, and goats. The climate is ſevere but healthy. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

*Arran Iſlands*, or *South Arran Iſlands*, three iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of Galway bay, extending about ten miles in length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. *Long.* 9. 30. to 9. 42. W. *Lat.* 53. 2. to 53. 8. N.

*Arranmore*, an iſland on the Atlantic, near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, about ſeven miles in circumference. *Long.* 8. 25. W. *Lat.* 55. N.

*Arranmore*, one of the largeſt of the ſouth Arran Iſlands, about five miles long, and two broad. *Long.* 9. 37. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

*Arras*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Scarp, called Origiacum by Ptolemy, and by Cæſar, Attrebatæ. It is large and regularly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Cambray, and the capital of Artois. In 1477, it was taken by Louis XI. and in 1493, by the Emperor Maximilian. In 1640, it was again taken by the French, and annexed to France. In 1654, it held out againſt the Spaniards. The fortifications are the work of Vauban. 27 miles NW. Cambray, and 130 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

*Arrats*, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, about two miles NW. Auvillard, in the department of the Lot and Garonne.

*Arrawah*, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Burdwan. 14 miles N. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. E. *Lat.* 22. 33. N.

*Arrayal do Rio das Almas*, a town of Brazil, in the government of Goyas. 42 miles NNE. Villa Boa.

*Arrayal de Aſſumpçaon*, a town of Brazil, in the government of Goyas, on the river Tocantin. 340 miles NNE. Villa Boa.

*Arrayal de Ponaté*, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, on the river Tocantin. 210 miles S. Para.

*Arrayal de Cardoſo*, a town of Braſil. 300 miles SW. St. Salvador.

*Arrayal de Meyaponte*, a town of Brafil, in the government of Matto Groſſo. 125 miles SSE. Villaboa.

*Arrayal de Maygwite*, a town of Brafil, in the government of Goyas. 75 miles SSE. Villaboa.

*Arrayal de S. Anna*, a town of Brafil, in the government of Goyas. 95 miles SSW. Villaboa.

*Arrayal Velho*, a town of Brafil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 50 miles SW. Villarica.

*Arrayolos*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 10 miles N. Evora.

*Arrecife Largo*, a reef of rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 30. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

*Arreau*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 13 miles SE. Bagneres en Bigorre, and 23 SSE. Tarbes.

*Arrens*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, on the Garonne. 8 miles SW. Argellez.

*Arreſtan*, or *Reſtanes*, a town of Syria. The Saracens took this town by treachery in the 7th century. 20 miles S. Hamah.

*Arreway*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 15. E. *Lat.* 0. 58. S.

*Arriana*, a village of Tunis, in which remain ſome of the ruins of ancient Carthage. 6 miles N. Tunis.

*Arriege*, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Foix, Pamiers, Savarden, St. Gabelle, &c. and joins the Garonne about 2 miles from Toulouſe. Gold is found in ſeveral parts of this river, particularly near Pamiers. It gives name to one of the departments of the new diviſion of France.

*Arriege*, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the eaſt by the department of the Aude, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Pyrenées, which ſeparate it from Spain; about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conſerans* and *Foix*. The river Arriege croſſes it from ſouth to north. Taraſcon is the capital.

*Arrienes*, a mountain of France, in the department of the Calvados, remarkable for the reſort of birds of prey, ſuch as eagles, falcons, kites, &c. 3 miles from Falaiſe.

*Arrigno*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 8 miles E. Calvi.

*Arrion*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 90 miles SE. Tabris.

*Arrion*, or *Carrion*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, near its union with the Duero.

*Arriſkina*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Portugal. *Long* 8. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 14. N.

*Arrif*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles S. Patna.

*Arrivacourchy*, a town and fort of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. In 1790, it was taken by the Britiſh, under General Meadows; and in 1799, ceded to Great-Britain. 20 miles E. Daraporum, and 23 N. Dindigul. *Long.* 77. 58. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

*Arro, Canal of*, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, in the gulf of Georgia, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, eaſt of Quadra and Vancouver's iſland. *Long.* 237. 9. E. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

*Arroe*, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, containing three pariſhes and many gentlemen's ſeats; it is mountainous, but interſected with fertile vallies. It lies ſouth of the iſland of Funen, and weſt of Langeland. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

*Arroe*, ſee *Aroe*.

*Arroja de St. Servan*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. 3 miles S. Merida.

*Arrojolos*, ſee *Arrayolos*.

*Arron*, or *Aron*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Decize.

*Arronches*, ſee *Aronches*.

*Arrone*, a river of Italy, which runs from lake Bracciano to the Mediterranean. *Long.* 12. 11. E. *Lat.* 41. 53. N.

*Arrones*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 7 miles S. Eſtella.

*Arros*, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near Aire, in the department of Landes.

*Arrou*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. 20 miles SSW. Chartres.

*Arroukage*, ſee *Arackhage*.

*Arroya de Elmedina*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 165 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

*Arroya de Paben*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 180 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

*Arroya de Ramallo*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 150 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

*Arroux*, a river of France, which riſes near Aunay le Duc, and runs into the Loire between Digoin and Motte St. Jean, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

*Arrow*, a river of England, which runs into the Lug, near Leominſter, in Herefordſhire.

*Arrow*, a river of Ireland, which runs from Lough-Arrow to the ſea, 5 m. SW. Sligo.

*Arrowah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Benares. 8 miles NNW. Benares.

*Ars*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 5 miles NW. Aubuſſon.

*Ars*, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea near cape Finiſterre, in Galicia.

*Ars*, a town on the south-west coast of the island of Ré. 6 miles W. St. Martin de Ré. *Long.* 1. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

*Arsace*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, supposed to be the ancient Miniza. 16 miles NNW. Aleppo.

*Arsacides*, the same with Solomon's Islands, so named by Surville, in 1769.

*Arsago*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. 12 miles N. Milan.

*Arschot*, or *Aerschot*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the Demer, erected into a dutchy by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1533. 20 miles SE. Antwerp, and 7 NE. Louvain. *Long.* 4. 29. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

*Arseewah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 30 miles SW. Surgooja.

*Arsemini*, a town of the island of Sardinia. 7 miles SW. Cagliari.

*Arsen*, an island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

*Arsen*, a river of Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Ilja..

*Arsendekan*, see *Arzengan*.

*Arserina*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 16. W. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

*Arsid*, see *Arsur*.

*Arsiera*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 20 miles N. Vicenza.

*Arsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan. 40 miles NNE. Kazan. *Long.* 49. 34. E. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

*Arsoffa*, or *Resafa-en-hesham*, a fortress of Syria. 70 miles SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 35. 38. N.

*Arsona*, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin. 5 miles N. Feltri.

*Arsonval*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 23 miles E. Troyes.

*Arsous*, a town of Syria, near the sea coast. 15 miles S. Alexandretta.

*Arsa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the Kur. 40 miles SSW. Scamachie.

*Arsunda*, a town of Sweden, in Gestricia. 15 miles SW. Gefle.

*Arsur*, or *Arsiaf*, or *Assor*, or *Arsid*, a seaport town of Syria, in which is a fortress, with a garrison, and a mosque. It was here that Solomon laid the foundations of the city of Assor or Arsid, which afterwards changed its name to *Apollonia*. Assur, after experiencing all the horrors of war, and being twice destroyed, was repaired by Aulus Gabinius, governor of Syria and Judea. Godfrey of Bouillon besieged it, after taking Jerusalem, without effect; but it was taken by his successor Baldwin I. In 1265, it fell into the hands of the Turks. It is a poor place, though dignified with the title of city. 10 miles N. Jaffa. *Long.* 35. 2. E. *Lat.* 32. 13. N.

*Arsura*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 30 miles N. Pelagnisi.

*Art*, see *Unterart*.

*Arta*, a river of Albania, which runs into the gulf of Arta, near the town so called.

*Arta*, or *Larta*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near a gulf to which it gives name. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco and skins. The gulf is on the east side of the Adriatic. 100 miles NW. Livadia. 360 WNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 21. 8. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Artaki*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the south coast of the sea of Marmora. 45 miles E. Gallipoli, and 90 SW. Constantinople. *Long.* 27. 34. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

*Artakui*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 48 miles NW. Gallipoli.

*Artala*, a town of Georgia. 40 miles S. Teflis.

*Artamova*, a town of Russia. 120 miles SSE. Tobolsk.

*Artan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 24 miles S. Akserai.

*Artana*, or *Ortana*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 15 miles from Pampeluna.

*Artani*, a town of Turkish Armenia. 25 miles S. Akalziké.

*Artaviza*, a town of Mingrelia. 110 m. NE. Trebisond.

*Artaxate*, a town of Persia, in Armenia, on the river Araxes, now in ruins. 15 miles S. Erivan.

*Arteray*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 11 miles N. Orleans.

*Artern*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield, on the Unstrutt. 10 miles SW. Eisleben, and 29 NNE. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Artha*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the sea, 10 miles S. Aberistwith.

*Arthes*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 15 miles NW. Pau.

*Arthur Kull*, or *Newark Bay*, see *Newark Bay*.

*Artibonite*, a river of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountain of Cibao, and runs into the sea a little to the N. of Morne au Diable.

*Artik-abad*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 12 m. SSE. Tocat.

*Artingal*, one of the Pelew islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

*Artingurry*, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 6 miles E. Ramanadporum.

*Artisch*, see *Argisch*.

*Artogna*, a town of Italy, in the depart-

*Artois*, a province of France before the ment of the Benaco. 12 miles SSW. Breno.

revolution, bounded on the north by Flanders, on the west and south by Picardy, and

on the eaſt by Hainaut and the Cambreſis; about 75 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. The commerce is principally in grain, wool, coleſeed, oil, and hemp. It was one of the firſt countries conquered by the French, and was erected into a comté by St. Louis, and given to one of the princes of the blood. It is now principally included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

*Artolſheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles SE. Schlettſtat.

*Arton*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 17 m. SW. Nantes.

*Artonne*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 15 miles N. Clermont, and 7 N. Riom.

*Artos*, a town of Little Bukharia. 25 miles W. Caſhgar.

*Artoudé*, a town of Syria, in a plain called Zaal Artoudé. 15 miles N. Damaſcus.

*Artro*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the ſea a little below Llanbeder, in Merionethſhire.

*Artſh*, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Sir, near Otrar.

*Arstjo*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

*Artvani*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, in the government of Kars. 60 miles N. Kars.

*Artzbach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enns, 4 miles S. Reiffling, in the dutchy of Stiria.

*Artzberg*, a town of Auſtria, near the Enns. 12 miles SE. Steyr.

*Arva*, a town and caſtle of Hungary, which gives name to a county. 14 miles N. Roſenberg.

*Arva*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 11 miles N. Arva.

*Arval*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 35 miles SSW. Patna.

*Arvas*, a mountain of Spain, between Leon and Oviedo.

*Araba*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Meeran, near a cape of the ſame name, on the Indian Ocean. 90 miles E. Meeran.

*Aruba*, or *Oruba*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt-Indies, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, about 15 miles in circumference. 42 miles W. Curaſſoa. *Long.* 69. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 39. N.

*Arucara*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para, on the Guanapa. 140 miles WSW. Para.

*Arucolara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 10 miles N. Ardenelle.

*Arudy*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 11 m. S. Pau.

*Arve*, a river of Savoy, which riſes in the Alps, and runs into the Rhône near Geneva.

*Arvert*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles S. Marennes.

*Arvert*, or *Armotte*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt coaſt of France, near the mouth of the river Seudre.

*Arvicito*, a town of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. 4 miles S. Stilo.

*Arvidsjaur*, a town of Swediſh Lapland, 75 miles W. Pitea. *Long.* 18. 32. E. *Lat.* 65. 28. N.

*Arun*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at Little-Hampton in Suſſex, celebrated for its mullets.

*Aruna*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo. 25 miles S. Nangaſaki.

*Aruna Fiord*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Iceland. *Lat.* 60. N.

*Arundel*, a town of England, on the river Arun, which gives it its name: it is a corporation and borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh Parliament: the corporation conſiſts of a mayor and twelve burgeſſes, &c.: it has two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday. Veſſels of 100 tons can come up the river to the town. On the north-eaſt part of the town ſtands the caſtle, which confers the honour of earldom on its owner without creation, the property of the duke of Norfolk. It has always been a place of ſtrength; a garriſon was placed here to preſerve it for the ſervice of Charles I. but compelled to ſurrender to Sir William Waller in 1643. 63 miles S. London.

*Arundel*, a town of America, in the province of Main, belonging to the ſtate of Maſſachuſſet.

*Arvoredo*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Braſil. *Lat.* 28. 30. S.

*Arvores*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 36. E. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

*Arus*, a town of Egypt. 8 m. NW. Cairo.

*Arwangen*, a town and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the Aar. 12 miles E. Soleure.

*Arys*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 10 miles WSW. Palma la Nuova.

*Arzac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 15 m. N. Pau.

*Arzamas*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nize-Gorodſkoi. 48 miles S. Nizni-Novgorod. *Long.* 43. 34. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

*Arzanno*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 5 m. ENE. Quimperlè.

*Arzburg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 7 m. E. Wunſiedel.

*Arzengan*, or *Arzendgian*, or *Arzingan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, on the Euphrates. 45 miles W. Erzerum, and 120 NE. Sivas. *Long.* 39. 50. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Arzere*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles SE. Padua.

*Arzerum*, ſee *Erzerum*.

*Arzes*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, for-

merly a considerable city, and see of a Greek bishop, but since the possession of the island by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

*Arzew*, a seaport town of Algiers, anciently known under the name of *Arsenaria*. The inhabitants, when Dr. Shaw was there, made use of brackish water from wells which lay lower than the sea; but he thinks that better water had been conveyed anciently into cisterns, of which several then remained, and were converted into dwelling-houses by the inhabitants. A great many ancient capital bases and shafts of pillars lay scattered about, and several sepulchral inscriptions, with Roman names. About 5 miles from the coast are some valuable salt pits. 16 m. E. Oran. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 5. 52. N.

*Arzignano*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 15 miles WSW. Vicenza.

*Arzilla*, a seaport town of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, first built by the Romans. It was anciently subject to the Goths, from whom it was taken by the Mahometans, who held it till it was taken and burned by the English, at the solicitation of the Goths. After that it remained waste and uninhabited for thirty years. It was rebuilt by the califs of Cordova with greater magnificence than before. In 1470, it was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal; but abandoned about the end of the 16th century. 15 miles S. Tangiers. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Arzilla*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, a little N. of Fano.

*Arzingur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 8 miles N. Damaun.

*Arzua*, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 12 miles E. Compostella.

*As*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, near lake Storsio. 5 miles N. Osterlund, and 90 NW. Sundswall.

*Asa*, a river in the archdutchy of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles N. Efferding.

*Asabra*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon, near Morillo.

*Asad*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 57 miles SW. Yesd.

*Asad-abad*, a town of Persia, in the Irak, on the frontiers of Kurdistan, large and well peopled 70 miles NW. Hamadan.

*Asangaro*, a town of South-America, in the diocese of La Paz, on the east side of lake Titiaca. 130 miles NNW. La Paz. *Long.* 69. W. *Lat.* 15. 35. S.

*Asaralic*, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Hami. 50 m. NW. Hami.

*Asarna*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, on the Liunga. 84 miles W. Sundswall. *Long.* 14. 7. E. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

*Asaro*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 8 miles S. Nicosia.

*Asas*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 56. 11. N.

*Asbeck*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 4 miles SE. Aahus.

*Asben*, or *Agades*, a country of Africa, situated to the west of Bornou, and north of Cashna. *Long.* 9. to 16. E. *Lat.* 19. to 23. N.

*Asbet*, see *Hasbet*.

*Asbroit*, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland. 6 miles N. Wardberg.

*Asburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 6 miles E. Meurs, and 18 W. Duisburg.

*Ascain*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles from Bayonne.

*Ascalon*, a town of Palestine, situated on the sea coast. This was one of the five satrapies of Egypt. At the time when the Christian princes took Jerusalem; it was in the hands of the caliph of Egypt, and was the only town which made a powerful opposition to their arms; for it was not reduced till the year 1152, in the reign of Baldwin III. It was ceded to Saladin, when the Christians lost Jerusalem; and again taken in 1192, by Richard I. king of England. Frederick II. emperor and king of Jerusalem, consigned the fortress by a diploma, to the care of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; which diploma was confirmed by his son Conrad, king of the Romans. It was however abandoned, with the rest of the holy land. It is now reduced to a mean place, like other cities subject to the Turks. 14 miles N. Gaza, and 30 SW. Jerusalem. *Long.* 34. 47. E. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

*Ascara*, a town of Japan, in the province of Simoodsuke. 95 miles N. Jedo.

*Ascengaon*, an island of the Atlantic. *Long.* 40. W. *Lat.* 20. 25. S.

*Ascension Island*, an island in the ocean, between Africa and Brasil, discovered by Tristram Acuna, in 1508, on Holy Thursday, whence the name; about 60 miles in circumference; mountainous, sandy, and barren, few places being fit for tillage. It is chiefly valuable to the homeward-bound shipping, on account of its excellent harbour, and the vast quantities of sea-fowl, fish, and turtle, which are found in it, as well as some goats, whose flesh is not inferior to mutton in sweetness and delicacy. In the crevice of a rock there is a place called by the sailors *The Post-Office*, where ships leave letters for each other, shut up in a well-corked bottle, which the next that comes breaks open, and leaves another in its stead. Captain Cook, who stopped here in 1775, says, the island of Ascension is about 10 miles in length, in the direction of north-west and south-east, and about five or six in breadth. It shews a surface composed of barren hills and vallies, on the most of which not a shrub or plant is to

be ſeen for ſeveral miles, and where we found nothing but ſtones and ſand, or rather flags and aſhes; an indubitable ſign that the iſle, at ſome remote time, has been deſtroyed by a volcano, which has thrown up vaſt heaps of ſtones, and even hills. A high mountain at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſle, ſeems to be left in its original ſtate, and to have eſcaped the general deſtruction. Its ſoil is a kind of white marl, which yet retains its vegetative qualities, and produces a kind of purſlain, ſpurge, and one or two graſſes: on theſe the goats ſubſiſt, and it is at this part of the iſle where they are to be found, as alſo land-crabs, which are ſaid to be very good; I was told, that about this part of the iſle is ſome very good land, on which might be raiſed many neceſſary articles; and ſome have been at the trouble of ſowing turnips, and other uſeful vegetables. *Long.* 14. 28. W. *Lat.* 8. S.

*Aſcenſion Bay*, in the gulf of Honduras, on the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 56. W. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

*Aſch*, or *Aſcha*, a town of Germany, in a lordſhip of the ſame name, between the principality of Culmbach and Bohemia. Beſides the town of Aſch, this lordſhip contains about 20 villages. It belongs to Baron Zedwitz, under the emperor of Auſtria, as king of Bohemia. 12 miles ESE. Hof, and 8 NNW. Eger. *Long.* 12. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 10.

*Aſcha*, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube. 6 miles N. Efferding.

*Aſchach*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles N. Kiſſingen, and 32 N. Wurzburg.

*Aſcheff*, a ſmall river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Mayne near Stockſtadt.

*Aſchaffenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It was formerly Imperial; it afterwards belonged to the archbiſhop of Mentz, and is now the capital of that Elector, who took the title of Elector of Aſchaffenburg, with ſuch of the territory as was left after the indemnities, and has a magnificent palace ſituated on an eminence near the Mayne. In 1796, it was taken by the French with ſome magazines belonging to the Auſtrians. In 1800, it was taken again. In 1802, at ſettling the indemnities, it was decreed, that the archbiſhop for the future ſhould only be ſtiled Elector of Aſchaffenburg, and Count of Wetzlar; that he ſhould ſtill officiate as arch-chancellor of the empire, and hold his office at Ratiſbon. 10 miles SE. Francfort, and 36 E. Mentz. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

*Aſchara*, ſee *Oſara*.

*Aſchauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 8 m. N. Ravenſpurg.

*Aſchitz*, a town of Germany, in the Voigtland. 15 miles S. Plauen.

*Aſchenginſkoi*, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the confines of China. 130 miles SSW. Selinginſk.

*Aſcherod*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles N. Carolſtadt.

*Aſcherſleben*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberſtadt, on the Eine, It contains three churches, and was once the capital of the county, with Hanſeatic privileges, but has ſuffered much by fire and war; here is a ſalt-work, but unprofitable. 16 miles SE. Halberſtadt.

*Aſchwomſee*, a lake of Pruſſia. 40 miles SE. Konigſberg.

*Aſcloſter*, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland. 12 miles N. Wardberg.

*Aſco*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. 30 miles from Tortoſa.

*Aſcoli*, or *Aſcoli de Satriano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. This town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1399. 65 miles ENE. Naples, and 25 SSE. Lucera. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Aſcoli*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on a mountain, near the Tronto; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. 48 miles S. Ancona. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

*Aſcona*, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno, on the Lake. 2 miles S. Locarno.

*Aſcoytia*, a town of Spain, in Guipuſcoa, on the river Urola. 6 miles E. Placentia.

*Aſcrib Iſlands*, a chain of ſmall iſlands, in Loch Snizort, near the north coaſt of the Iſle of Skie. *Long.* 6. 28. W. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

*Aſe*, ſee *Orontes*.

*Aſebbi*, a town of Egypt. 32 miles N. Habaſeh.

*Aſee-abad*, a town of Cabuliſtan. 35 m. S. Cabul.

*Aſergur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh. 15 miles NNE. Burhampour, and 85 S. Indore. *Long.* 76. 28. E. *Lat.* 21. 33. N.

*Aſeiaz*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan. 90 m. SW. Iſpahan.

*Aſele*, a town of Swediſh Lapland, and capital of a province called the Lapmark of Aſele: it has a church of wood, built by order of Chriſtiana queen of Sweden. The Lapmark is bounded on the north-weſt by Norway, on the eaſt by the Lapmark of Umea, on the ſouth by Angermannland, and on the ſouth-weſt by Jamtland. 85 miles W. Umea. *Long.* 17. 4. E. *Lat* 64. 12. N.

*Aſenariga*, a town of the Iſle of Cyprus. 8 miles E. Larnica.

*Aſerrado*, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the Spaniſh Main, on the ſouth coaſt, *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 20. N.

*Aſerrádores*, rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Nicaragua. *Long.* 88. 4. W. *Lat.* 12. 45. N.

*Aſerradores*, *Los*, two rocky iſlets, near the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 20. 1. N.

*Aſfaca*, a town of Perſia, in Mecran. 100 miles NNE. Kich.

*Aſfan*, ſee *Oſfan*.

*Aſfeld la Ville*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 13 miles N. Reims.

*Aſfun*, a town of Egypt, ſuppoſed by D'Anville to have been anciently called Aſphunis, or Aſphynis; according to Norden, it was a tolerably handſome town, with a moſque. 4 miles N. Arment.

*Aſſha*, a town of Auſtria. 4 m. N. Efferding.

*Aſſha*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles N. Efferding.

*Aſſhab*, a town of Syria, in the deſert. 150 miles SE. Aleppo.

*Aſſhaja Tuſſa*, ſee *Soli*.

*Aſſhawillet*, a river of New-Hampſhire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 26. W. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

*Aſſhau*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lechte, near Zell.

*Aſſhbourn*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the eaſt ſide of the river Dove, on the borders of Staffordſhire; it has a weekly market on Saturday; and it contains about 2000 inhabitants. 10 miles NW. from Derby, and 139 NNW. London.

*Aſſhburgan*, a town of Grand Bukharia, 45 m. W. Balk. *Long.* 64. 30. E. *Lat.* 36 44. N.

*Aſſhburton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, in a valley, with hills to the north and ſouth. It is an ancient borough, and returns two members to the Britiſh Parliament. It is one of the four ſtannary towns of Devonſhire, and has mines of tin and copper in its neighbourhood. It has two markets weekly; one on Tueſday, chiefly for wool and yarn, for the convvenience of the ſerge manufacture carried on in the town; and on Saturday for proviſions. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3080, of which 267 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19½ miles WSW. Exeter, 23½ ENE. Plymouth, and 192½ W. London.

*Aſſhburnham*, a town of Maſſachuſets. 45 miles WNW. Boſton.

*Aſſhby de la Zouch*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, near the borders of Derbyſhire, with a weekly market on Saturday. The number of its inhabitants, in 1801, was 2674; and the principal trade is making malt. 12 miles S. Derby, and 115 N. London.

*Aſſhdon*, or *Aſſingdon*, a village of England, in the county of Eſſex; in 1016, Edmund Ironſide met here a terrible defeat from the Dane. 4 m. NE. Saffron-Walden.

*Aſſhdown*, a tract of land, near Iſley, in Berkſhire; a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated, chiefly through the conduct of Alfred.

*Aſſheref*, or *Aſſhref*, or *Eſſhref*, or *Aſſiref*, a town of Perſia, in Mazanderan, where Shah Abbas had a palace, ſituated in a bay of the Caſpian Sea. 15 miles ESE. Fehrabad. *Long.* 53. 32. E. *Lat.* 35. 52. N.

*Aſſhfera*, ſee *Eſſfera*.

*Aſſhford*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the river Stour. It has a monthly market for cattle, on the firſt Tueſday, and weekly market on Saturday, for corn, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2151, of whom 1357 were employed in trade and manufactures. 27 miles ESE. Rocheſter, 12¼ NW. Hithe, and 57 ESE. London. *Long.* 0. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

*Aſſhford*, a town of Connecticut. 20 miles E. Hertford.

*Aſſhkara*, a town of Perſia, in Choraſan. 130 miles W. Herat.

*Aſſhipoo*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 80. 30. W. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

*Aſſhipoo*, a town of South-Carolina, on a river ſo called. *Long.* 80. 26. W. *Lat.* 32. 46. N.

*Aſſhing Key*, a ſmall low iſland on the Spaniſh Main, on the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

*Aſſhley*, a river of North-America, which runs into the ſea on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Charles Town, in South-Carolina, *Long.* 79. 52. W. *Lat.* 32. 43 N.

*Aſſhley river*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84, 20. W, *Lat.* 29. 58 N.

*Aſſhmon*, a town of Egypt. 8 m. N. Baſta.

*Aſſhmunein*, or *Archemunain*, or *Aſchmunein*, a town of Egypt, which gives name to a conſiderable diſtrict of which it is the capital; it is built on the ruins of a city which Dr. Pocock ſuppoſes to be the ancient Hermopolis, or city of Mercury. 3 miles N. Meloui, and 118 S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 10. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

*Aſſhmun-Tanah*, a town of Egypt, ſituated on a canal of the Nile, called the canal of Aſhman-Tanah, which runs into the lake Menzaleh, and afterwards into the Mediterranean, at Dibeh. This canal is ſuppoſed to be that which the ancients called Mendeſian. 12 miles E. Manſora, and 20 S. Damietta.

*Aſſhnagur*, ſee *Alenagur*.

*Aſſhor*, a town of Perſia, in Chiraſan. 120 miles WNW. Meſhid. *Long.* 54. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

*Aſſhoved*, or *Aſſhy Head*, a cape of Denmark on the eaſt coaſt of Jutland. *Long.* 10. 7. E. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

*Aſhover*, a town of England, in the county of Derby; in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 2119. 8 m. NNE Wirkſworth.

*Aſh-oune-mon-kar*, a cape of Algiers, projecting into the Mediterranean. *Long.* 5. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Aſhout*, a town of Syria. 25 miles S. Tripoli.

*Aſhref*, ſee *Aſheref*.

*Aſhta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 38 miles ENE. Indore.

*Aſhtican*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 20 miles W. Sarmarcand.

*Aſhton-under-Line*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire, on the Tame. In 1801, the number of inhabitants within its pariſh was 15,632, of which 18,635 were employed in trade and manufacture. 9 m. E. Manchester.

*Aſhton in Makesfield*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3696, of which 1620 were employed in manufactures. 8 miles NNW. Warrington.

*Aſhuk*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul, on the Tigris. 25 miles SE. Tecrit.

*Aſia*, one of the quarters of the world, and inferior in ſize only to America, ſurpaſſing in extent Europe and Africa taken together, lies to the eaſt of Europe. It was ſo called, if we are to believe the Greeks, curious in ſearching after the etymology of words, from Aſia, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis; others ſay, that it derived its name from Aſius, the ſon of Atys king of Lydia; while Bochart is of opinion, that it took its name from the Phœnician word Aſi, ſignifying the middle: but all this is mere conjecture. This part of the world has the advantage of having been the reſidence of the firſt man, and of having ſent colonies, which have peopled the reſt of the world. Here man received the laws from GOD, and here the Saviour of mankind paſſed the whole of his mortal life; many of the greateſt empires have been eſtabliſhed in this part of the world: firſt, the empire of the Chaldeans or Aſſyrians; then that of the Medes, founded by Arbaces, which ended in Aſtyages; from whom it was removed to the Perſians by Cyrus, until the death of Darius; then to the Greeks or Macedonians, under Alexander the Great; after him, the Parthians, the Perſians, the Turks, and Saracens, and the Moguls, have each been powerful. At preſent it is divided into ſeven principal parts, Aſiatic Turkey, Arabia, Perſia, India, China, Tartary, and Siberia: to which may be added a great number of iſlands, ſuch as the iſlands of Japan, the Ladrone iſlands, the Philippine iſlands, the Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Andaman, Nicobar, Maldive, &c. Aſia is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean and the ſea of China, on the ſouth by the Indian and Arabian Seas; on the weſt it is ſeparated from Africa by the Red Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez; and from Europe by the Archipelago, the Straits of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Conſtantinople, the Black Sea, and from thence by an imaginary line to the Frozen Ocean, between 60 and 70 degrees of E. *Long.* from London. Its ſuppoſed extent is about 4800 miles from the Straits of Gallipoli in the weſt to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, and near 4500 from the ſouthern extremity of Malacca to the Frozen Ocean. There muſt be a great variety of climates in a country of ſo vaſt an extent, as well as ſoil and produce; yet, on the whole, if we except part of Arabia and Tartary, and ſome of the more northern tracks, it is in general rich and fruitful, and ſome parts of it exceedingly ſo The principal religions are Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm; to which may be added Chriſtianity of the Greek church, and the doctrine of Zoroaſter; the principal languages are Arabic, Perſic, Tartaric, Chineſe, Japoneſe, Malayan, and Malabaric.

*Aſia*, a town of Peru, near the coaſt. 54 miles NNW. Pico. *Lat.* 12. 55. N.

*Aſiago*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, and the principal place of the *Sette Communi*, or Seven Communes, which occupy the northern and mountainous parts bordering on the Tyroleſe. The ſoil is in general ſo very unproductive, that it yields ſcarcely proviſion for two months, notwithſtanding all the exertions of the inhabitants, who are, in this diſtrict, more than 40,000 in number. The only good article produced here is graſs, which is of an excellent quality, and grows in great abundance in the vales and on the mountains, in the centre of the hills. In virtue of the prerogatives obtained both in ancient and modern times, from the Republic of Venice; theſe, and the thirteen communes of Verona, (who are alſo of German deſcent,) are permitted to graze their numerous flocks in the flat provinces, on this ſide the Mincio; ſo that their ſmall cattle, conſiſting of above 100,000 ſheep, often paſs the winter in the plains of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, the Poleſin, Treviſan, and the Friuli. The inhabitants of theſe communes are governed by their own courts, conſiſting of two judges, and a ſecretary for every commune, who hold their ſittings at Aſiago. Highway robbery and murder are crimes unknown to theſe ſpirited, warlike, and honeſt Germans. They ſpeak a language ſomewhat reſembling the Saxon dialect, except two communes, who are ſaid to ſpeak Italian, which however they do not, except to ſtrangers. They intermarry among themſelves only.

All are continually under arms, without the leaſt diſtinction of age or rank: they are occaſionally drilled by officers choſen among their reſpective members, and are always ready to defend their frontiers and narrow paſſes. 20 miles N. Vicenze.

*Aſiano*, a town of France, in the department of the Seſia, heretofore in the lordſhip of Vercelli. 4 miles S. Vercelli.

*Aſiakurd*, a town of Curdiſtan. 25 miles NNW. Van.

*Aſiento*, or *Aſiante*, a country of Africa, eaſt of the Gold Coaſt. Aſiento the capital, ſituated *Long.* 0. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

*Aſikala*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland. 33 miles ENE. Tavaſthus. *Long.* 25. 18. E. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

*Aſillo*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on lake Titicaca. 15 miles W. Aſangaro.

*Aſinara*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the NW. coaſt of Sardinia, about thirty miles in circumference, fertile and populous. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deer, buffaloes, and falcons. *Long.* 8. 23. E. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

*Aſinello*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. 32. E. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

*Aſir*, *Al*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. 30 miles S. Nehavend.

*Aſiref*, ſee *Aſheref*.

*Aſka*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 m. NW. Ganjam.

*Aſkaſy*, a town of Abaſcia, at the mouth of a river near the Black Sea. 100 m. NNW. Anakopia. *Long.* 37. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

*Aſkeaton*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Deal. It was formerly a large town, ſurrounded by walls. In the 17th century here was a caſtle, belonging to the earls of Deſmond. It is now much decayed, but till the union ſent two members to parliament. 14 miles SW. Limerick.

*Aſker-Mukrem*, a town of Perſia, in Chuſiſtan. 20 miles S. Toſter.

*Aſkero*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 30 miles N. Froſon.

*Aſkerſund*, a town of Sweden, in Nericia, on the Wetter lake. *Long.* 14. 36. E. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

*Aſkŏe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 31. E. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

*Aſkŏe*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 60. 27. N.

*Aſkola*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 10 miles N Borgo. *Long.* 25. 34. E. *Lat.* 60. 3. N.

*Aſkrig*, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday, and about 760 inhabitants. 40 miles NW. Boroughbridge, 243 N. London.

*Aſlana*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa, 26 miles E. Sagur.

*Aſling*, or *Jeſſenize*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the Save. 16 miles SSW. Clagenfurt.

*Aſlo*, ſee *Aſſelo*.

*Aſluman*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Panay. *Long.* 122. 5. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

*Aſmooz*, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the Griſons, on the Rhine, oppoſite to the paſs of Lucienſteig, where the French threw a bridge acroſs the river in 1798.

*Asna*, or *Eſneh*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. It is a large place, and the reſidence of an Arabian ſcheik, ſuppoſed to be on the ſite of the ancient Latopolis. There are ſome remains of a temple. 304 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 33. 22. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

*Aſna*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli. 30 miles S. Colbene. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

*Aſna*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NW. Nagore.

*Aſnabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 4 miles NE. Darore.

*Aſnah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 15 miles NW. Birboom.

*Aſnaha*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 40 miles NW. Harriopour.

*Aſneah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 58 miles SSE. Boglipour.

*Aſnieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 m. NW. Bellac.

*Asnik*, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk. 60 miles E. Balk.

*Aſo*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 60 miles N. Jedo.

*Asola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Chieſa. 20 miles SSE. Breſcia.

*Aſolo*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, near the river Muſone. It is ſurrounded with walls and gates, and upon the top of the hill ſtands a ſpacious citadel: here are a few remains of Roman aqueducts. Aſolo was a municipal town under the Romans; it came afterwards under the dominion of the emperors of Germany, who cauſed it to be governed by vicars of the empire; but their oppreſſive conduct induced the inhabitants to ſubject themſelves, in 1337, to the republic of Venice. By a decree of the 21ſt of July, 1742, of the republic of Venice, the town was declared independent: ſome of the inhabitants were ennobled, and qualified to become knights of the order of Malta, and their church was erected into a cathedral. The diſtrict belonging to the town is thirteen miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twelve miles from north to ſouth, and contains 21,000 ſouls. 45 miles NE. Verona, and 15 NW. Trevigio. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

*Asona*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, 10 miles SE. Fermo.

*Asonusa*, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 85 miles N. Jedo.

*Asoph*, see *Azoph*.

*Asouda*, a town of Africa, in the country of Asben. 480 miles S. Mourzouk, and 320 N. Cashna. *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

*Asoupas*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 62 miles N. Schiras.

*Aspach*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 2 miles NE. Spalt.

*Aspach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 3 miles W. Gotha.

*Aspah*, a town of Austria. 12 m. E. Steyr.

*Aspalaga*, a town of West-Florida. *Long.* 84. 35. W. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

*Aspang*, a town of Austria. 17 miles S. Ebenfurth.

*Asparn*, a town of Austria. 10 miles SE. Laab.

*Aspas*, a town of Persia, in Chusistan. 45 miles NW. Istachar.

*Aspas*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 100 miles NW. Sundswall. *Long.* 14. 12. E. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

*Aspe*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on the Elda. 12 miles W. Alicant.

*Aspe Viejo*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 10 miles W. Alicant.

*Asperg*, see *Hohen Asperg*.

*Asperen*, a town of Holland, situated on the Linge, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Gueldrians, under the conduct of Charles d'Egmont, the last duke of Gueldres, in 1517. The stout and long resistance made by the besieged so enraged the Duke, that when he had made himself master of the town, he put every inhabitant to the sword, without regard to age or sex. 15 miles S. Utrecht, and 22 E. Rotterdam.

*Asperskirch*, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Peyerbach.

*Asperstorf*, a town of Austria. 2 miles NE. Sonneberg.

*Aspet*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SE. St. Gaudens.

*Aspeytia*, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Viola. 15 miles S. St. Sebastian.

*Aspida*, a river which rises in the Marquisate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 13. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

*Aspiran*, a town of France, in the department of Herault. 6 miles N. Pezenas.

*Aspis*, a town of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

*Aspoe*, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic. 2 miles SW. Carlscron.

*Aspremont*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 m. SE. St. Mihiel.

*Aspremont*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, in the county of Nice, on the left side of the Var. In 1742, it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1744, by the French and Spaniards. 6 miles N. Nice.

*Aspres les Vaynes*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 15 miles W. Gap.

*Aspro*, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles NW. Gierace.

*Aspro*, or *Aspro-Potamo*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the sea, 28 miles W. Lepanto.

*Asproniśi*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the west coast of Santorini, anciently called Therasia. *Long.* 25. 23. E. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

*Asprospizzia*, a town of European Turkey. 10 miles SSW. Livadia.

*Aspull*, a township of Lancashire, near Manchester. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1253, of whom 831 were employed in manufactures.

*Asrail*, an island in Lake Menzaleh. 12 miles SE. Damietta.

*Assa Nagga*, a town of Nubia. 110 miles S. Chiggré.

*Assa*, a town of the island of Cephalonia. 16 miles NNW. Cephalonia.

*Assa*, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 29. 36. N.

*Assab*, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, anciently called Saba. The channel between the island and the continent is called the road of Assab. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

*Assai*, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi, or Omi.

*Assam*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the west by Hindoostan, on the south by Meckley; the eastern boundaries are not known. The people of this country are represented as bound by no religion or rules but those of their own inclinations. In 1665, the country was invaded by an army of Aurungzebe, to punish some piracies committed in the towns bordering on the Burrampooter, and the king was driven from his kingdom: but the victorious army suffered greatly from the periodical rains which surprised them, and they could with difficulty get back to Bengal. The soil is replete with nitre, and great quantities of gunpowder are manufactured. Assam was conquered by the Mogul emperor, Shah Jehan, in 1638.

*Assam Choky*, a town of Assam, on the Burrampooter. 32 miles E. Rangamatty.

*Assau*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 40 miles from Diarbekir.

*Assan*, a town on the north-west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 5. N.

*Assancalee*, a town of Armenia, built on a sharp rock in the midst of a plain, surrounded

with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel, in which is kept a garrifon: a fmall day's journey from Erzerum.

*Affaquin Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 77. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

*Affarli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 44 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

*Affarpour*, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the Indus. 35 miles W. Boogebooge, and 105 SE. Tatta. *Long.* 68. 27. E. *Lat.* 23. 17. N.

*Affatiegue*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Mexico, about 20 miles long and two broad. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. N.

*Affannen*, a town of Pruſſia, 40 miles SE. Konigſberg.

*Affawoxmon Inlet*, a narrow channel between two ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

*Affawully*, a town of Hindooftan, in Mewar. 18 miles SW. Oudipour, and 110 NW. Ougein. *Long.* 74. 25. E. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

*Affe le Beranger*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 m. E. Evron.

*Affe le Boiſve*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 8 miles SSW. Alençon.

*Affeen*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan. 10 miles N. Gambron.

*Affeet*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 16 miles S. Budayeon.

*Affelen*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn. 9 m. SE. Paderburn.

*Affeler Sand*, an iſland in the Elbe, below Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 26. E. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

*Affelo*, or *Aſſo*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian gulf. 130 miles S. Schiras. *Long.* 52. 25. E. *Lat.* 27. 26. N.

*Affem*, a town of Africa, and capital of Ardra. In the beginning of the 18th century, this town was deſtroyed by the king of Dahomy.

*Affem*, or *Laſſem*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 111. 21. E. *Lat.* 6. 42. S.

*Affem-Kalaſi*, or *Aſynkalaſi*, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, founded on the ruins of the ancient Jaſus. *Long.* 27. 32. E. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

*Affen*, a town of Holland, and capital of the quarter of Drent, in the ſtate of Overyſel. 20 miles NNW. Covorden, and 11 S. Groningen. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

*Affendi*, a town of Hindooftan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 25 miles W. Pannyput.

*Affeneboyne*, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Winnipeg. *Long.* 97. W. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

*Affenede*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 1 mile SW. Sas de Ghent.

*Affenheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms Rudelheim, at the conflux of the Wetter and the Nidda. 11 miles NE. Franckfurt on the Mayn, and 28 ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

*Affens*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Fyen, with a harbour in the Little Belt. In 1535, this town was burned down by Rantzee, general of Chriſtian III. *Long.* 9. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

*Afferadoes*, ſee *Aſſerradores*.

*Afferigo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles NE. Aquila.

*Affero Babe*, a town of Nubia. 120 miles S. Chiggré.

*Affes Ears*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Sea. *Long.* 114. 7. E. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

*Affewan*, a town of Hindooftan, in Moultan. 24 miles W. Adjodin.

*Affewan*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 25 miles W. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 52. E. *Lat.* 26. 49. N.

*Affid*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 25 miles W. Biſſowia.

*Affieu*, a town of Africa, in the road from Mourzouk to Agades. 200 miles S. Mourzouk. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

*Aſin*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 miles S. Amaſia.

*Affinea*, a river of Africa, which ſeparates the gold coaſt from the ivory coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 5. 10. N. At its mouth is a town or village of the ſame name.

*Affinipoils*, a tribe of Indians in North-America, originally a part of the Nawdoweiſſies, from whom they ſeparated, but yet ſpeak their language.

*Affingdon*, ſee *Aſhdon*.

*Affiſi*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop. 15 miles W. Nocera, 20 NNW. Spoleto. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat* 43. 3. N.

*Affita*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo. 22 miles W. Udo.

*Affiut*, ſee *Siut*.

*Aſſo*, or *Aſſos*, a ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in the gulf of the Ægean Sea, to which it gives name. 32 miles W. Adramiti. *Long.* 26. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Affory*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles SSW. Labaar.

*Afforick*, a town of Thibet. 60 miles S. Gangotry.

*Affom*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 4. 39. E. *Lat.* 7. 5. N.

*Affow*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 18 miles WNW. Sabi.

*Affuan*, or *Affouan*, ſee *Syene*.

*Affuery*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 12 miles S. Gayah.

*Aſſumption*, a town of South-America, and capital of a province in Paraguay, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor, appointed by the King of Spain, under the viceroy of Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 58. 50. W. *Lat.* 25. 30. S.

*Aſſumption*, a town of Canada. 14 miles N. Montreal.

*Aſſumption*, or *Aſſongon*, one of the Ladrone iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of California; according to Peroufe, about nine miles in circumference: the higheſt point about 200 toiſes above the level of the ſea; he ſays it would be difficult to conceive a more horrible place. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

*Aſſumption*, a town of New Mexico. 50 miles E. Sumas.

*Aſſumption*, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence oppoſite Montreal.

*Aſſumption*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 47. 15. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. S.

*Aſſumption*, a town of New Grenada, 70 miles ENE. Tunja.

*Aſſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 8 miles S. Creſpy.

*Aſta*, a town of Holland, in the dutchy of Guelderland. 4 miles SE. Culemburg.

*Aſta*, a river of Spain, which empties itſelf into the Bay of Biſcay at Villa Viciofa.

*Aſta*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Lima. 65 miles SSE. Piſco.

*Aſta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 16 miles S. Currer.

*Aſtabat*, a town of Perſian Armenia, on the Aras. It is a ſmall town but neat, and each houſe ſupplied with a well of water. In the environs they cultivate great quantities of ronas, the roots of which are uſed in dying the red colour of the Indian chintzes, calicoes, &c. 20 miles SE. Nachivan.

*Aſtabora*, a river of Nubia, which runs into the Red Sea, *Lat.* 18. 6. N.

*Aſtane*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the province of Hami. 20 miles NW. Hami.

*Aſtara*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

*Aſtara*, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict or province, whoſe governor is independent of Ghilan and Schirvan, on the river Aſtara. 70 miles N. Reſhd, and 100 E. Tabris. *Long.* 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

*Aſtarabat*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 100 miles N. Zareng, and 220 WNW. Candahar.

*Aſtarac*, a ſmall province of France, before the late diviſion of the country, ſituated in Gaſcony, about 24 miles ſquare; Mirande was the capital.

*Aſtee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Goondwanah. 54 miles W. Nagpour.

*Aſtee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 50 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

*Aſterabad*, or *Eſterabad*, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt end of the Caſpian Sea, at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay very convenient for trade. Mr. Hanway, in his travels into Perſia, ſaw at the weſt end of the town on each ſide, a pyramid of ſtone whitened over and full of niches; theſe pyramids were about 16 or 20 feet in diameter at the baſe, riſing gradually in a point at near 40 feet. On the top of each, a ſingle human head was placed, and moſt of the niches were filled with other heads, cut off after a rebellion againſt Nadir Shah. This place was deſtroyed by Timur Bec. 300 miles NNE. Iſpahan. *Long.* 54. 0 E. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

*Aſteravein*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 6 miles E. Oſterrod.

*Aſteſan*, or *County of Aſti*, a country of Italy, bounded on the weſt by the principality of Chieri and Carmagnola, on the north by the Vercellois, on the eaſt by the Vercellois and the Alexandrin, and on the ſouth by the marquiſate of Gorzegno; about 25 miles long, and 10 broad. It was once a republic, but was afterwards annexed to the dutchy of Piedmont, and is now a part of France.

*Aſti*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Tanaro, late a city of Piedmont, ſituated near the rivers Barbo and Tanaro; and capital of a country called *Aſteſan*, or county of *Aſti*. The ſurrounding country is agreeable and fertile, interſperſed with ſmall hills, embelliſhing the ſeats of the nobility and gentry. There are ſprings in the neighbourhood, from whence they get ſalt. Aſti was not generally known before the year 1103, when Alaric king of the Goths, having been defeated by Stilico, the inhabitants of Aſti, or the Romans, who held a garriſon in that town, conducted thither the infants and wives of that prince, with the moſt precious of the ſpoil taken from him. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan, erected in the year 265. Beſides the cathedral, it contains upwards of thirty other churches, parochial and conventual. It was taken by the French in 1703, and retaken by the Duke of Savoy in 1704. Again the French took it in 1746, but loſt it to the King of Sardinia in 1747. 24 miles E. Turin, and 20 W. Alexandria. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

*Aſtomia*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy. 12 miles E. Retimo.

*Aſtorga*, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſituated in a plain, on the ſmall river Tueria; it is neither large nor populous, but ſtrong both by nature and art; and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. The cathedral is ſo filled with eccleſiaſtics, as to be called the City of Prieſts. In 714, this

city was burned by the Moors; and in 985, it was taken and plundered by the same. According to Flores, the country about Aſtorga was called the territory of the Mauregatos, a people given to commerce, and celebrated for integrity. Their women retain a dreſs ſo ancient that its origin is not known, but the moſt remarkable in all Spain. Don Alonſo, king of Leon, Oviedo, &c. who reigned about the middle of the 8th century, had, by a woman of obſcure birth, an illegitimate ſon, called Maurego; ſome years after, on the death of Alonſo, his grandſon Alonſo II. being placed on the throne, Mauregato laid his claim, and by aſſiſtance from the Moors, obtained the crown of Leon, and to reward his friends, he gave them lands round Aſtorga; from theſe Moors the Mauregatos are ſuppoſed to be deſcendants. 28 miles W. Leon. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

*Aſtova*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 68. E. *Lat.* 10. 6. S.

*Aſtrabad*, a town of Perſia, in Choraſan, on the borders of Balk. 70 m. ENE. Herat.

*Aſtrachan*, or *Aſtrakan*, a city of Aſia, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on an iſland at the mouth of the Volga, in the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, about 52 miles from the Caſpian Sea. It is three miles in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall. Peter the Great deſigned it for the centre of commerce, and the greateſt mart of the world. Its ſituation is well calculated for ſuch a grand deſign, being as it were the boundary of Aſia and Europe By means of the Caſpian ſea, and the Volga, merchandiſe may be brought from Perſia, Armenia, India, &c. and conveyed to the ports of the Baltic; and *vice verſa*. It is inhabited by Ruſſians, Armenians, Greeks, Perſians, Engliſh, French, Indians, and Jews. Prodigious quantities of ſalt are made in its neighbourhood. Fiſh of many ſorts are plentiful and good; and the melons produced here equal thoſe of Perſia. The buildings are chiefly of wood, except the cathedral, and a few other churches. Aſtrachan was formerly the capital of a kingdom, in the extenſive country of Capchac, and was called Hadji Terkan. It was conquered by Genghis Khan; and afterwards by Timur Bec, who took it in 1395. The dominions extended as far as Moſcow. Iwan Baſiliowitz took this city from the Tartars in the year 1554. In 1670, it was ſeized by the rebel Stenkorazin; but he ſoon after ſuffered death at Moſcow. In the environs are ſeveral large vineyards, from which is made ſome wine, very good drank on the ſpot, but it will not bear carriage. About a mile below the town are large ſalt-works; and a little above, manufactures of gunpowder and ſaltpetre. The Mahometan Tartars live without the town. The chief trade with Perſia is carried on by Armenians. 330 miles SSE. Saratov, 1040 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

*Aſtrenabad*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Calcutta.

*Aſtrop*, a village of England, in Northamptonſhire, noted for a medicinal ſpring. 5 miles W. Brackley.

*Aſtruni*, a village near Naples, where the king has a park, formed of a volcanic baſin, encloſed with a wall about four miles and a half in circumference, in which wild hogs are preſerved for chaſe. In 1542, Alphonſo I. gave a grand entertainment to the emperor Frederick III. when a regale was provided for 60,000 perſons.

*Aſtrup*, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Oſnabruck. 4 m. N. Oſnabruck.

*Aſturagamicook*, a lake of Lower Canada. 240 miles NE. Quebec. *Long.* 67. 25. W. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

*Aſturia*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Biſcay, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile and Leon, and on the weſt by Galicia. Its length about 144 miles, and breadth 44. The face of the country is rugged, and towards the ſouth are the mountains, which divide it from Leon and Old Caſtile, branches of the Pyrenées, covered with vaſt foreſts; yet the ſoil produces a ſufficiency of corn, great quantities of fruit, and excellent wine. There are alſo mines of gold and vermilion. The horſes of this country are in great eſteem. The principal towns are Oviedo, Santillana, and St. Andero. The eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Aſturia, and bears the arms of the country.

*Aſu*, a town of Swediſh Lapland. 16 m. NW. Lulea.

*Aſuar*, or *Oſſion*, a town of Africa, on the ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Adel. 60 miles S. Cape Gardafui.

*Aſumatz*, a town of Walachia. 8 miles E. Buchareſt.

*Aſumpour*, a town of Bengal. 36 miles S. Calcutta.

*Aſwad*, a town of Arabia. 28 miles S. Saade.

*Aſylum*, a town of Pennſylvania. 10 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

*Aſynt Point*, or *Kaw Stair*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland in the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 5. 18 W. *Lat.* [illegible] N.

*Aſyuka'aſi*, ſee *Aſyut Kolaſi*.

*Atabes*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cuhacan. 30 miles [illegible]

*Atacama*, a *St.* [illegible] town of Peru; [illegible] Ocean, and princi[illegible] tion on the confines [illegible]

ſome parts fertile, in others ſandy and barren. 150 miles SW. La Plata. *Long.* 69. 16. W. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

*Atacames*, ſee *Tacames*.

*Atakkeui*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles NW. Eregri.

*Atalaya*, a town of St. Domingo. 30 m. S. Cape Français.

*Atalaya de Magouta*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, containing about 200 inhabitants, with one pariſh. It is defended by a fortreſs on an eminence difficult of acceſs. 6 miles S. Thomar, and 18 NW. Liſbon.

*Atalaya Sortelha*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles NE. Caſtel Branco.

*Atamut*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. 40 miles NE. Caſbin.

*Atapuera*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near Burgos. In 1053, a battle was fought here between Don Garcia king of Navarre, and his brother Don Ferdinand, in which the former was defeated and ſlain.

*Ataroly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 42 m. SE. Secundara.

*Ataxora*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 12 miles from Olita.

*Atbara*, ſee *Tacazzé*.

*Atchirſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch. 28 m. SE. Oniſk.

*Atchinſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tchulim. 424 m. SSE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 89. 36. E. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

*Atchekatch*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebiſond, on the Black Sea. 15 miles SW. Trebiſond.

*Atchencoil*, a town of Hindooſtan. 50 m. E. Travancore.

*Atcherawauk*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the jaghire. 10 miles SW. Carangoly.

*Ateca*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Xalon. 6 miles W. Calatiaud.

*Atella*, a town of Naples, in the Baſilicata, at the foot of the Apennines. 37 miles W. Matera. *Long.* 15. 43. E. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

*Attellara*, or *Atellari*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea between Syracuſe and Cape Paſſaro. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

*Attenegal*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 45 miles SW. Candi, and 25 NE. Columbo.

*Atena*, a town of Naples, on the river Negro, in the Principato Citra. 10 miles W. Marſico Nuovo.

*Atenango*, a town of Mexico. 80 miles S. Mexico.

*Ateni*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 15 miles S. Gori.

*Ater*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 38 miles WSW. Allahabad.

*Atfieh*, or *Etfih*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile, and chief place of a diſtrict, thought to be the ancient Aphroditopolis 35 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 8. E. *Lat.* 29. 28. N.

*Ath*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, formerly a city of Hainaut, on the Dender; it was yielded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and then fortified by Vauban; but reſtored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French laid ſiege to it in May 1697, under the command of Marechal Catinat, and thirteen days after the trenches were opened, the town ſurrendered; but the ſame year it was reſtored to Spain. September 16th, 1706, the allied army inveſted the place, under the command of Field-Marſhal Overkercke, with 64 pieces of cannon, and 42 mortars. On the 1ſt of October, the governor, Comte de St. Pierre, was obliged to capitulate, and with his troops ſurrender priſoners of war, being conducted to Bergop-Zoom and Breda. The Dutch remained in poſſeſſion till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor. In the year 1745, this town was bombarded by the French, under the command of Marſhal Saxe, and taken after a ſhort ſiege; only 14 of the garriſon were killed, but many of the inhabitants. It was ceded to France, with the reſt of Hainaut, by the peace of Leoben. 9 miles NW. Mons, and 41 E. Tournay. *Long.* 3. 36. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

*Athaboli*, or *Agaſtoboli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coaſt of the Black Sea. 68 miles NE. Adrianople. *Long.* 27. 39. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

*Athapeſcow*, a lake of North-America, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 30 wide. *Long.* 110. W. *Lat.* 59. N.

*Athboy*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, a borough, which, before the Union, returned two members to the Iriſh Parliament. 20 miles NW. Dublin.

*Athee*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 miles N. Craon.

*Athelney, Iſle of*, is a riſing ſpot of ground in the county of Somerſet, ſurrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge. This ſpot, which was anciently environed with impaſſable marſhes and moraſſes, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred from the fury of the Danes, who, in tumultuous numbers, had overrun the eaſtern part of his dominions. The regiſter of Athelney ſets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine ſucceſſive years, was at length reduced to the neceſſity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the Iſle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a ſmall cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the ſon of king Kynegilſus. After his emerſion from this

retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monaſtery for Benedictine monks on the ſpot which had given him ſhelter, endowing the eſtabliſhment with the whole iſle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens. 1 mile ENE. Taunton.

*Athenah*, a town of Aſia, in Turkiſh Armenia, on the Black Sea. 7 miles W. Trebiſond.

*Athenas*, a town of Egypt. 5 miles W. Beniſuef.

*Atherze*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 18 miles N. Policaſtro.

*Athenry*, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which, before the Union, ſent two members to the Iriſh Parliament. In the year 1315, a battle was fought near this town between the Engliſh and the Iriſh, in which the former were victorious. In 1599, the Iriſh put all the inhabitants to the ſword, becauſe they were adopting the Engliſh cuſtoms. 10 miles E. Galway.

*Athens*, a city of Greece, now called Setines, the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey. At one time one of the firſt cities of Greece, or perhaps of Europe, the ſeat of learning, arts, and arms. It is now the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, with ſeveral churches; but inconſiderable, if compared with its ancient ſplendour: it contains about fifteen or ſixteen thouſand inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. It was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1455: the Venetians took it from the Turks in 1464 and 1687, but were compelled to abandon it, and the Turks are now maſters of it with the reſt of the country: the chief articles of trade are ſilk, wax, wool, and oil. It is a ſeaport, and ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, with a ſafe and large harbour; the entrance, which is narrow, is commanded by the citadel, the ancient Acropolis. 60 miles SE. Livadia, and 304 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 23. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. 2. N.

*Atherſield Point*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, with rocks and ſhoals near it. *Long.* 1. 13. W. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

*Atherſton*, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated near the Anker, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, containing about 2690 inhabitants, 748 of whom are employed in manufactures of hats, ribbons, ſhalloons, &c. It has a market on Tueſday. Richard III. held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Boſworth. 13 miles N. Coventry, and 104 NNW. London.

*Atherſton*, a town of England, ſituated on the river Stour, in the county of Warwick, on the borders of Worceſterſhire. 3 miles S. Stratford-upon-Avon.

*Atherton*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire, with 3249 inhabitants of whom more than half were employed in manufactures. In 1643, General Fairfax was defeated near this town by the royaliſts. 7 miles SW. Bolton.

*Athie*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. SSE. Peronne.

*Athikeera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 22 miles N. Seronge.

*Athis*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 13 miles SW. Falaiſe.

*Athlone*, a town of Ireland, ſituated on the river Shannon, in the county of Weſtmeath. It ſends one member to the Imperial Parliament. In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this town being garriſoned by troops of King James, King William detached Lieutenant-General Douglas to beſiege Athlone; but after loſing 400 men, the greater part by ſickneſs, he raiſed the ſiege after eight days. On the 19th of June, 1691, General Ginckle appeared before the town; and on the 30th, became maſter of the place. 55 miles W. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

*Athol*, a diſtrict of Scotland, forming the northern part of the county of Perth, bounded on the north-weſt by Inverneſsſhire, on the north by Aberdeenſhire, on the eaſt by Forfarſhire, and on the ſouth by the reſt of Perthſhire, the chief town is Blair, called Blair-Athol.

*Atholſtonford*, or *Athelſtaneford*, a village in Scotland, in Haddingtonſhire. Home, the author of Douglas, was miniſter, and Blair, author of the Grave, was a native of this pariſh. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 897. 4 m. NE. Haddington.

*Athos*, or *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninſula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Conteſſa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have ſeven convents built like forts. It is ſaid to caſt its ſhadow as far as the iſland of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of 40 miles. *Long.* 24. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Athy*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Before the Union it ſent two members to the Iriſh Parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held at Naas and Athy alternately. 40 miles W. Wicklow, and 12 N. Carlow. *Long.* 7. 1. W. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

*Atia*, a town of Perſia, in the Irac. 15 miles NW. Sava, and 70 E. Hamadan.

*Atiatis*, a ſmall iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 50. 36. *Lat.* 0. 5. S.

*Atichy*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 8 miles E. Compiegne.

*Atico*, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Arequipa, on the coaſt. 50 miles NNW. Camana. *Lat.* 15. 36. S.

*Atienca*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile,

with an ancient caſtle, ſituated among the mountains, called Sierra D'Atiença. 20 m. N. Siguença.

*Atino*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, which was ſuppreſſed by Leo III. 10 miles N. Aquino, and 12 SE. Sora.

*Atiggio*, a town of the marquiſate of Ancona. 12 miles S. Camerina.

*Atipalli*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 8 miles NW. Ouſſoor.

*Atira*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 50 miles NE. Aſſumption.

*Atkafinna*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 16. W. *Lat.* 29. 56. N.

*Atkan*, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 29. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

*Atkveri*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia. 21 miles E. Acalziké.

*Atlantic Ocean*, a name given to the ſea which lies between Europe and Africa to the eaſt, and America to the weſt.

*Atlas*, *Great and Little*, mountains of Africa: the Great Atlas extends from the deſert of Barca, 240 miles weſt of Alexandria, to the coaſt of the Atlantic ſea, to which it gives name; but often changes its name, according to the multitude of countries it runs through, and the plains and vallies by which it is interſected: it is called by the natives Ayduacal. The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives Erriff. Both theſe are of ſuch vaſt height, and for the moſt part covered with ſnow, as to be ſeen at a great diſtance off at ſea. The higheſt parts and moſt difficult of acceſs are thoſe which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldeſt thoſe that bound the dominions of Morocco. As to the generality of the reſt, they enjoy a much kinder climate, are not only inhabited by various tribes of Berebers, Arabs, and other African people; but in many places are well cultivated and fertilized, with a number of towns and villages diſperſed in them, well inhabited, and ſtored with abundance of cattle; though in many of theſe they are obliged not only to retire into their caverns all the winter ſeaſon, which is there very long, but to take in with them all their numerous herds, which would otherwiſe periſh with cold. Dr. Shaw ſays, that the Atlas is not of that extraordinary height or bigneſs which have been attributed to it by the ancients, being, as far as he ſaw, rarely ever equal to ſome of the moſt lofty mountains o Great-Britain, and perhaps can no where ſtand in competition with the Alps or Apennines. If we can conceive, an eaſy aſcent, a number of little hills uſually of the perpendicular height of four or five hundred yards, with a ſucceſſion of ſeveral groves and ranges of fruit and foreſt trees, growing one behind another upon them; and if to this proſpect we ſometimes add a rocky precipice of ſuperior eminence and more difficult of acceſs, and place on the ſide or ſummit of it a mud-walled village; we ſhall then have a juſt and lively picture of Mount Atlas.

*Atlenburg*, or *Attelnburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe. 4 miles W. Lauenburg.

*Atlim*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Oby. *Long.* 67. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

*Atlim*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, at a town of the ſame name.

*Atliſco*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala, ſituated in an extenſive plain, to which it gives name. 20 miles WSW. Puebla de los Angelos.

*Atolonilco*, a town of Mexico, in the province of New-Biſcay. 140 miles NW. Durango.

*Atooi*, or *Attowa*, or *Attoway*, or *Towi*, one of the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, about thirty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, with a good road and anchoring-place on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, called *Wymoa*; it is ſuppoſed to contain 54,000 inhabitants. Capt. Vancouver reprobates the abandoned behaviour of the women of this iſland when he viſited it in 1790, very different from what he found in his former viſit with Capt. Cook, which he attributes to the viſits of civilized voluptuaries. *Long.* 200. 20. E. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

*Atony*, ſee *Huttany*.

*Atquar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Patnaud. 10 miles S. Timerycotta.

*Atougia*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſituated on an eminence near the ſea, oppoſite the rocks called Barlings. 3 miles E. Peniche.

*Atrato*, a river of South-America; riſes in the lower part of the province of Chocos, and runs into the Gulf of Darien, *Long.* 77. 6. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

*Atri*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Penna. 10 miles E. Teramo, and 28 NE. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 42. 32. E.

*Atrib*, a village of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile; built at the extremity of what appear to be the ruins of a conſiderable city; they are 1200 yards long, and 800 wide. Large blocks of marble are frequently dug up near, which the inhabitants convert to lime. 3 miles N. Mit-Kamar.

*Atribé*, a town of Egypt, on the left ſide of the Nile. 5 miles NW. Achmim.

*Atſchud*, ſee *Adzud*.

*Atſhar*, a town of Little Bukharia. 80 miles ENE. Acſu.

*Atſmanzdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 4 miles E. Eifart.

*Attacoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NNW. Nellore.

*Attalia*, ſee *Satalia*.

*Attaſſe*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 50. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

*Attaveg*, a ſmall iſland among the Hebrides, near the north coaſt of Skir. 4 miles SE. Ru-huniſh.

*Attegode*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 25 miles SSW. Candi.

*Attenby*, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland.

*Attendorn*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, at the conflux of the Bigge and the Jenne. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns. 45 miles ENE. Cologn, and 54 WSW. Caſſel. *Long.* 8. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

*Attenhove*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 3 miles NE. Landen.

*Atterklau*, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria. 6 miles NW. Entzerſtorff.

*Attercliffe*, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2281. 2 miles SE. Sheffield.

*Attern*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Agra, on the Chumbul. 42 miles SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 58 E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

*Attery*, a river of England, which riſes in Cornwall, and runs into the Tamar, near Launceſton.

*Attia*, a town of Perſia, in Segeſtan. 25 miles W. Harra.

*Atticameonets*, Indians of Canada, inhabiting about *long.* 75. W. *lat.* 48. N.

*Attigny*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of Ardennes. 6 miles NW. Vouziers, and 18 S. Mezieres.

*Attigong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 12 miles NW. Currah.

*Attik*, ſee *Caſtillo Pellegrino*.

*Attimis*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 9 miles NE. Udina.

*Attleborough*, a town of North-America, in the ſtate of the Maſſachuſetts, near which magnetic iron ore is found. 30 miles SW. Boſton.

*Attleborough*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and 1333 inabitants. 15½ miles SSW. Norwich, and 93½ NNE. London.

*Attnang*, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria. 1 mile WSW. Schwannaſtadt.

*Attock*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, built on the ſite of the ancient Taxila, at the conflux of a river of the ſame name with the Indus, there called the Nilab. In 1581, Acbar ordered a fortreſs to be built here. 140 miles NW. Lahore, and 158 N. Moultan. *Long.* 71. 12. E. *Lat.* 33. 6. N.

*Attock*, a river of Aſia, which joins the Indus at the city of Attock.

*Attong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles S. Gogo.

*Attoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Dindigul. 6 miles SSW. Dindigul.

*Attore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. It is a ſtrong place, and defends a paſs from the Barramaul country to the Carnatic. 50 miles N. Tritchinopoly, and 70 NW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 78. 47. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Attouah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 38 miles WSW. Allahabad.

*Attu*, one of the Fox iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 173. 44. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

*Attuie*, a town of Arabia. 76 m. WSW. Saade.

*Attyah*, a circar, or province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Burbazzoo, Caugmary, and Dacca, on the eaſt by Dacca, and on the weſt by Bettooriah; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 broad. Puceuloe and Attyah are the chief towns.

*Attyal*, a town of Bengal, and one of the chief towns in the province of Attyah. 6 miles W. Puceuloe, and 54 ESE. Nattore. *Long.* 90. E. *Lat.* 24. 10 N.

*Atued*, or *Aluet*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland, with ſome good mines in the neighbourhood. 18 miles SE. Lindkoping.

*Atun-xauxa*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name. The land is fertile in grain and fruit, and watered by the river called Xauxa, on the banks of which are excellent paſtures and meadows, which nouriſh a great number of cattle. The commerce is conſiderable, from its fertility, its ſilver mines, the induſtry of its inhabitants, and its ſituation, lying in the road of communication between the maritime provinces with Cuſco, Paz, la Plata, &c. 70 miles E. Lima. *Long.* 75. 48. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. S.

*Atuncagnar*, a village of South-America, in the juriſdiction of Cuenca, famous for its fertility, and the treaſures ſuppoſed to be buried in the earth. One of the incas is ſaid to have built there a magnificent temple, whoſe walls were covered with gold, which was carried off and hidden; and we are told that remains of temples, a palace, and a fortreſs, are yet viſible.

*Atuncolla*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 15 miles N. Chucuito.

*Avanlish*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 18 miles SSE. Kiutaja.

*Avari*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia. 22 miles S. Bender.

*Aravied's Keys*, four or five ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas; one of them about 15 miles in length, the others very ſmall. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

*Avzuni*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 100 miles W. Meaco.

*Au*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles N. Gemunden.

*Au*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 12 miles NW. Moſburg.

*Ava*, a river of Aſia, called alſo *Menankira*, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the gulf of Bengal by abundance of mouths or divided ſtreams, about *Lat.* 16. N.

*Ava*, or *Augwa*, a town of Aſia, and formerly capital of Ava, or Birma, on a river of the ſame name. It was divided into upper and lower city, both fortified: the lower was about four miles in circumference, protected by a wall 30 feet high, with a deep and broad ditch; an embankment of earth ſupports the wall within. The upper town, which may be called the citadel, does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is much ſtronger and more compact than the other. The walls are now mouldering to decay, and great part of the timber of which the houſes were built carried away to found a new town, called *Ummerapoora*. Numerous temples are falling, and the few houſes, built of brick, become the abode of bats. Among the public buildings is one called Shoegunga, in which it was neceſſary for every officer inveſted with a commiſſion to take the oath of allegiance. *Long.* 95. 58. E. *Lat.* 21. 51. N.

*Ava*, a country of Aſia, ſo called from its ancient capital, but more properly *Miamma*, and now generally *Birmah*. It is bounded on the north-weſt by Caſſay, on the north by mountains and ſome ſmall independent ſtates, on the north-eaſt by China, on the eaſt by Siam, on the ſouth by Pegu, and on the ſouth-weſt by Aracan. In a war between the king of Pegu and Siam, in the 15th century, the king of Ava being called to the aſſiſtance of the former, after defeating the Siameſe, put to death the king of Pegu, and added his dominions to his own. In 1744, the Peguers began to throw off the yoke; and in 1752, Ava became the ſubject ſtate; but Pegu only maintained a ſuperiority for a few years: for in 1759, the capital was taken by Alompra, the new king of Birmah, and the empire transferred to Birmah: ſo that the Birman empire extends from the borders of China and Thibet to Quedah. The town is now hardly in exiſtence, the materials having been removed to form the new city of Ummerapoora. The religion of the Birmans is Hindoo; not followers of Brahma, but ſectaries of Boodh, which latter is admitted by all Hindoos as the ninth Avatar, or deſcent from the Deity, in the capacity of preſerver: he reformed the doctrines contained in the Vedas, and ſeverely cenſured the ſacrifice of cattle, or depriving any being of life. He is called the author of happineſs; his place of reſidence was diſcovered at Gaya in Bengal, by the illuſtrious Amara, renowned amongſt men, who cauſed an image of the ſupreme Boodh to be made, and worſhipped it. Getma, or Goutum, or Gaudma, is ſaid to have been a philoſopher, and to have flouriſhed 2300 years ago; he taught in the Indian ſchools the heterodox religion and philoſophy of Boodh. The image that repreſents Boodh is called Gaudma, or Goutum, which is the commonly received appellation of Boodh himſelf: this image is the primary object of worſhip in all the countries between Bengal and China. This religion is ſaid to have firſt riſen in Ceylon, and thence through Aracan eaſtward. Their laws likewiſe are ſuppoſed to be derived from the Cingaleſe. The government is in the hands of a king, whoſe will is abſolute, and power undefined. The chief miniſters of ſtate are called woongees, and the next in authority woondocks. The Birmans, in features, rather reſemble the Chineſe than the Hindoos; the women are in general fairer than the women of Hindooſtan, but not ſo delicately formed; they are however well made, and in general, inclined to corpulence: their hair is black, coarſe, and long. The men are not tall, but active and athletic; they pluck out the hair, inſtead of ſhaving their beards with a razor; and they tattow their thighs and arms in a variety of fantaſtic ſhapes and figures. They are not ſo cleanly in their perſons as the Hindoos, among whom daily ablution is a religious as well as a moral duty. Marriages are not contracted before the age of puberty, and the contract is purely civil; polygamy is forbidden, but concubinage is allowed to a certain extent. Divorces are allowed under particular circumſtances, but the proceſs is attended with great exactence. Wives are rarely unfaithful. The women are generally induſtrious; and in the higher ranks of life, the female ſervants are employed in "the various labours of the loom," weaving being chiefly a female occupation. When a man dies inteſtate, three-fourths of his property go to his children born in wedlock, but not in equal proportions, and one-fourth to his widow. They burn their dead, unleſs the deceaſed is a pauper, in which caſe the body is either buried, or caſt into the river. The population is uncertain; but the number of cities, towns, and villages, without

including Aracan, is eſtimated at 8000; from which Major Symes calculates the number of inhabitants at 14,500,000, and including Aracan, 17,000,000. Every man is liable to be called upon for his military ſervices, but the regular eſtabliſhment is ſmall, beſides the immediate attendants on the king; the royal magazines are ſaid to be well furniſhed with arms in caſe of emergency. In their food the Birmans are more groſs than the Hindoos, abſtaining only from domeſtic animals, but eagerly ſeeking for, and eating game; and the poorer ſort readily feed on reptiles, ſuch as lizards, ſnakes, guanas, &c. The climate is healthy, and the ſoil in general fertile, producing wheat, and all the various grain of India, ſugar, indigo, cotton, and the tropical fruits, in high perfection. Beſides the teak-tree, there is almoſt every other ſort known in India. In the northern part, towards the borders of China, there are mines of gold and ſilver, and ſome likewiſe of diamonds, rubies, and ſapphires. The trade with China is extenſive; the principal article is cotton, beſides which the Chineſe purchaſe amber, ivory, precious ſtones, beetle-nut, and edible birds-neſts: for which the Birmans receive in return raw and wrought ſilks, velvets, gold leaf, preſerves, paper, and ſome articles of hard-ware. The Birmans have no coin; ſilver in bullion and lead is the current money of the country: weight and purity are the ſtandard of value. A treaty, forming a connection of trade between the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company and the court of Birmah, was ſettled by Major Symes in the year 1795.

*Ava*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles NW. Alanieh.

*Availle*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 15 miles E. Civray, and 18 SSW. Montmorillon.

*Aval*, or *Bahhrein*, an iſland in the Perſian gulf, the largeſt among the cluſter called Bahhrein, famous for its pearl fiſhery. It is of an oblong form, about 30 miles in length, and where broadeſt, 12 wide, but growing narrower gradually towards each end. It contains, beſides the town of Bahhrein, which is fortified, about 60 poor villages. *Long.* 48. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 36. N.

*Avalas*, a town of Servia. 12 miles S. Belgrade.

*Avalon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and principal place of a diſtrict, ſituated on the river Couſin. It is a town of conſiderable trade in grain, wine, and cattle; with a cloth manufactory. In 1359, this place was taken and pillaged by the Engliſh under Edward III. 23 miles SSW. Auxerre, and 50 S. Troyes. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

*Avanatok*, one of the Fox iſlands. *Long.* 189. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

*Avara*, a town of Syria. 4 miles E. Saide.

*Avaray*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 12 miles NE. Blois.

*Auarcavelica*, ſee *Guamanga*.

*Avaro*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Soonda. 14 miles NE. Goa.

*Avatcha*, or *Avatſcha*, a ſeaport town of Kamtchatſcha, on the north ſide of the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, called *Avatcha Bay*. *Long.* 158. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Avavida*, a town of Braſil, on the river Negro. 220 miles W. Fort de Rio Negro.

*Avaviri*, a town of South-America, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 75 miles W. Caravaya, and 76 N. Chucuito.

*Aub*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the river Gollach. 17 miles S. Wurzburg, and 28 NW. Anſpach. *Long.* 10. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

*Aubagne*, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles E. Marſeilles, and 15 SSE. Aix.

*Aubais*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles SE. Sommieres, and 10 SW. Niſmes.

*Aube*, a river of France, which riſes near Auberive, in the department of the Upper Marne, paſſes by Ferte ſur Aube, Bar ſur Aube, Dienville, Arcis, &c. and joins the Seine, 7 miles below Mery. It gives name to a department, which it waters.

*Aube*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Marne, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Marne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Yonne and the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Yonne, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about 55 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 48 from north to ſouth. It is compoſed of part of Champagne. Troyes is the capital.

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*Auberoche*, a village of France, in the department of the Dordogne. In 1344, the French were defeated by the Engliſh, with great loſs, near this place. 6 miles E. Perigueux.

*Atavlah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 18 miles SSE. Kiutaja.

*Aturi*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia. 22 miles S. Bender.

*Atwood's Keys*, four or five ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas; one of them about 15 miles in length, the others very ſmall. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

*Atzumi*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 100 miles W. Meaco.

*Au*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles N. Gemunden.

*Au*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 12 miles NW. Moſburg.

*Ava*, a river of Aſia, called alſo *Menankiou*, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the gulf of Bengal by abundance of mouths or divided ſtreams, about *Lat.* 16. N.

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*Aub*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the river Gollach. 17 miles S. Wurzburg, and 28 NW. Anſpach. *Long.* 10. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

*Aubagne*, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles E. Marſeilles, and 15 SSE. Aix.

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*Auberoche*, a village of France, in the department of the Dordogne. In 1344, the French were defeated by the Engliſh, with great loſs, near this place. 6 miles E. Perigueux.

*Aubeterre*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 18 miles SE. Barbefieux, and 21 S. Angouleſme.

*Aubette*, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

*Aubevilliers*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 13 m. SSE. Amiens.

*Aubervilliers, (Les,)* a town of France. 3 miles NNE. Paris.

*Aubieres*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 3 m. SE. Clermont.

*Aubers, (Les,)* a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 6 miles ENE. Châtillon ſur Sevres.

*Aubiet*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 9 miles E. Auch.

*Aubigny*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 8 miles WNW. St. Pol.

*Aubigny*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher. 18 miles NW. Sancerre, and 22 N. Bourges. *Long.* 2. 31. E. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

*Aboudange*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 2 miles S. Morhange, and 6 NNE. Château-Salins.

*Aubonne*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and capital of a bailiwick in the Pays de Vaud. 11 miles WSW. Lauſanne. *Long.* 6. 13. E. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

*Aubſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NW. Konigſhofen.

*Auburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 6 miles E. Diepholz.

*Auburn*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, ſituated on the river Kennet, on the borders of Berkſhire. A conſiderable fuſtian manufacture is carried on here, but a market which it formerly had is diſuſed. The number of inhabitants is 1280. 7 miles E. Marlborough.

*Aubuſſon*, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe. 18 miles SE. Gueret, and 42 W. Clermont. *Long.* 2. 15. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

*Auca*, a town of Balk, on the borders of Perſia. 170 miles SSW. Balk.

*Augagurela*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel. *Long.* 42. 19. E. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

*Auch*, a city of France, and capital of the department of Gers. Before the revolution, the capital of Armagnac, and ſee of an archbiſhop, who had the title of Primate of Aquitaine; and was the metropolis of all Gaſcony, with a revenue of 125,000 livres. The cathedral was eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful of all France. It ſtands on a mountain near the Gers. 89 poſts S. Paris. *Long.* 0. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

*Auchinblay*, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineſhire, with a celebrated market for black cattle and horſes, held weekly from Michaelmas to Chriſtmas. 10 miles NW. Inverbervie.

*Auchterarder*, a town of Scotland, in Perthſhire, once a royal burgh, but long ſince diſranchiſed. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, uſed as a hunting ſeat by Malcolm Canmore. 15 miles SSW. Perth.

*Auchtermuchty*, a town of Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county of Fife, governed by bailies and council, but without the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. Here are manufactures of linen, and about 2060 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Falkland.

*Auchurin*, one of the ſmaller Hebrides, near the eaſt coaſt of Ilay. *Long.* 5. 57. W. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

*Auche en Eraye*, a village of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. In 1077, a battle was fought here between William I. king of England, and his ſon Robert, in which the king was wounded. 2 miles E. Gournay.

*Aude*, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Quilan, Alet, Limoux, Carcaſſonne, &c. and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles E. Narbonne. It gives name to a department, through which it flows.

*Aude*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Herault, on the eaſt by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and on the weſt by the departments of the Arriege and the Upper Garonne. 55 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 40 from north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Languedoc. The river Aude croſſes it from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt. Carcaſſonne is the capital.

*Audenes*, an iſland in the North Sea, about thirty miles long, and ten broad; 40 miles from the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 69. 12. N.

*Auderſier*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs. 9 miles NE. Inverneſs.

*Audierne*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, ſituated in a bay of the Engliſh Channel, to which it gives name. 16 miles W. Quimper. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

*Audincourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 4 miles ESE. Montbeliard.

*Audruick*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 10 miles NW. St. Omer.

*Audun le Roman*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 10 miles W. Thionville.

*Ave*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea, near Villa de Condé, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho.

*Auz*, a river of Germany, which runs into

the Wefer, 3 miles S. Nienburg, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

*Aue*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg. 17 miles S. Chemnitz, 10 SE. Zwicka. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

*Aue*, a river of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhſe, 2 miles SSE. Zell.

*Aue*, a river which riſes in ſeveral branches in the principality of Calenberg, and runs into the Leche, near Neuſtadt am Rubenberg.

*Avebury*, ſee *Abury*.

*Avegos*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles SW. Lamego.

*Avehen*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan. 20 m. SSE. Chiametlan.

*Avein*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts. In 1634, the Spaniards were defeated here by the French. 6 miles N. Rochefort.

*Aveiras de Baixas*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 15 miles SSW. Santarem.

*Aveiras de Cima*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 12 miles SW. Santarem.

*Aveiro*, or *Bragança Nova*, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated in a ſmall gulf at the mouth of the Vouga: the harbour is only fit for veſſels of moderate ſize. The chief trade is ſalt, of which great quantities are made in its environs. 33 miles S. Oporto, and 116 N. Liſbon. *Long.* 8. 34. W. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

*Aveiron*, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, 11 miles below Montauban.

*Aveiron*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Cantal, on the eaſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Garde, on the ſouth by the department of the Tarn, and on the weſt by the department of the Lot; about 65 miles in length, and 45 in breadth: compoſed of that province which, before the revolution, was called *Rouergue*. Rhodez is the capital.

*Avelim*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Soonda. 14 miles S. Goa.

*Avella*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, built in a delightful ſituation, commanding a view as far as Naples. The town and caſtle give name to a family deſcended from the ancient dukes of Auſtria. Not far from it are the ruins of Abella, celebrated by Virgil for its honey or apples, as it is variouſly written Abellæ Maliferæ; or Melliferæ; and the environs of the preſent Avella produce both apples and honey, excellent and abundant. 15 miles E. Naples.

*Avellino*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, with a revenue of about 6000 ducats (1125l. ſterling) a year: the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 8 or 10,000. It was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake in Sept. 1694. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a Syndic and four Eletti, all annual; which offices are engroſſed by a certain number of families of ſome diſtinction, that neither intermarry nor aſſociate with the burghers. The Prince of Caracciola has eſtates here to the yearly value of 20,000 ducats, (3,750l.) of which two thouſand ariſe from duties on the dye of cloth, which is made of various qualities and colours, but chiefly blue. The ſecond article of trade is maccaroni, and paſte of many kinds, which being of an excellent quality, is in high repute all over the country. Wooden chairs are alſo made, and ſold here in great quantities. Avellino abounds with proviſions of every ſort; each ſtreet is ſupplied with wholeſome water; the wine is but indifferent. The ſoil of this diſtrict, which conſiſts chiefly of volcanic ſubſtances, produces little corn, but fruit in abundance, of which the apple is deſervedly held in great eſteem. The moſt profitable, however, of all its fruit-trees, is the hazel. Nut or filbert buſhes cover the face of the valley; and in good years, ſays Mr. Swinburne, bring in a profit of 60,000 ducats, 11,250l. Theſe buſhes were originally imported into Italy from Pontus, and known among the Romans by the appellation of Nux Pontica, which in proceſs of time was changed into that of Nux Avellana, from the place where they had been propagated with the greateſt ſucceſs. Near the town of Avellino is the convent of Monte Virgine, ſituated on a wild mountain. In Pagan times, this mountain was ſacred to the mother of the gods, who had here a ſumptuous temple, of which four columns of marble are employed in the preſent fabric. In the muſeum of the convent is preſerved a baſſo-relievo, repreſenting a boy with a cornucopia, a ſerpent twined round a fig-tree, and a tripod, emblems of the worſhip of Cybele. In the year 1119, the mountain was refcued from the patronage of the mother of the falſe gods, by William of Vercelli, who founded this abbey, and dedicated it to the mother of Chriſt. Charles king of Hungary, prince of Salerno, ſon of Charles the Second, granted to theſe fathers a patent, by which he forbade all ſalt-fiſh to be expoſed to ſale in the fair of Salerno, till the agents of Monte Virgine had made their proviſion; a privilege they enjoy to this day. 12 miles S. Benevento, and 25 E. Naples. *Long.* 14. 29. E. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

*Aven*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, near Inverkeithing.

*Avenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, ſituated on the river Marne. 4 m. NE. Epernay, and 15 WNW. Châlons ſur Marne.

*Avenches*, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the canton of Berne, on the ſouthern extremity of lake Mora, anciently the capital of the Helveti, and called Aventicum. In the time of Julius Cæſar, it was in its greateſt glory; but the Helvetians burned it

when they left their homes, and re-built it on their return. Vespasian made it a Roman colony. It was demolished by Attila, and has suffered many ravages at different times. Its former grandeur may be judged of from the many ruins and the antiquities which have been discovered. When Christianity was first established in the Vaudois, Avenches was erected into a bishopric, but the see was afterwards removed to Lausanne. It is now small, and part of the ancient city is cultivated for grain and tobacco. 18 miles SW. Berne, 7 NW. Friburg. *Long.* 6. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

*Auer*, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Pregel, 12 miles W. Insterburg.

*Auerbach*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 14 m. S. Zwickau, 60 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

*Auerbach*, a river of France, which runs into the Blies, in the department of the Sarre.

*Averno*, a sulphurous lake of Naples, in the country of Lavora, about 600 yards in diameter, near Puzzuoli.

*Averdi L'*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of Bougainville's Island. *Long.* 154. 49. E. *Lat.* 5. 31. S.

*Averon*, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 63. 6. N.

*Avernakée*, an island of Denmark, near the south coast of Fyen, about 4 miles long, and at each end a mile broad, but much narrower in the centre. *Long.* 10. 18. E. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

*Aversa*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Naples. 10 miles N. Naples, 8 E. Capua. *Long.* 14. 1. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

*Averslerg*, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola. 11 miles NE. Cirknitz.

*Averto*, a small island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

*Aves*, see *Bird Islands*.

*Avesa*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, near Rimini.

*Avesh*, or *Os*, a town of Turkestan, near the Sir. 80 miles SSE. Andegan.

*Avesne*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles W. Arras.

*Avesnes*, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, and principal place of a district. It is situated in Hainaut, on the small river Hespre, and was ceded to France by the Spaniards in 1659. The fortifications were repaired by Vauban. 2 posts E. Cambray, and 24 and a half NNE. Paris. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

*Avestad*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there is a copper work, and a mint for copper money, near Fahlun.

*Auffses*, a river of Franconia, which passes by Konigsfeld, and runs into the Wisert.

*Auffses*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles SW. Holfeld.

*Avezzano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, containing about 2700 inhabitants. 6 miles SW. Celano, and 18 S. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 41. 58. N.

*Avfedo*, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra. 21 miles WSW. Aquila.

*Affay*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 18 m. N. Rouen.

*Aufkirch*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen. 13 m. N. Nordlingen.

*Auge*, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Anglure, in the department of the Maine.

*Aufany*, an island, in the lake of Zurich; it is small, but has two churches.

*Augela*, a town of Africa, and capital of a district, in the country of Tripoli, well known in the time of Herodotus: it is about a mile in circumference, the streets narrow and dirty, and the houses ill built of limestone. The territory is abundant in dates. 410 miles W. Cairo, and 400 ENE. Mourzouk. *Long.* 22. 25. E. *Lat.* 29. 35. N.

*Augher*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. It had formerly a castle, which was taken and destroyed, in 1689, by a detachment from the garrison of Londonderry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd. 4 miles NE. Clogher.

*Augicourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 13 miles NW. Vesouil.

*Augezas*, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Mozambique.

*Augsburg*, or *Ausburg*, a city of Germany, situated in a fertile and delightful country, between the rivers Lech and Wertach, which unite not far from it; it is surrounded with ramparts, walls, and ditches. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Mentz. Besides the cathedral, it has six Roman Catholic churches, and six Lutheran. There are several hospitals, and other charitable foundations. The burghers are computed to be 6000. The magistracy consists of 45, of whom 31 are patricians, four related to patricians by marriage, five merchants, and five tradesmen; the council is formed of an equal number of Lutherans and Roman Catholics. The trade of Augsburg was once very great, and is now considerable. In the diet of the empire, it possessed the second place of the imperial cities of Swabia, and was assessed in the matricula at 507 rix-dollars, twenty kruitzers and a half. The bishop was a prince of the empire, and sat and voted in the college of princes betwixt the bishops of Constance and Hildesheim; his revenue was estimated at 100,000 rix-dollars. Augsburg was called by the Romans Augusta Vindelicorum: its origin is uncertain; but among the great

men who contributed to its magnificence, they reckon Lucius Cornelius Balbus, who was made a Roman citizen by Pompey; M. Titus, a famous orator; Quintilius Varus; Druſus, brother to Tiberius; and Auguſtus, who made it a Roman colony. It was ſeveral times ſacked, and was entirely demoliſhed by Attila king of the Huns, but notwithſtanding its diſaſters, it became one of the fineſt cities of Germany. Augſburg will ever be famous on account of the Confeſſion of Faith preſented here by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, to the emperor Charles V. and the princes of the empire. It has fourteen gates, all handſome; the ſtreets are larger, longer, wider, and more airy than thoſe of Nuremberg, Francfort, Coblentz, Cologne, &c. but more thinly inhabited. The fortifications are not of much account. The epiſcopal territories, which lie ſcattered between the rivers Lech, Iler, and Danube, were among the indemnities, agreed on at the peace of Luneville, given to the Elector of Bavaria. The biſhop held his court at Augſburg, but his principal reſidence was at Dilingen. 35 miles NW. Munich. *Long.* 10. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

*Augſt*, a village of Swiſſerland, near the Rhine; once a celebrated city, called *Auguſta Rauracorum*. 6 miles below Bâle.

*Auguſta*, a town of North-America, and capital of the ſtate of Georgia, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt bank of the river Savannah. In 1781, it was taken by the Britiſh. *Long.* 81. 56. W. *Lat.* 33. 21. N.

*Auguſta*, ſee *Agoſta*.

*Auguſta*, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the Spaniſh Main, *Long.* 74. 50. W. *Lat.* 20. 10. N.

*Auguſta*, a county of Virginia, in North-America, which ſent 1375 men to the national militia, in the year 1781.

*Auguſtana*, a town of Croatia. 21 miles S. Agram.

*Auguſtenburg*, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Slefwick. 6 m. E. Sonderborg.

*Auguſtenburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 3 miles E. Arnſtadt.

*Auguſtow*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of the Bielſk. 56 miles NW. Bielſk.

*Auguſtuſburg*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 7 m. E. Chemnitz.

*Auguſtuſbrunn*, a town of Germany, in the marquiſate of Meiſſen, near Radeberg.

*Auhaff*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles SSW. Ips.

*Auhr*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles SW. Liebmuhl.

*Aujan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Arderbeitzan. 22 miles S. Tabris.

*Aviano*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 28 miles W. Udina, 15 ESE. Belluno.

*Avicee*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 50 miles NW. Leon de Guanuco.

*Avido*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the coaſt of the Helleſpont, with a caſtle to defend the ſtrait, anciently Abydos. 17 miles SW. Lampſaki. *Long.* 26. 28. E. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

*Aujeſt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles N. Politza.

*Aujeſt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 24 miles N. Prague.

*Aujeſtiz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles W. Leitmeritz.

*Avigliano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles E. Otranto.

*Avigliano*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, late in the marquiſate of Suſa, ſituated on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, in an open and expoſed ſituation; the air is wholeſome, and the land about it fertile; the town is fortified and defended with a caſtle. It contains three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. 11 miles W. Turin, and 12 ESE. Suſa.

*Avigliono*, a town of Naples, in the Baſilicata. 13 miles W. Oppido.

*Avignon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Vaucluſe, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhône. Before the revolution it was the capital of a ſovereignty, and belonged to the Pope, whoſe legate reſided there, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 1475. Avignon was the reſidence of ſeveral Popes ſucceſſively, from 1307 to 1377. In 738, it was taken by the Moors; and in 1226, it was taken from the Albigenſes by the king of France. It was at the beginning of the revolution declared a part of France, and ſome dreadful maſſacres happened at the time. In 1797, the alienation was ſanctioned by Pope Pius VI. 31 poſts WNW. Nice, and 86 S. Paris. *Long.* 4. 53. E. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

*Avignonet*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 20 miles SE. Toulouſe, and 4 SE. Villefranche.

*Avila*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella, ſituated on the river Adaja, in a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and plantations of fruit-trees and vines: the cloths made here are ſuppoſed to equal thoſe of Segovia. It has an univerſity, and they reckon 3000 houſes. The walls are flanked with towers. In the year 1000, this town was deſtroyed by the Moors. 50 miles NW. Madrid, and 54 SE. Salamanca. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

*Avila*, a town of South-America, in the government of Quitos. 35 miles NE. Archidona.

*Avila*, or *Aviles*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia, near the Bay of Biſcay. 15 miles N. Oviedo.

*Avila Fuente*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 18 miles Segovia.

*Avin*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Coimbetore. 24 m. NE. Coimbetore.

*Avino*, a town of North-America, in the province of New-Galicia, where the Spaniards have a ſilver mine, between Durango and Eſſerena.

*Aviora*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 60 miles NE. Tocat.

*Avis*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, the chief place of the Knights of the Order of Avis, to which it gives name. 9 miles NW. Eſtremon.

*Aviſch*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Muldaw, near its ſource.

*Aviſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Doria, on the Grand Doria. 8 miles W. Aoſta.

*Aviſo*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles E. Sora.

*Avize*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 18 miles S. Reims.

*Aukland-Biſhop*, or *Biſhop's-Aukland*, a town of England, in the county of Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunleſs; it takes its name from a palace belonging to the the Biſhop of Durham, who is the lord of the manor. A calico and muſlin manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1961, of whom 331 were employed in manufacture. The market is on Thurſday. 10 miles SSW. Durham, and 251 N. London. *Long.* 1. 42. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

*Aula*, or *Avola*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 3 miles NE. Noto.

*Aulas*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 2 miles NW. La Vigan.

*Aulaca*, a town of the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Imbro.

*Aulapaladurgan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles SW. Dalmacherry.

*Aulceſter*, ſee *Alceſter*.

*Auldearn*, a town of Scotland, and burg of a barony, in the county of Nairn. Near this place Montroſe was attacked by Gen. Urrey, at the head of 4000 Covenanters, but he drove them off the field, and obtained a complete victory. 3 miles SE. Nairn.

*Auldendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and barony belonging to a branch of the houſe of Konigſegg, ſituated on the Schus. 8 miles N. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

*Auletta*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra. 4 miles WSW. Cangiano, 32 SE. Salerno. *Long.* 15. 26. E. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

*Aulick*, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Naumburg. 6 miles N. Zeitz.

*Aullagas*, a lake of Peru, about 50 miles long, and 8 broad, which communicates with Lake Titiaca by means of a river, whoſe courſe is about 120 miles ſouth-eaſt. 70 miles W. La Plata.

*Aullene*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 4 miles N. Tallano.

*Aulnay*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 43 m. SW. Caen.

*Aulon*, ſee *Valona*.

*Avlona*, fertile plains of Paleſtine, through which the Jordan paſſes into the Dead Sea.

*Aulps*, or *Aups*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles NE. Barjols. and 25 WNW. Frejus.

*Ault*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme 15 miles W. Abbeville.

*Aum Saib*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 15 miles W. Sura.

*Auma*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 44 miles SSW. Leipſick, and 6 ESE. Neuſtadt. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

*Auma Wenigen*, a town of Germany. 3 miles SE. Auma.

*Aumale*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower-Seine. 20 miles SW. Dieppe, and 32 NE. Rouen. *Long.* 1. 48. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

*Aumonan*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 24. E. *Lat.* 14. 22. N.

*Aumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 15 miles NW. Mende.

*Aumoſtina*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 17 miles WSW. Periapatam.

*Aumore*, a ſmall circar or province of Bengal, between Rajemal and Raujeſhy.

*Aumore*, a town of Bengal, and chief town of a circar of the ſame name. 25 miles S. Rajemal, 36 NNW. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 87. 56. E. *Lat.* 24. 37. N.

*Aun*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 130 miles SSE. Zareng.

*Aunay*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 9 miles N. Moulins.

*Aunay*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower-Charente. 8 miles NE. St. Jean d'Angely.

*Aundar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 30 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

*Aune*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea near Plymouth.

*Auneau*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. In 1587, a party of Germans advancing to aſſiſt the Huguenots, under the king of Navarre, were defeated near this town. 12 miles E. Chartres.

*Aunheſt*, ſee *Unheſt*.

*Auneuil*, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe. 5 miles SSW. Beauvais.

*Aunis*, a country of France; before the revolution, bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by Saintonge, of which it was formerly a part, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Poiton, and comprehends the iſles

of Ré and Oleron: the land is fertile, and produces great quantities of corn and wine; it is well watered by the rivers Sevre and Charente, by the means of which, and its ſeaport, it carries on a conſiderable commerce, eſpecially in ſalt, which is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in France. It is now the department of the Lower Charente.

*Auntao*, a town of Chili, on the coaſt. 200 miles S. Valdivia. *Lat.* 42. 50. S.

*Avogli*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 50 miles SE. Tabris.

*Avoiſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 12 miles from La Flêche.

*Anoe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 46. E. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

*Avon*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Dee, near Banchoryteinan, in Kincardineſhire.

*Avon*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, near Hamilton, in Lanerkſhire.

*Avon*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, 6 miles S. Neath, in Glamorganſhire.

*Avon*, or *Avonwane*, a river of North-Wales, which riſes near Bala, and joining the Mawdock near Dolgelly, runs with it into the Iriſh Sea at Barmouth.

*Avon, Little*, a river of England, which runs into the Severn near Berkley, in Glocesterſhire.

*Avon, Lower*, a river of England, which riſes near Wotton-Baſſet, in Wiltſhire, paſſes by Chippenham to Bath, where it becomes navigable for barges of fifty tons to Briſtol, and thence to join the Severn at Kingroad.

*Avon, Upper*, a river of England, which riſes in Northamptonſhire, paſſes through Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire, and joins the Severn at Tewkeſbury, in Glocesterſhire.

*Avoſtola*, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Cervo, 2½ miles W. Buronza.

*Avoyalls*, a river of Louiſiania, which branches off from Red River, and after a courſe of about 25 miles, enters the ſame river again. *Long.* 91. 50. W. *Lat.* 31. 21. N.

*Aupach*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Eger, near Carlſbad.

*Aupitſbach*, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Grumbach, 5 m. E. Weiſſenfels.

*Aups*, ſee *Aulps*.

*Auquila*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 22 miles E. Purification.

*Aurach*, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. Erlang.

*Aurach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldburg. 9 m. ENE. Wurzach.

*Aurach*, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Ille. 3 miles SW. Bamberg.

*Aurach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 m. SW. Kiſſingen.

*Aurach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichſtatt. 3 miles W. Herrieden.

*Aurach, Burtholomes*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 6 miles S. Schwabach.

*Aurach, Frauen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Aurach. 2 miles SSW Erlang.

*Aurach, Roth*, a town of Germany, in the margraviate of Anſpach. 5 miles S. Schwabach.

*Aurach, Veits*, a town of Germany, in the margraviate of Anſpach. 6 miles SW. Schwabach.

*Aurainville*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 miles N. Toul.

*Auran*, a town of Syria. 60 miles S. Damaſcus.

*Avrancher*, a city of France, and principal town of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Sée. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen; beſides the cathedral, it had three pariſhes, a convent, a public ſchool, a college, and an hoſpital. Avranches is a very ancient town, and was, before the county of Bretagne was united to the crown of France, called the *Boulevard of France*; yet the Bretans made themſelves maſters of it, and deſtroyed the fortifications in the year 1203. The fortifications were rebuilt in the reign of St. Louis. 19 poſts S. Cherburg, and 37½ W. Paris. *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

*Auras*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, ſituated near the Oder. 12 miles NW. Breſlau. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

*Auray*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department and on the gulf of Morbihan, and principal place of a diſtrict, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. In 1364, a battle was fought near this place between the Count de Montfort, aſſiſted by ſome Engliſh under Lord Chandos, and Charles de Blois, in which the former obtained a complete victory, and the caſtle of Auray was ceded to the conqueror. In 1379, it was taken by the French. 10 miles W. Vannes. *Long.* 2. 53. W. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

*Auray*, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, *Long.* 2. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

*Aurbach*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 30 miles NE. Nuremberg.

*Aurbach*, a river of Germany, which riſes 4 miles S Hachenburg, in the county of Sayn, and runs into the Lahn, about 2 miles above Naſſau.

*Aurburg*, a town and caſtle of Bavaria. 4 miles N. Kuffſtein.

*Aure*, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Anet.

*Aurec*, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Upper Loire. 9 miles SW. St. Etienne, and 4 N. Moniſtrol.

*Aureſs*, ſee *Jibbel Aureſs*.

*Aurette*, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

*Auria*, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Engia. 13 miles WSW. Coluri.

*Auriac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 17 miles SE. Toulouſe, and 18 WSW. Caſtres.

*Auric*, a town of Eaſt-Frieſland. 12 miles NE. Embden. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 53. 26. N.

*Auriga*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 21 miles SSW. Bormio.

*Aurignac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 33 miles SW. Toulouſe, and 10 NE. St. Gaudens.

*Aurigny*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, belonging to France, about 20 miles N. from Jerſey, and 7 W. Cape La Hogue. *Long.* 2. 9. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

*Aurillac*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cantal; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is ſituated in a fertile valley, on the Jordane. 65 poſts S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 31. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

*Avrille*, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire. 3 m. N. Angers.

*Auriol*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles SE. Aix, 12 NNE. Marſeilles.

*Auriol's Iſland*, one of the Aladin iſlands, about 12 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 22. N.

*Auripa*, a town of North-Finland. 62 miles SSE. Biorneborg.

*Aurith*, or *Uhrt*, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder. 6 miles S. Francfort.

*Auroir*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 7 miles NW. Sancoins.

*Aurozmunſter*, a town of Bavaria. 16 miles S. Paſſau.

*Auron*, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

*Auronza*, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 7 miles N. Cadora.

*Aurora*, a town of New-York, in the county of Cayuga, on the Lake of Cayuga, and 10 miles S. Cayuga.

*Aurora Iſland*, an iſland among the New-Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in circumference; diſcovered by Roggewin in 1722. It affords plenty of freſh water and wood; and there is a ſmall bay on the north-weſt coaſt. *Long.* 168. 12. E. *Lat.* 15. 8. S.

*Auros*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 miles NE. Bazas.

*Auroux*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 17 miles N. Mende.

*Aurunnoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles N. Indelovoy.

*Aurung*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Ruttunpour. 15 miles E. Raypour.

*Aurungabad*, one of the largeſt and moſt populous cities of India, and capital of a ſubah called by the ſame name, in the Deccan. It is ſituated in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains; and owes the greateſt part of its grandeur and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of reſidence, and ſurrounded it with walls and baſtions, changing its name, which was *Kitki*, to the preſent. He built alſo a grand palace, likewiſe ſurrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other proviſions, but not ſufficient for the immenſe number of inhabitants. 545 miles S. Delhi, and 515 S. Lucknow. *Long.* 76. 2. E. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

*Aurungabad*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan, bounded on the north by Candeiſh, on the eaſt by the circar of Ellichpour, on the ſouth by the Godavery, and on the weſt by Baglana.

*Aurungabunder*, a branch of the Indus, which divides from it near the town of Aurungabunder, and runs into the ſea, *Long.* 67. 12. E. *Lat.* 23. 50. N.

*Aurungabunder*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Tatta, on the Indus. 35 miles S. Tatta.

*Aurungpour*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SSW. Silhet.

*Aury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 14 miles NW. Bahraitch.

*Auſche*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles ENE. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

*Auſh*, a town of Turkeſtan. 70 miles E. Toncat.

*Auſkerry*, one of the ſmall Orkney iſlands. 2 miles N. Stronſa. *Lat.* 58. 54. N.

*Auſpitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 42 miles SSW. Olmutz, and 114 SE. Prague. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

*Auſpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Oudipour. 45 miles S. Aſſawully.

*Auſquitta*, ſee *Pulo Niamo*.

*Auſſee*, a town of Stiria. 48 miles WNW. Judenburg.

*Auſſee*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 12 miles NNW. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 53. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

*Auſſergefeld*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prackatitz. 6 miles W. Winterberg.

*Auſſig*, or *Auſti*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmertiz, on the Elbe. In the neighbourhood is made a red wine called Podskalsky, ſweet and ſtrong, but uſually foul; and it will ſeldom keep a year. In 1426, this town was dreadfully ravaged by the Taborites. In 1759, Prince Henry of Pruſſia deſtroyed the Auſtrian magazines here. 10 miles NW. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

*Auſſonne*, ſee *Auxona*.

*Auſt*, a village of England, in the county of Gloceſter, on the left ſide of the Severn, whence is a paſſage boat or ferry to the oppoſite ſhore in Gloceſterſhire, and thence acroſs the Wye to Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire. Auſt, anciently Auſt Clive, ſituated on a craggy and high cliff, has long been celebrated for the paſſage into Wales. A remarkable event is ſaid to have taken place here. Edward the Elder came to Auſt Clive, and Leolin, petty Prince of Wales, to Betheſley, or Beachley, on the oppoſite ſhore; and the latter being backward to confer, and not croſſing the Severn, Edward went over to him. As ſoon as Leolin ſaw him, and knew him, he threw off his robe of ſtate, and went into the water up to his breaſt, and embracing the boat, ſaid, "Moſt wiſe king, your condeſcenſion has overcome my pride, and your wiſdom triumphed over my folly; tread upon that neck which I had fooliſhly lifted up againſt you, and ſo you ſhall enter the land which your goodneſs has this day made your own." He then took him on his ſhoulders, and made him ſit there on his robe, and did him homage with his hands joined. 12 miles N. Briſtol, and 6 S. Chepſtow.

*Auſt*, a river of Auſtria, compoſed of two ſtreams, called the Feld Auſt, and the Wald Auſt, which riſe on the borders of Bohemia, and unite near Schwertberg. It afterwards runs into the Danube, 2 miles below Mauthauſen.

*Auſtebara*, a town of Bengal. 23 miles ESE. Ramgur.

*Auſterlitz*, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. In the 17th century, this town was almoſt deſtroyed by the Swedes. In 1805, a battle was fought near Auſterlitz, between the French, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, and the united forces of Auſtria and Ruſſia, both whoſe emperors were preſent. The French were victorious, and the loſs of the allies (chiefly the Ruſſians ſuffered) is ſaid, by the French account, to have amounted to 22,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 priſoners. But the whole loſs of the Ruſſians in the campaign was ſtated, at Peterſburg, at no more than 17,000. The two Ruſſian generals who commanded, Kutuzow and Buxhoyden, were wounded, with a great number of inferior rank; ſeveral were killed, and many taken priſoners. 100 pieces of cannon, and 45 ſtandards, fell into the hands of the French. 12 m. ESE. Brunn, and 112 ESE. Prague. *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

*Auſtevold*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 60. 2. N.

*Auſtin's Creek*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, *Long.* 81. 16. W. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

*Auſtralaſia*, a name propoſed to be applied to thoſe countries which lie ſouth of Aſia, including New Holland, Papua, or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land, with the iſlands of Solomon, Arroo, the New Hebrides, &c.

*Auſtralia del Eſpiritu Santo*, ſee *Terra Auſtralis del Eſpiritu Santo*.

*Auſtria*, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Bohemia and Moravia, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Styria, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; the river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower. Vienna is the capital of the latter, and Lintz of the former, the whole 637,000 ſquare miles; and in 1784, the number of inhabitants was 1,582,395. It exceeds all other provinces of Germany in the fertility of its ſoil, abundance of its paſtures, and beauty of the country; corn, wine, and fruit, every where abound. The inhabitants are poliſhed, intelligent, and warlike. Auſtria, called by the Germans Ooſtrich, or the caſtern kingdom, ſo ſituated with reſpect to the Franks was the Pannonia Superior of the ancients. After the Romans it became part of the kingdom of Bavaria, was created a marquiſate by the Emperor Otho I. and a dutchy by Frederick Barbaroſſa. The emperor Rodolphus, of the houſe of Hapſburg, ſeized Auſtria from Othogar king of Bohemia, who was ſlain in a battle near Vienna. This emperor laid the foundation of the grandeur of the preſent houſe from which moſt emperors of Germany have ſince been choſen, and it was erected into an archdutchy, a title then peculiar to itſelf. The archduke was veſted with the privilege of exemption from the ban of the empire, ſo that even the emperor himſelf cannot diſeize him of his eſtate; and in caſe of the failure of male iſſue, the huſband of the eldeſt daughter, who ſucceeds to the inheritance, may enjoy the dignity and privileges of the archduke, of which theſe are very extraordinary, viz. to receive the inveſtiture of his dominions gratis, and on horſeback, habited in a royal mantle, with a baton of command in his right hand, and an archducal coronet, with two points, on his head; which inveſtiture is alſo to be ſuppoſed as granted, if not performed after three times demanding it. Auſtria in general is reckoned a plentiful country, and produces a great quantity of corn and paſture, beſides all other neceſſaries; but the air is not the moſt wholeſome, the Lower Auſtria eſpecially, being ſubject to noiſome vapours and agues. Here is wine enough both for conſumption and exportation; yet it is ſupplied with other rich wines from Hungary and Italy; ſo that at Vienna there are no leſs than thirty ſeveral ſorts. They have not plenty of

black cattle, and therefore are ſupplied with great part of their beef from Hungary. The Danube and other rivers ſupply them with fiſh, particularly of two ſorts, quite unknown to us, viz. the ſchieden, which Geſner calls ſilurus, and is larger than a pike or ſalmon, and the hauſons, a much larger fiſh. Auſtria ſo abounds with towns, villages, and country ſeats, as well as monaſteries, caſtles, and pleaſure-houſes, on both ſides of the Danube; and there are ſuch numbers of people of quality in it, becauſe of the imperial court ſo long fixed at Vienna; that ſome have reckoned in it one hundred families of counts and barons, and one hundred and eighty knights, who had votes in their diet. The inhabitants are gay and polite, are fond of honour, which they ſtrive to acquire by the arts and ſciences, or by arms; and there is no country in Germany where foreigners are more courteouſly entertained. The gentry of Auſtria (and of all the hereditary dominions too) are ſo fond of the title of count, that they ſolicit it as eagerly as if it was a great eſtate; though the greateſt privilege it brings them is a mere chimera, and therefore it is well for them that the diſpatch of their patents coſts but little. Theſe new created counts may be ſaid to hold the ſame rank among the ancient counts of the empire, as the king's ſecretaries in France did among the gentlemen of good families: as for gentlemen, they are ſo common in Auſtria, that there are ſcarce any others to be ſeen, eſpecially at Vienna; all the agents of the court procure themſelves a title, though it gains neither them nor their wives any rank among the chief of the nobility. The burghers and commonalty mimic nobility. Auſtria is diſtinguiſhed by geographers into Upper and Lower, and indeed it is naturally divided by the river Ens, which fall into the Danube. All the right ſide of that river towards Hungary is called Lower Auſtria, or below the Ens; and that on the left ſide of it towards Bavaria, is called Upper Auſtria, or above the Ens. The latter, according to Mr. Hubner, is 60 miles ſquare, and contains 17 cities, 31 market-towns, and 217 noblemen's ſeats. Its capital city, and the place where the ſtates of this diviſion aſſemble, and the ſeat of its regency, is Lintz. Lower Auſtria, according to Mr. Hubner, contains 45 cities, 220 market-towns, 44 convents, and 3633 villages. The ſtates of this diviſion furniſh the emperor with between 7 and 800,000l. a year, beſides 100,000l. and ſometimes 150,000l. by way of free-gift. Vienna is the capital. To this auguſt houſe likewiſe belong Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia, part of Sileſia, Hungary, part of Poland under the name of the kingdom of Galitz or Galicia, and Lodomiria, Sclavonia, Tranſylvania, Croatia, Morlachia, Boſnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia. In 1804, Francis II. emperor of Germany, erected his dominions into an hereditary empire, and was accordingly crowned emperor of Auſtria.

*Auſtria*, a circle or diviſion of Germany, including Auſtria Proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the counties of Tyrol and Goritz, and the biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen.

*Auſtria*, a village of Friuli. At this place a council was held in the 15th century, called by Benedict XIII. the ejected Pope; near Aquileia.

*Autarra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Allahabad. 16 m. N. Callingar.

*Autas*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nesjed. 65 miles NE. Mecca.

*Aute Rive*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Arriege. 15 miles S. Toulouſe.

*Auteſage*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles NNE. Agen.

*Auteria*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Ruttunpour. 35 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

*Autenow*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov. 18 miles WSW. Bialacerkiew.

*Authie*, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, 8 miles north from the mouth of the Somme. It ſeparates the department of the Straits of Calais from the department of the Somme, about its whole courſe.

*Authion*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 miles S. Angers.

*Author*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 18 miles WNW. Châteaudun.

*Autire*, a river of France, which runs into Sevre, a little below Maillerais.

*Autiſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 15 miles S. Beſançon.

*Autol*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 3 miles from Calahorra.

*Autonne*, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Verberie.

*Autrecourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 4 miles SSE. Clermont, and 11. SW. Verdun.

*Autrench*, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Huron. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

*Autrey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 3 m. NW. Gray.

*Autricourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 8 miles N. Châtillon ſur Seine.

*Autry*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 m. W. Varennes.

*Autucurrally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles N. Muglee.

*Autun*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the

Saône and Loire; before the revolution the capital of a diſtrict, called the *Autunois*, ſituated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, from whence iſſue ſix ſprings, that well ſupply the town with water. It was the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extended over upwards of ſix hundred pariſhes; beſides the cathedral, it contained eight pariſh churches and ſeveral religious houſes. Autun was the capital city of the Œdui, called Bibracte, and near it the Helvetii were defeated by Julius Cæſar. It was made a Roman colony by Auguſtus, and called after him *Auguſtodunum*, and many veſtiges are yet viſible of Roman magnificence. 18½ poſts WSW. Beſançon, and 35½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 23. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

*Autunois*, a ſmall country or diſtrict of France, before the revolution, in the dutchy of Burgundy, round the city of Autun, which was the capital. It is now included in the department of the Saône and Loire.

*Autz*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 36 miles SSE. Goldingen.

*Auvaille*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Ambleve; before the revolution, in the dutchy of Limburg. 14 miles S. Liege.

*Auve*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 13 m. ENE. Châlons.

*Auverne*, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Forez, on the ſouth by Rouergue and Gevaudan, on the weſt by Limoges and Marche, and on the north by Bourbonnois: about 120 miles long, and 90 broad; it was uſually divided into Upper and Lower; the climate of the latter is very temperate, but the former is very cold, the clouds hanging on the mountains the greateſt part of the year. Lower Auvergne, called alſo *Limagne*, produces wine, corn, hemp, &c. and in the paſture ground they fatten prodigious quantities of cattle, which are ſent to Paris, Lyons, and other places. There are mines of ſilver, iron, lead, and coals. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon, and among the principal mountains are the Puy-Dôme, Mont-d'Or, and Cantal. Clermont is the capital town. It now forms the two departments of the Cantal and Puy de Dôme.

*Auvergnie*, a town of Swiſſerland. 3 miles S. Neufchâtel.

*Auvillard*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, in the diſtrict of Valence, on the Garonne. 13 m. SE. Agen, and 2 S. Valence. *Long.* 0. 59. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

*Auvillers-les-forges*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles WNW. Mezieres.

*Auw*, a town of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube. 10 miles WSW. Grein.

*Auwal*, a village of Bohemia, where, on the 6th of May 1757, a battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians; the latter commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians had 20,000 men killed; the Pruſſians loſt nearly as many, but took 14,000 priſoners. 2 miles NW. Prague.

*Auxere*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Yonne, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the Yonne, which waſhes part of the walls. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sens, and capital of a country called Auxerrois. It was anciently governed by its own counts. The cathedral has nothing remarkable, but the epiſcopal palace was conſidered one of the moſt beautiful in France. It contained twelve pariſhes, ſeveral religious houſes, two hoſpitals, &c.; the inhabitants about 16,000. In 1358, this city was taken by the Engliſh, but was two years afterwards retaken by the French. 40½ poſts NNW. Lyons, and 21¼ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

*Auxerrois*, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Burgundy, bounded on the eaſt and north by Champagne, on the weſt by Nivernois, and on the ſouth by the reſt of Burgundy. It is about 27 miles long, and 15 broad. Auxerre is the capital. It now forms a part of the department of the Yonne.

*Auxois*, before the late diviſion, a country of France, in Burgundy, of which Semur-en-Auxois was the capital. It now forms a part of the department of the Cote-d'Or.

*Auxon*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 13 miles S. Troyes, and 4 N. Ervy.

*Auxonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne, ſituated in a plain, near the eaſt ſide of the Saône. The town is ſurrounded with a double wall, built the latter end of the 17th century. 18 miles S. Gray, and 16 ESE. Dijon. *Long.* 5. 26. E. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

*Auxy*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 m. SSE. Heidin.

*Auzance*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, ſituated on a hill, ſurrounded with ponds. 25 miles ESE. Gueret. and 9 S. Evaux.

*Auzen*, or *Tigré*, a town of Abyſſinia. 105 miles SE. Siré, and 180 NE. Gondar.

*Auzils*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 15 m. NW. Rhodez.

*Auzon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, on the Allier. 30 miles NW. le Puy, and 6 N. Brioude.

*Aw*, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 25 miles SE. Bregentz.

*Awa*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles S. Caſbin.

*Awa*, a town of Japan, and capital of a

province on the south coast of the island of Xicoco. *Long.* 131. 19. S. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

*Awa*, a town of Japan, and capital of a province, on the south coast of the island of Niphon. 85 miles S. Jedo. *Long.* 140. 4. E. *Lat.* 34. 24. N.

*Awa*, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 62 miles N. Nangasaki.

*Awabazari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 15 miles NNW. Alanieh.

*Awasi*, or *Awadsi*, an island of Japan, near the south coast of Niphon, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 133. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

*Awasi*, a town of Japan, and capital of an island of the same name. *Long.* 133. 43. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

*Awasima*, one of the small Japanese islands. 7 miles E. Sado.

*Awatska*, see *Avatcha*.

*Awatti*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles SE. Carmulla.

*Awchar*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 150 miles SW. Tabris.

*Awe*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Loch Etive, near Bunawe.

*Awe*, a river of Holstein, which runs into the Elbe, 7 miles above Gluckstadt.

*Awe*, see *Aue*.

*Aweri*, or *Overa*, or *Oese*, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the same name, in the river Formosa.

*Aweri*, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name. 40 miles S. Benin. *Long.* 7. 19. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. N.

*Aweri*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. N.

*Awin Ea*, a river of Ireland, which rises in lough Ea, in the county of Donegal, and runs into the sea, 7 miles N. Killebegs.

*Awle*, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Sidon.

*Awmore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles S. Rajemul.

*Ax*, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, on the Arriege. 27 miles W. Prades, and 13 SE. Tarascon.

*Ax*, a river of England, which rises in the south-west part of the county of Dorset, soon after enters Devonshire, passes by Axminster, and runs into the English channel, a little below Axmouth. 7 miles W. Lyme.

*Ax*, a river of England, which rises in Wookey-Hole, near Wells, in the county of Somerset, and after passing by a few villages and the town of Axbridge, runs into the Bristol Channel, about 8 m. below that last place.

*Axat*, or *Azat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, on the Aude. 25 miles S. Carcassonne, and 5 SSE. Quillan.

*Axberg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

*Axbridge*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, near the river Ax, containing 190 houses, and about 820 inhabitants, a number of whom are employed in knitting stockings. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and is a corporation town, consisting of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses. It is said to have sent representatives to parliament formerly. 17 miles SW. Bristol, 132 W. London.

*Axel*, a town of Flanders, strongly fortified, and the chief place of a jurisdiction, which extends over twelve villages. Philip the Good took it, and razed its walls, which were afterwards repaired. In 1586, it was taken from the Spaniards by Maurice prince of Nassau, and in 1747, it was taken by the French. 27 miles W. Antwerp. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

*Axem*, or *Axim*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name; the country is fertile, and well cultivated, producing great quantities of rice, water melons, pine-apples, cocoas, oranges, yams, and palm-oil. Among the animals of the country are sheep in great numbers, and apes, with pigeons, and varieties of wild-fowl. The Portuguese and Dutch have establishments in the country. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 5. 8. N.

*Axens*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles SW. Inspruck.

*Axholm*, an island, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Dun, in the north-west part of the county of Lincoln, about twenty miles in circumference, with three villages on it, near the mouth of the Trent.

*Axiopoli*, see *Rassovat*.

*Axminster*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Ax, celebrated for a carpet manufacture, wrought of any size in one piece, with needles, by women. There are likewise manufactures of broad and narrow cloth, cotton tapes, and druggets. The number of inhabitants of the town and parish 2154. It has a market weekly. 26 miles E. Exeter, and 147 W. London.

*Axmouth*, a town or village of England, in the county of Devon, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Ax, with a large bay. Six miles SSW. Axminster, 153 W. London.

*Axum*, a town, or rather the ruins of a town, said to have been once the capital of Abyssinia. In one square Mr. Bruce found forty obelisks, each formed of a single piece of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. 40 miles E. Sirè. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

*Ay*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 12 miles S. Rheims, and 9 NE. Epernay.

*Ay*, or *Pulo Ay*, one of the Banda Islands, in the Indian Sea, about 9 miles in circumference, where the Dutch have built a fort.

*Ayamonte*, a seaport town of Spain, situated at the mouth of the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a good haven, in the gulf of Cadiz, small but well fortified, and defended by a castle on a rock. 34 miles WSW. Seville. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

*Ayamorte*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 3 miles NW. Miosort.

*Ayavala*, a town of West-Florida, on the river Ashley. *Long.* 84. 10. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

*Ayavaroo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles W. Vellore.

*Ayaya*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan. 95 m. N. Chiametlan.

*Aybar*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon. In the year 1451, a battle was fought here between John king of Castile, and his son Don Carlos, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner. 3 miles S. Sanguesa.

*Aybling*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. 26 miles SE. Munich.

*Aycha*, see *Bub*.

*Aycotta*, a town of Cochin. 3 miles S. Cranganore.

*Aye Stierri*, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Long.* 40. 50. E. *Lat.* 69. 50. N.

*Ayempet*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 4 miles NE. Tanjore.

*Ayen*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 14 m. SSW. Uzerches.

*Ayer Bongy*, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, with a good harbour, and a market for gold and pepper; but little frequented. *Long.* 98. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 24. N.

*Ayer Dicket*, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 42. S.

*Ayer Rajah*, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 38. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. S.

*Ayerba*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Gallego. 32 miles N. Saragossa, and 16 S. Jaca.

*Ayguaca*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 70 miles NE. Piura.

*Aylesbury*, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham; situated in a pleasant and fertile plain called the Vale of Aylesbury, nearly in the centre of the county. It is an ancient town, being taken from the Britons by the Saxons, under Cuthwolf, in the year 572. In the reign of William the Conqueror, it was a royal manor, and granted to William of Aylesbury, on condition of finding straw, or litter, for the king's bed, and three eels for his table in winter; in summer, straw for the bed, sweet herbs for the chamber, and two green geese for the table. This provision was to be made three times a year, if he came so often. It is not incorporated, but sends two members to parliament, and has a good market on Saturday. At the bottom of the market-place is the county gaol. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and the Lent assizes. In the town and parish are about 700 houses. At the north end of the town there was a house of grey friars, founded by James earl of Ormond, in the reign of Richard II. There were likewise two hospitals. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 3186. 17 miles SE. Buckingham, and 40 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

*Aylesbury Island*, in the Atlantic, near the south coast of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

*Aylesford*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge. The ancient name of this place was Saiffenaig-habail, but it is said to have been changed from a bloody battle fought here between the Britons and the Saxons, or Angles, and called Anglesford, whence came Aylesford. A monastery of Carmelites was founded here, in the reign of Henry II. by Lord Grey of Codnor, great part of which remains converted into a mansion-house belonging to the Earl of Aylesford. A hospital for poor men yet remains. Near the village are three large stones, one placed on the other two called Ket's Coity-house; so named, in the opinion of Camden, from Catigern, killed there in the battle with the Saxons. 3 miles N. Maidstone. 33 E. London.

*Ayllon*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 28 miles NW. Siguenza.

*Aylmouth*, see *Alnemouth*.

*Aylsham*, see *Alesham*.

*Aymaraes*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the diocese of Cusco. 80 miles S. Cusco.

*Aymargues*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, situated in a marshy country, which renders the access to it difficult. 15 miles W. Arles, 10 S. Nismes.

*Aymouth*, see *Eymouth*.

*Aynac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and district of Figeac. 12 miles NNW. Figeac.

*Ayora*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 25 miles W. St. Felipe.

*Ayoayo*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 37 miles S. La Paz.

*Ayr*, or *Air*, a seaport town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name. This place was erected into a royal borough by William the Lion, about the year 1180, and united with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Rothsay, it sends one member to parliament. It was anciently called Erigena, and is pleasantly

ſituated on a tongue of land, at the mouth of the river Ayr, where it runs into the Frith of Clyde: the river Doon enters the Clyde very near. It was formerly a place of trade, but the great trade of Glaſgow has proved injurious to Ayr. The ſhore is flat and ſhallow, and the entrance of the river, which forms the harbour, is ſubject to a bar of ſand, which is often thrown a-croſs the ſtream, and the water never riſes above 12 feet; but the channel is thought capable of being deepened. There are erected two reflecting light-houſes to conduct veſſels ſafely into the harbour. There are great plenty of ſalmon in the two rivers, the fiſhings of which rent at upwards of 200l. Beſides the ſalmon-fiſhery, the ſand-banks on the coaſt abound with all kinds of white fiſh, and one or two companies are eſtabliſhed here for curing them. The principal trade carried on is the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which nearly 2000 tonnage of veſſels are annually employed. There is an extenſive manufacture of leather and ſoap. Ayr was in ancient times, however, not only diſtinguiſhed for trade, but alſo for military ſtrength. Here the heroic exploits of Sir W. Wallace began, and here Edward I. fixed one of his moſt powerful garriſons. Oliver Cromwell, too, judging it a proper place to build a fortreſs, took poſſeſſion of the old church, and converted it and the neighbouring ground into a regular citadel. On one of the mounts, within the walls of this fortreſs, ſtood the old caſtle of Ayr, mentioned in ancient hiſtories, and the old church, the tower of which ſtill remains, noted for the meeting of the Scottiſh parliament, when Robert Bruce's title to the throne was unanimouſly confirmed. In 1801, the population of the town and pariſh amounted to 5492. 60 miles SW. Edinburg. *Long.* 4. 39. W. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

*Ayrſhire*, a maritime county in Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Renfrew, on the eaſt by the ſhires of Lanerk and Dumfries, on the ſouth by Galloway, and on the weſt by the Iriſh channel and the Frith of Clyde. Its extent in length is about 65 miles, and about 36 in breadth. It is divided into three great bailiages or ſtewartries, which bear the names of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick. Theſe diviſions are not altogether artificial; the river Ayr, on which is the town of Ayr, forming the ſeparation between Carrick and Kyle (or Ayrſhire Proper), and the river Irvine (at the mouth of which is a borough of the ſame name) is the limit between Kyle and Cunningham. Theſe diſtricts are very different from each other in appearance. Carrick, and the interior parts of Kyle, are mountainous, and more fitted for paſture; while the coaſt of Kyle, and the greater part of Cunningham, exhibit a fine level country, interſperſed with numerous villages and towns. The ſea coaſt is moſtly ſandy, with ſunk rocks, poſſeſſing ſeveral good harbours. The iſland of Ailſa is in this county. From the ridge, of which the mountains of Carrick are a part, riſe almoſt all the rivers of the ſouth of Scotland. The Tweed, the Eſk, the Nith, the Annan, the Urr, &c. flow to the eaſt and ſouth; while the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, and the Lugar, pouring into the Iriſh channel, interſect the county of Ayr with their copious ſtreams. Beſides theſe, the Irvine and other ſmaller rivulets water the more northerly parts of the county. Ayrſhire has two royal boroughs, viz. Ayr and Irvine; and ſeveral populous towns and villages, of which Kilmarnock, Beith, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Largs, Girvan, and Ballantrae, are the chief. Ayrſhire is fitted in every reſpect for the carrying on of trade, and the extenſion of agricultural improvements. Ayrſhire, beſides the inexhauſtible ſeams of coal with which it abounds, poſſeſſes ſeveral other valuable minerals; as freeſtone, limeſtone, ironſtone, ſeveral rich ores of lead and copper. A few curious ſpecimens are alſo to be found in the hills of Carrick, of agates, porphyries, and of calcareous petrifactions. Antimony and Molybdæna have been found; and in ſeveral parts that ſpecies of whetſtone, known by the name of Ayr-ſtone, with plenty of marl in moſt of the lakes. The valued rent of Ayrſhire is eſtimated at 191,605l. Scots, and the real rent amounts to 105,800l. ſterling. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 84,306, of whom 42,045 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 33,185 in agriculture.

*Ayr*, a river of Scotland, which riſes on the borders of Lanerkſhire, croſſes the county to which it gives name, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

*Ayr*, a river of France, which runs into the Aiſne, near Grandpré.

*Ayr Head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

*Ayraines*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles SSE. Abbeville.

*Ayrpoor*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 38. E. *Lat.* 3. 11. S.

*Ayrs Town*, a town of New Jerſey. 10 miles S. Burlington.

*Ayſgarth*, a village of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ure, near a grand picturesque waterfall, called Ayſgarth Force. The whole river, which is of conſiderable breadth, pours down an irregular and broken ledge of rocks in ſeveral places, in a fine hollow ſurrounded by hills, covered with trees. Over the river is

a bridge of one arch, which rises thirty feet, and spans seventy-two. The bridge is overgrown with ivy, and has on it the date 1539, though probably the present structure is more modern. 4 miles E. Aikrigg.

*Ayslingen*, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Augsburg. 3 m. SSW. Dillingen.

*Aytenapilly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 7 miles S. Colar.

*Ayton*, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with 865 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactures. 3 miles NE. Stokesley.

*Ayton*, see *Eyeton*.

*Aytona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the Segre. 6 miles SSW. Lerida.

*Aytura*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NE. Rogoonatpour. *Long.* 86. 3. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

*Ayutla*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

*Azai*, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 50 miles NNW. Nambu.

*Azagra*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro. 6 miles from Calahorra.

*Azallaisshé*, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea. 80 miles SSE. Cofeir.

*Azambujera*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 7 miles W. Santarem.

*Azamor*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Duquella, on the river Morbeys, near the sea, but not convenient for commerce, as the entrance of the river is dangerous. It was taken by the Portuguese in the year 1513, but abandoned at the end of the same century. 80 miles N. Morocco. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

*Azar*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 76 miles SE. Amanzirisdin.

*Azarcolla*, see *Azialcollar*.

*Azaredo*, a seaport town of South-America, in the bay of Spiritu Santo, on the coast of Brazil, a celebrated port for sugar. *Long.* 40. 10. W. *Lat.* 20. 18. S.

*Azasi*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic. 120 miles NW. Morocco. *Long.* 9. 26. W. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

*Azay le Feron*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 26 miles W. Châteauroux, and 9 SSE. Châtillon.

*Azay le Rideau*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. In the reign of Charles VI. this town was taken by the Burgundians, but soon after retaken by the Dauphin. 12 miles SW. Tours, and 4 NE. Chinon.

*Azeitaon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 5 m. NNW. Setuval.

*Azem*, or *Afem*, a town of Africa, and capital of Adra, on the Slave Coast, about 48 miles from the sea. It was almost destroyed by the King of Dahomy, in 1724.

*Azerailles*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles SE. Luneville, and 7 SW. Blamont.

*Azerbaijaun*, see *Adirbeitzan*.

*Azeuchal*, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 16 miles SSW. Merida.

*Azgar*, a province of the kingdom of Fez.

*Azialcollar*, or *Azarcolla*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 19 miles NW. Seville.

*Azelar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, between Constantinople and Tocat.

*Azille*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 16 miles NNW. Narbonne, and 13 ENE. Carcassone. *Long.* 2. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

*Azimgur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 84 miles NE. Allahabad. *Long.* 83. 23. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

*Azimnagur*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 15 miles S. Calcutta.

*Azimgunge*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles ESE. Moorshedabad.

*Azimpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 36 miles N. Gazypour.

*Azimpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca, on an island in the Ganges. 50 miles S. Dacca.

*Azincourt*, see *Agincourt*.

*Azinhago*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 11 miles NNE. Santarem.

*Azio*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 64 miles NE. Lepanto.

*Azmerigunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 38 miles SW. Silhet.

*Aznalcaçar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 21 miles from Seville.

*Azogues*, a town of Quito. 10 miles NE. Cuenza.

*Azoph*, a town of Russia, situated at the eastern extremity of a large lake, or inland sea, called the Sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the Don. It was taken from the Turks, and fortified by Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, in the year 1696; but in 1711, he was compelled to abandon it to the Turks, and by a treaty of peace made in 1719, the fortifications were demolished. By another treaty in 1774, it was ceded to Russia, and has since been put into a better state of defence. The possession of this place induced the Empress Catherine to extend her dominions between the Don and Kuban, to the Caspian Sea. 320 miles E. Otchakow, 368 SW. Saratov, 812 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

*Azoph, Sea of*, a large lake, or inland sea, in Tartary, situated in the dominions of Russia; about 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth; it communicates with the Black Sea, nearly in the centre. It is called also Palus Mæotis, and Zabach Sea.

*Long.* 34. 30. to 39. 30. E. *Lat.* 45. 20. to 47. 20. N.

*Azores, Terceras*, or *Weſtern Iſlands*, in the Atlantic, which ſome deſcribe as belonging to Africa, ſome to America, and others, perhaps upon better grounds, to Europe; called Azores from flights of hawks which the firſt diſcoverers ſaw. They are nine in number, and their names are Tercera, St. Michael, Fayal, Gratioſa, St. George, Pico, Corvo, Flores, and St. Maloes. They were formerly called the Flemiſh Iſles, as ſuppoſed to have been diſcovered by a Flemiſh merchant, who, in his voyage to Liſbon, anno 1445, or as others think, in 1449, was driven ſo far to the weſt by a ſtorm, as to fall in with the Azores, which he found uninhabited. Upon his arrival at Liſbon, he gave ſuch hints, relating to his adventure, as were ſufficient to engage that then enterpriſing court in a farther diſcovery, which ſucceeded to their wiſh. Antonio Gonzalo, in his Hiſtory of the Diſcoveries of the World, ſays, that the great Don Henry, prince of Portugal, thought this ſo conſiderable an acquiſition to the former diſcoveries he had made, that he went in perſon to take poſſeſſion of the Azores, in 1449. Davity affirms, that the Flemiſh merchants, on the part of their countryman, ſent a colony thither, which ſettled in Fayal, where their deſcendants continue to this day. In proof of this aſſertion, it is urged, that a river in this iſland is called by the Portugueſe, Rio or Ribera dos Flamingos. All the others are undoubtedly inhabited by Portugueſe, under a governor of that nation, reſiding at Angra, the capital of Tercera, and indeed of all the Azores. In ſpirituals they are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of the Azores, whoſe capital reſidence is in the iſland of St. Michael. In the year 1457, the inhabitants had a grant from Alphonſo V. exempting their trade from all duties to any of the ports of Spain and Portugal; and ſeveral other immunities and privileges were granted to this favourite colony. There are ſeveral ſmaller iſlands to the north-weſt, one of which Kircher affirms, emerged all of a ſudden out of the ſea, at a place where fiſhermen uſed to found 120 feet water. At firſt this iſland appeared in form of a group of rocks, filling up a ſpace of five or ſix acres of ground; but afterwards enlarged to as many miles in extent. This event was preceded by earthquakes for near eight days; after which a violent fire broke out through the ſurface of the ſea, flaming up to the clouds, and vomiting out prodigious quantities of ſand, earth, ſtones, and minerals, appearing at a diſtance like large fleeces of wool, and falling down again to the ſurface of the water, upon which they ſwam in a concrete form. This was followed by the emerſion of the rocks we have mentioned, and by ſome others of greater height, which were broke in pieces by another ſhock of an earthquake, and then united into one ſolid maſs, with the ſcum ſwimming on the top of the water. The Terceras, or Azores Iſlands, are diſcovered a great way, at ninety miles, ſays Frezier, by a high mountain called the pico, or peak, of the Azores, of a conical form, like the peak of Teneriffe. All writers allow that the Azores enjoy a clear ſerene ſky, and wholeſome pleaſant climate; and that they are fertile in corn, wine, fruits, and quadrupeds, both wild and tame. Their greateſt inconvenience is their being ſubject, like the Canaries, to violent earthquakes, as well as to the fury of the waves, which frequently do an incredible deal of miſchief to the inhabitants, by overflowing the low grounds, and ſweeping off whole fields of grain and folds of cattle, breaking down their fences and overturning their houſes. *Long.* 25. to 33. W. *Lat.* 36. to 40. N.

*Azrah ben Aron*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 15 miles NNW. Korna.

*Azrak*, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates, 6 m. NE. Semiſat.

*Aztatlan*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

*Azua*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 71. 56. E. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

*Azuaga*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura. 9 miles SE. Llerena.

*Azumar*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 5 m. WNW. Aronches.

*Azurar*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Mino. 16 miles SW. Braga.

*Azurara*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles SE. Viſeu.

*Azyris*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca. 65 miles E. Curin. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

*Azzoglio*, a town of France, in the department of the Seſia, lately belonging to the principality of Maſſerano. 6 miles NNE. Maſſerano.

*Azzurhauejaun*, ſee *Adirbeitzan*.

# B.



*BA*, a town of Africa, in the country of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory.

*Baaden*, ſee *Baden*.

*Baadſted*, or *Batſted*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen, ſituated in a bay of the Cattegat. 10 miles N. Engelholm, and 16 S. Halmſtadt. *Long*. 12. 45. E. *Lat*. 56. 28. N.

*Baagoe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long*. 9. 49. E. *Lat*. 55. 19. N.

*Baagoe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the iſlands of Zealand, Moen, and Falſter. *Long*. 12. 3. E. *Lat*. 54. 56. N.

*Baagmara*, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SE. Dacca.

*Baaker*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 30 miles WNW. Dongola.

*Baalbeit*, ſee *Balbeit*.

*Baar*, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, annexed to the principality of Furſtenberg. It is ſituated at the ſource of the Danube and the Neckar, near the Black Foreſt. It includes the towns of Furſtenberg, Donaueſchingen, Blumberg, Huffingen, and a few others.

*Baar*, ſee *Bar*.

*Baate*, a town of the kingdom of Meckley. 75 miles W. Munnypour.

*Bab*, a town of Syria. 25 miles SW. Bambouch.

*Baba*, or *Temisvar*, or *Tomiſvar*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black Sea, called the gulf of Baba, celebrated for its knives and ſword-blades. This is generally conſidered as the ancient Tomi, the place of Ovid's baniſhment and death. 65 miles ENE. Siliſtria. *Long*. 28. 38. E. *Lat*. 44. 40. N.

*Baba*, a town of South-America, in the juriſdiction of Guayaquil. 30 miles N. Guayaquil.

*Babachoka*, one of the Biſſagos iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Africa.

*Bababoya*, a town of South-America, in New Grenada, the chief place of a bailiwick, and extenſive juriſdiction; the country about it is low, and ſubject to inundations, but fertile in cocoa, cotton, rice, and fruit.

*Babain*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 90 miles SE. Sirgian.

*Babain*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 60 miles W. Herat.

*Babanon*, or *Balbanon*, a town of the kingdom of Camboja, on the river Camboja. *Long*. 105. 10. E. *Lat*. 12. 17. N.

*Babatſcha*, or *Babatſka*, a town of Hungary. 6 miles SSE. Canifcha.

*Bahapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, 20 miles S. Kairabad.

*Babbin*, a town of Pomerania, in the iſland of Rugen. 12 miles N. Bergen.

*Babein*, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city. 6 m. W. Aſhmunein.

*Babein*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles SE. Iſpahan.

*Babelabouad*, ſee *Derbend*.

*Babelza*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 36 miles N. Oudighir.

*Babel-Mandeb*, a narrow ſtrait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Aſia, and Abyſſinia in Africa.

*Babel-Mandeb*, an iſland in the ſtraits ſo called, at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the coaſt of Arabia on the eaſt, and the coaſt of Abyſſinia on the weſt; about five miles in circumference, but barren, and almoſt uninhabited. *Long*. 44. 30. E. *Lat*. 44. 28. N.

*Babenhauſen*, a town of Germany, in Swabia; a lordſhip belonging to the counts of Fugger, on the Gunz. 26 miles WSW. Augſburg, and 16 SE. Ulm. *Long*. 10. 13. E. *Lat*. 48. 8. N.

*Babenhauſen*, ſee *Bobenhauſen*.

*Babenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel. 90 miles SSW. Kola.

*Baber*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about forty miles in circumference. *Long*. 130. 40. E. *Lat*. 7. 41. S.

*Babgaum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 22 miles N. Poonah.

*Babi*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Ceram. *Long*. 128. 3. E. *Lat*. 3. 5. S.

*Babia*, a river of Ruſſian Lapland, which runs into the White Sea, 6 miles S. Pialitza.

*Babica*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 8 miles E. Mozyr.

*Babin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. This place is remarkable for a ſociety or club inſtituted by Sigiſmund Auguſtus king of Poland, for the promotion of wit, mirth, and good humour, and ludicrouſly called the commonwealth of Babin. 8 miles SW. Lublin.

*Babin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 28 miles NE. Braclaw.

*Babin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belez. 36 miles E. Belez.

*Babinovitſchi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogiley. 60 miles N. Mogiley, and 308 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

*Babitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 5 miles WNW. Teutſch Brod.

*Babo*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 10 miles NW. Sabi.

*Babocſa*, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified, but now diſmantled. 22 m. SSE. Canifcha.

*Baboeuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 2 miles ESE. Noyon.

*Babora*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in Galicia. 12 miles S. Lemberg.

*Baboul*, ſee *Bulls, Bay of.*

*Babra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 51 miles NE. Junagur.

*Babra*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 205 miles S. Caſa Grand.

*Babu*, or *Pulo Babu*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Siam, near the coaſt of Camboja. *Long.* 103. 48. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

*Babuan*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

*Babunhos*, a ſeaport of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, nearly on the Equinoctial line.

*Babuto*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Egypt. *Lat.* 24. 47. N.

*Babuyan*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, and the moſt northerly of thoſe called Babuyanes, about twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 122. 2. E. *Lat.* 19. 39. N.

*Babuyanes*, a cluſter of ſix or ſeven ſmall iſlands, about thirty miles north of the iſle of Luçon, in the Pacific Ocean. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains. The chief of the iſlands are Babuyan, Camiguen, Calayan, Dalupiril, and Fuga, with a few iſlets. *Long.* 121. 15. to 122. 5. E. *Lat.* 18. 58. to 19. 42. N.

*Babuyca*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 65 miles NNE. Culiacan.

*Bacde la Jaretta*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

*Baca*, ſee *Baza.*

*Bacacay*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Negros. *Long.* 122. 35. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

*Bacaduchi*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 240 miles SSE. Caſa Grande.

*Baçaim*, a town in the iſland of Salſete, near the coaſt of Concan, of which the Portugueſe were a long time in poſſeſſion, but were driven away by the Mahrattas.

*Bacalal*, a lake of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan, 40 miles long, and 16 broad. 36 miles SW. Valladolid.

*Bacalan*, a town of Great Bukharia. 45 m. W. Anderab, and 145 ESE. Balk. *Long.* 67. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

*Bacalan*, a mountain of Great Bukharia. 120 miles E. Balk.

*Bacam*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 165 miles NW. Cinaloa.

*Bacanao Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſle of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 59. W. *Lat.* 20. 6. N.

*Bacanora*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 50 miles N. Riochico.

*Bacapa*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 120 miles SW. Caſa Grande.

*Bacarach*, or *Bacarat*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, lately belonging to the Lower Palatinate, at the foot of a mountain called *Voitſberg*. It is ſuppoſed to have its name corrupted from *Bacchi Ara;* the altar of Bacchus. The wine produced in its neighbourhood, is in great requeſt. Baccharach was ſo completely pillaged by the troops of Louis XIV. in 1689, that the French commander, the night before he left town, had nothing to ſleep on but ſtraw, which was next day employed to burn it down. 48 miles N. Deux-Ponts, 23 S. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

*Bacarat*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 12 miles SE. Luneville.

*Bacardo*, a town of Genoa. 8 miles NNE. Vintimiglia.

*Bacaſere*, a town of Bengal. Here is a hot ſpring. 6 miles S. Nagore.

*Bacca-Serai*, or *Bakſciſarai*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tauris, once the chief city of Crim Tartary, and reſidence of the Han or Kan, ſituated on the river Kabarta, about 20 miles from the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 35. 6. E. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

*Baccano*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 12 miles S. Nepi.

*Baccanore*, a town of Canara. 14 miles S. Barcelore.

*Bacciglione*, a river of Italy, which croſſes the Paduan, and joins the Po at its mouth.

*Baccum*, a village of Holland, which, in 1799, was twice or thrice taken and retaken.

*Bacegotty*, a town of Thibet. 38 miles NNW. Linnagur.

*Bach*, or *Bacs*, or *Bacb*, or *Batha*, a town of Lower Hungary, about 4 miles from the north-weſt ſide of the Danube, and 20 from the conflux of the Drave and Danube. It was formerly more conſiderable than it now is, having been the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza; but now united to that ſee. 20

miles NE. Funfkirchen, and 75 S. Buda. *Long.* 19. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

*Bachaaſh*, a ſmall iſland among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the north-eaſt coaſt of North Viſt. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

*Bachara*, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NW. Boglipour.

*Bachelerie, La*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles N. Sarlat.

*Bachelor's River*, a river of South-America, which runs into a bay, to which it gives name, on the north ſide of the Straits of Magellan. This river has a bar at its mouth, which renders the entrance ſomewhat dangerous. *Long. of the mouth*, 73. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

*Bachian*, one of the Molucca iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. The ſhape is that of a double oval, with an iſthmus in the centre, and widening towards each end: about 35 miles long from N. to S. and from 6 to 15 broad. It is fertile in ſago, fruits, and all the neceſſaries of life. Bachian was formerly a diſtinct kingdom, and very potent. It produced the beſt cloves in the Moluccas; but was ruined by the inhabitants through neglect. They had an alliance with the Portugueſe and Spaniards, who eſtabliſhed garriſons there; but in 1610, they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Dutch, who built other forts, and obtained a liberty to trade without paying cuſtoms. The principal town is Sabongo. *Long.* 127. 33. E. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

*Backlui*, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Zila, 10 miles SE. Jaſſi.

*Bachmut*, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinoſlav. 104 miles NNW. Azoph, and 112 E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 37. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

*Bacho*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanidlos, in Montgomeryſhire.

*Bacholkz*, or *Vonchotſch*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 miles S. Radom.

*Bachu*, ſee *Baku*.

*Bacidu*, or *Baſſidere*, a town at the weſt end of the iſland of Kiſmich, in the Perſian gulf. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

*Back*, or *Dutchman's Cap*, one of the ſmall weſtern iſlands of Scotland, among the cluſter called Treſhaniſh. *Long.* 6. 27. W. *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

*Back River*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

*Backe*, a town of Swediſh Lapland. 42 miles SSE. Aſele.

*Backergunge*, a town of Bengal. 70 miles S. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 26. E. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

*Backnang*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and dutchy of Wurtemberg, on the Muhr. 8 miles E. Marpach, and 12 NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 30. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

*Baco*, a town of Mindoro, one of the Philippine iſlands, ſituated on the north coaſt. It is the capital of the iſland, and reſidence of a Spaniſh judge. The environs are well watered by ſprings from mountains, which are covered with ſarſaparilla. *Long.* 121. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 18. N.

*Bacoſen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 5 miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

*Bacon*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 80 miles NNE. Zareng.

*Bacon*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 125. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

*Bacon's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe ſea. *Long.* 113. 5. E. *Lat.* 11. 13. N.

*Bacone*, a town of Etruria. 28 miles NE. Florence.

*Bacongen*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 58. E. *Lat.* 2. 52. N.

*Bacras*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 25 miles ESE. Sennaar. *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 12. 25. S.

*Bacre*, a town of Africa, in the Sierra Leone country. *Long.* 12. 11. W. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

*Bactriani*, a town of the principality of Georgia. 60 miles N. Teflis.

*Bacuachi*, a town of Mexico, in New Navarre. 135 miles S. Caſa Grande.

*Badagis*, a town of Perſia, in Koraſan. 40 m. N. Fuſheng.

*Badagry*, a town of Africa, in the country of Benin.

*Badajos*, or *Badajox*, a town of Spain, and capital of Eſtramadura, ſituated on the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal: the ſee of a biſhop; it was built by Auguſtus, and by him called Pax Auguſti. In 1179, being then in poſſeſſion of the Moors, Badajos was attacked by Alonzo king of Portugal, at that time engaged in war with Ferdinand, king of Leon. Alonzo was repulſed, and himſelf wounded and taken priſoner by Ferdinand, who came to the relief of the town. Two years after it was taken by Ferdinand, and the government given to a Moor, who ſoon afterwards rebelled. In 1233, it ſurrendered to Alonzo king of Leon; and in 1396, to the Portugueſe. The fortifications are not very ſtrong, yet it ſtood two ſieges; one againſt the Portugueſe, in 1658, and another againſt the Engliſh and Dutch, ſupported by a conſiderable corps of Portugueſe; in 1705. 82 miles NNW. Seville, 49 S. Alcantara. *Long.* 6. 47. W. *Lat.* 38. 49. N.

*Badakſhan*, or *Badaſhkan*, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict in Great-Bukharia. It is not large, but ſtrong, well built, and populous, ſituated at the foot of

ſome lofty mountains, in which gold, ſilver, and rubies are found. Its princes have ſometimes been independent. 150 miles E. Balk. *Long.* 68. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

*Badalona*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lord Peterborough landed here with the Emperor Charles, in 1704. 4 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 7. E. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

*Badam*, ſee *Budayoon*.

*Badamgur*, ſee *Bademgur*.

*Badamacoupy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 28 miles S. Seringapatam.

*Badaſka*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the river Augara. 80 miles NNW. Irkutſk.

*Baddammy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour. 80 miles S. Viſiapour. *Long.* 75. 40. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

*Baddaree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 40 miles NNW. Durbungah. *Long.* 91. 13. E. *Lat.* 26. 43. N.

*Badelona*, ſee *Badalona*.

*Badelu*, ſee *Badilou*.

*Badelundſahs*, a long narrow ſandy tract of land of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmannland, where the Danes were totally defeated in 1521.

*Baden*, or *Bade*, a grand dutchy and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is divided into two principalities, that of Baden-Baden, or Baden-Hochberg, and Baden-Durlach. Baden-Baden is bounded on the weſt by the Rhine, (though a ſmall part lies on the weſt ſide of that river,) on the north by Baden Durlach, on the eaſt by Wurtemberg, and on the ſouth by the Brifgaw. The principal towns are Raſtadt, Baden, Ettingen, Steinbach, and Stolhofen. The margrave of Baden-Baden is a ſovereign prince, and has a vote in the college of princes. The eſtabliſhed religion is Roman Catholic. Baden-Durlach is bounded on the north by the palatinate and biſhopric of Spire, on the eaſt by Wurtemberg, on the ſouth by Baden-Baden, and on the weſt by the Rhine. The principal towns are Durlach, Pforzheim, Muhlburg, and Emmendingen. This prince enjoys two votes in the college of princes of the empire, viz. one for Baden-Durlach, the other for Hochberg. The reigning prince and his ſubjects profeſs Lutheraniſm. The marquiſate of Baden is aſſeſſed at 566 florins for a Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 349 rix-dollars. By the treaty of Luneville, Baden was conſtituted an electorate of the empire, and erected into an archdutchy.

*Baden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of Baden, celebrated for its hot baths, called by the ancients Thermæ Inferiores, ſituated on uneven ground among hills. In 1688, the town was burned down by the French. 22 miles NE. Straſburgh, 36 W. Stuttgart, and 40 SSW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 8. 18. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

*Baden*, a county or bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in Argow, formerly an independent county, but now ſubject to the cantons; lying on both ſides the Limmat; bounded on the weſt by the river Aar, on the north by the Rhine, and on the ſouth by the Reuſz, about 21 miles long, and 9 wide. The ſoil is fertile, and in general abounds in grain and fruit. The mountains yield excellent free-ſtone, marble, and iron ore. The greater part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The principal town is Baden.

*Baden*, or *Upper Baden*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a county ſo called, ſituated on the Limmat. It is the reſidence of the bailiff, who is appointed by the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris, alternately; the two former appoint for ſeven years, but Glaris only for two. Divers monuments teſtify the antiquity of this town; and the virtue of its mineral waters have been long known. The dukes of Auſtria had formerly a caſtle here, where they reſided when they viſited their eſtates in Helvetia, till it was taken, with the whole country, from Duke Frederick, in the year 1415. The baths are conſtructed on both ſides of the Limmat, and form a ſeparate town, half a mile below the other. The waters are warm and abundant, ſupplying two large public reſervoirs for the uſe of the poor; beſides 200 private baths. 27 miles SE. Bâle, 14 NW. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 12. E. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

*Baden*, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria, on the river Schwocha, celebrated for its warm baths, of which they reckon nine different in number; the town is walled, and contains three churches. 12 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

*Badenally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 21 miles S. Seringapatam.

*Badenoch*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the eaſt part of the county of Inverneſs, about 36 miles long, and 24 broad.

*Badenuchi*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 125 miles S. Caſa Grande. *Long.* 112. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

*Badenweilar*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a lordſhip in the dutchy of Baden, much frequented for its hot baths. 2 miles S. Saltzburg, and 5 E. Briſach.

*Baderally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſipour. 17 miles SW. Raibaug.

*Badergur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 26 miles W. Delhi.

*Baderpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles W Gohud.

*Badey*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan. 140 miles NW. Herat.

*Badgum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles SSW. Oudighir.

*Badia*, a town of Etruria. 17 miles N. Florence.

*Badia*, a town of Etruria. 15 miles W. Voltera.

*Badia, La*, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino de Rovigo, formerly called Caſtello Piazzone: it is an open town, but populous and wealthy, ſituated on a branch of the Adige. 15 miles WSW. Rovigo.

*Badia di Moſa*, a town of maritime Auſtria, in Friuli. 9 miles NE. Gemona.

*Badibou*, or *Badelu*, a town of Africa, and capital of a county north of Gambia. ſituated to the eaſt of Barra. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

*Badingen*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 7 miles W. Stendal.

*Badjoura*, ſee *Bagiura*.

*Badkis*, or *Paſin*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan. 36 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 60. 27. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Bado*, a river of the iſland of Luçon, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 120. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

*Badody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 35 miles SW. Delhi.

*Badogi*, a town of Ruſſia, on the north coaſt of lake Bielo, in the government of Novgorod. 196 miles NE. Novgorod.

*Badou*, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. 10 miles NW. Grand Seſtre.

*Badour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 63 miles SSW. Patna.

*Badrachillum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda, on the Godavery. 72 miles NW. Rajamundry, 150 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 81. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

*Badrai*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 10 miles N. Stephanowze, 52 N. Jaſſi.

*Badrayn*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 16 miles SSW. Patna.

*Badrowly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 16 miles E. Surat.

*Badruck*, ſee *Budderuck*.

*Badjhawpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Benares. 24 miles WSW. Jionpour.

*Badjhift Bay*, a bay on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 24. W. *Lat.* 53. 25. S.

*Badulato*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 14 miles SSE. Squillace.

*Badule*, a town of Ceylon. 54 miles SE. Candi, 32 W. Trincoli.

*Badus*, a mountain of the Griſons. 18 miles SSE. Altdorf.

*Baduſh*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia. 10 miles N. Moſul.

*Baedgo*, a country of Africa, ſituated to the SE. of Bambares, and ſubject to the king of that country.

*Baen*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 16 miles NNW. Niemecz.

*Baena*, ſee *Vaena*.

*Baerwalde*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania. 8 miles W. New Stettin. *Long.* 16. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

*Baerwalde*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 13 m. NNW. Cuſtrin, and 42 ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

*Baet*, ſee *Bate*.

*Baeza*, or *Baeça*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. It was anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Jaen in the year 1219. In the year 1146, this city was taken from the Moors; in 1407, the Moors laid ſiege to it with a vaſt army, and burned the ſuburbs, but were unable to make themſelves maſters of the town at that time; they ſucceeded ſoon after, and held it till in the year 1489 it was recovered after a long ſiege by King Ferdinand. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

*Baeza*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, built in the year 1559, by Giles Ramira d'Avalo, and once the capital of the province of Quixos, now reduced to a ſmall village. 24 miles SSE. Quito.

*Baezillo*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 9 miles from Valladolid.

*Baſa*, or *Boſo*, or *Bzſon*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt. 6 miles SE. Sanguin. *Long.* 8. 52 W. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

*Baſſa*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, near the place where New Paphos ſtood; it is on a rocky eminence, in a narrow plain on the ſea, which is ſeparated from the great plain by ſome low rocky cliffs, which might anciently be waſhed by the ſea before New Paphos was built. Theſe cliffs are now full of ſepulchral grots, which doubtleſs were made for the uſe of the city. To the weſt of the town there is a point of land, and the old port was to the ſouth-eaſt of it, in an angle made by a ſmall promontory, and was ſheltered by piers, built out into the ſea, ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. The city ſeems to have been to the eaſt and north of the port; and Dr. Pocock obſerved a very large foſſe cut out of the rock to the north of the old town, where probably they dug their ſtones for building. There are ſeveral lofty rooms hewn out of the rock, and many ſmall apartments; one of them ſeems to have ſerved for a large ciſtern, there being a hole in the top to draw up the water, and ſtairs down to it cut out of the rock; it is probable this was filled in winter by an aqueduct from the mountains, of which there are ſome remains near the town; by this means the city

might be supplied with good water in the ſummer time, of which there is a great ſcarcity in the iſland. To the north of the port there are ſome ſigns of an ancient temple, on a ground raiſed by art. Half a furlong to the eaſt of this there are foundations of a ſmaller building of hewn ſtone near the corner of the port, which might be either a temple, or other public building. Farther to the eaſt are the remains of a large church, which probably was the cathedral, and ſeems to have been built on the foundations of a great temple; for there are ſome very large pillars of grey granite now ſtanding near it; they are about three feet in diameter, and finely poliſhed; both the temples were no doubt dedicated to Venus, for whoſe worſhip this city was famous. This place probably began to be conſiderable, when Ptolemy, the ſon of Lagus, demoliſhed Citium, and removed the inhabitants to this city: it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, but was rebuilt by Auguſtus, and called Auguſta in honour of him. Near the ciſtern before mentioned, there is a church under ground, cut out of the rock, dedicated to the ſeven ſleepers; and in the town there are ruins of ſeveral churches and houſes, moſt of which are uninhabited. This city is famous in ſacred hiſtory, for being honoured with the preſence of St. Paul; and on account of his having here converted Sergius, the governor of the iſland, to Chriſtianity. Half a mile to the eaſt of this place is the new town of Baffa, where the governor reſides; new Paphos being now called Old Baffa, and is inhabited only by a few Chriſtians, and by a ſmall garriſon, in a caſtle at the port. There was anciently at New Paphos a celebrated meeting once a year for the worſhip of Venus, from which place they went, ſixty ſtadia in proceſſion, to the Temple of Venus at the port of Old Paphos; where, according to the fables of the ancients, that goddeſs, who is ſaid to have been born of the froth of the ſea, came aſhore on a ſhell. The ruins of the city, called by the ancients New Paphos, are now known by the name of Old Baffa, where there is a ſmall village of the ſame name, about a mile to the ſouth of Baffa. There are an aga and ſome janizaries who live at the fort in this place. 62 miles WSW. Nicoſia. *Long.* 32. 35. E. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

*Baffin's Bay*, a gulf of North-America, ſo called from Baffin, an Engliſhman, who diſcovered it in 1616; extending about 750 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 180 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 45. to 85. W. *Lat.* 70. to 79. N. nearly.

*Baſireh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia, on the Black Sea. 25 miles NW. Samſoun.

*Baſſou*, ſee *Baſa*.

*Baſruh*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan. 14 miles E. Amol.

*Baga*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, anciently a town of the Ilitturges, and called Bergulia, ſituated in a mountainous country, near the Lobregat. 16 miles NE. Solſona.

*Baga*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bulam, on the Scherbo. *Long* 10. 30. W. *Lat.* 7. 30 N.

*Baga Rey*, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Lucon. *Long.* 124. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 27. N.

*Bagachumpa*, a town of Bengal. 18 m. S. Palamow.

*Bagalaen*, a kingdom of the iſland of Java, eaſt of Sookapoora.

*Bagahaut*, a town of Bengal. 14 miles NW. Nulſki.

*Baganauog*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 124. 39. E. *Lat.* 14. 18. N.

*Bagan*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 20 miles N. Niſſa.

*Baganga*, a town of the Iſland of Mindanao, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 126. 10. E. *Lat.* 7. 27. N.

*Baganza*, a river of Italy, which joins the river Parma, at the city of Parma.

*Baganzola*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, on the river Parma. 4 miles N. Parma.

*Bagaſkar*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Bothnia, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 21. 13. E. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

*Bagat*, a town of France. 3 miles W. Paris.

*Bagata*, one of the ſmaller Phillippine iſlands, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 38. E. *Lat.* 12. 57. N.

*Bagbat*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Sehaurunpour. 32 miles SW. Merat.

*Baggar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 27 miles SSE. Bahar.

*Bagdad*, a city of the Arabian Irak, on the eaſt ſide of the Tigris. It is computed to be about one thouſand five hundred paces in length, ſeven or eight hundred in breadth, and three thouſand in circumference. Its walls are of brick, with terraces, and large towers at proper diſtances, in form of baſtions, and defended by about ſixty pieces of cannon. The caſtle is large, and flanked by ſome ſmall towers with cannon; and the garriſon uſually conſiſts of nine hundred foot, four thouſand horſe, and ſixty gunners. The inhabitants are thought to be about fifteen thouſand, including thoſe who live in a ſuburb, on the other ſide of the Tigris, at the end of the bridge of boats, which is undone every night to prevent a ſurprize. Bagdad was built out of the ruins of the Old

Seleucia, by Mohammed II. caliph of the Saracens, who, in 762, made it the capital of his kingdom. It ſoon became a wealthy and populous town, and continued ſo till the middle of the thirteenth century, when the famous Halloon, the Tartar, put an end to it by the death of the caliph and his whole family, and by taking and deſtroying this metropolis. It ſoon, however, recovered itſelf; but ſince it has been taken from the Perſians by the Turks, it retains very little of its ancient ſplendour. It ſtill, notwithſtanding, continues to be a place of good reſort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Damaſcus, Conſtantinople, Arabia, Perſia, and India; but is not ſo populous and opulent as when the Perſians held it. The number of inhabitants is about 40,000. 300 miles NNW. Baſſora, 180 SE. Moſul. *Long.* 43. 45. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

*Bage le Châtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 9 miles S. Pont de Vaux.

*Bageau*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 6. 26. E. *Lat* 43. N.

*Bagelewang*, a ſmall iſland among thoſe called Calaur Iſlands. *Long.* 120. 38. E. *Lat.* 6. 25. S.

*Bagenbon Head*, a cape of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 52. W. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

*Bageindon*, or *Baggenton*, a village of England, in the county of Glouceſter, near which a battle is ſaid to have been fought between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 556. 3 miles N. Cirenceſter.

*Bagera*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 14 miles SSE. Harran.

*Bageraſſon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad, on the Ganges. 30 miles E. Gazypour.

*Bagerwan*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, 10 miles NNE. Racca.

*Bageſa*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 38 miles NW. Bagdad.

*Baggai*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, anciently called Bagaſi. 48 miles SSE. Conſtantina.

*Baggur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 29 miles SSE. Bahar.

*Baggholm*, a ſmall iſland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, near the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

*Baggoah*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles ENE. Oliapour.

*Bagh Wuffa*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, on the Kameh. 55 miles SE. Cabul.

*Baghermi*, ſee *Begarmee*.

*Baghilan*, a town of Perſia, in Choraſan. 60 miles NE. Herat.

*Bagia*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 120 miles NE. Schiras.

*Bagis-ab*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 15 miles N. Meſchid.

*Bagitan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 110 miles N. Zareng.

*Bagiura*, or *Badjoura*, a town of Egypt, with a harbour for boats, on the Nile, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Dioſpolis. 25 miles S. Girgé.

*Baglana*, a country of India, ſituated between the countries of Arungabad, Guzerat, and Candeiſh. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

*Bagular*, a town of Bengal. 6 miles E. Dinagepour.

*Bagna*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 20 m. NE. Parakin.

*Bagna Cavallo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on the Seno. 24 miles SSE. Ferrara.

*Bagnagar*, ſee *Hydrabad*.

*Bagnalet*, a town of France. 3 miles E. Paris.

*Bagnaluka*, ſee *Banjaluka*.

*Bagnara*, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783. 14 miles W. Oppido.

*Bagnarea*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the Pope. 6 miles S. Orvieto. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

*Bagneres de Luchon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, near the ſource of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It has ſome medicinal ſprings. 60 miles SW. Thouloufe, and 7 S. St. Gaudens.

*Bagnares en Bigorre*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, ſituated on the Adour; celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in ſpring and autumn. 10 miles S. Tarbes, and 25 SE. Pau. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

*Bagneux*, a town of France. 4 miles SSW. Paris.

*Bagni*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 40 miles W. Filippopoli.

*Bagni*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 8 miles S. Sezza.

*Bagni*, or *Aqua*, a town of Etruria. 15 miles E. Leghorn.

*Bagni*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the river Vardar. 44 miles NNE. Akrida.

*Bagni della Porretra*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno, celebrated for its baths. 18 miles S. Bologna.

*Bagno*, a town of Etruria. 28 miles ENE. Florence.

*Bagnola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella, 8 miles S. Breſcia.

*Bagnolas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, anciently called Aquæ Voconis. 10 miles NNW. Gerona.

*Bagnols*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 6 miles S. Pont St. Esprit.

*Bagnols les Bains*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 8 miles E. Mende.

*Bagnotan*, a river of the island of Luçon, which runs into the Chinese Sea, *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

*Bagnuolo*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. 12 miles W. Conza.

*Bago*, a town on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 54. E. *Lat.* 11. 0. N.

*Bagolino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 24 miles N. Brescia.

*Bagoncotty*, a town of Thibet. 15 miles S. Gangouri.

*Bagone*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles N. Oudighir.

*Bagonguenou*, two of the Lacadive islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, lying near each other. *Long.* 71. 56. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

*Bagora*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles NNW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 41. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

*Bagoros*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

*Bagroo*, a river of Africa, which rises in Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 11. 40. W. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

*Bagru*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 20 miles SW. Jyepour.

*Bagszelar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 20 miles NE. Ternova, and 42 SSE. Rusceck.

*Baguan*, a small island, in the East-Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 39. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. N.

*Bagui*, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 20 miles W. Nolo.

*Bagupour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 27 miles E. Surat.

*Bagusrow*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles E. Junagar.

*Bah*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. 30 miles SE. Agra.

*Baha*, a town of Nubia. 50 miles SE. Sennaar.

*Bahalatolis*, a small island, in the East-Indian Sea, near the East coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

*Bahama*, or *Lucaya Islands*, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of North-America, one of which was the first land discovered by Columbus, on the island called by the Indians Guanahani; Columbus gave it the name of St. Salvador, but made no settlement. Captain W. Sayle, in 1667, being bound to Carolina, was forced among these islands, which gave him an opportunity of examining them carefully, particularly a large island to which he gave his own name; but since called Providence. From the report he made, grants were made to proprietors, but the government was reserved in the hands of the crown. There are a great number of these islands; some say 500, but many mere rocks, and others, on account of the difficulty of the navigation, little known. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Lucayoneque, Yuma or Exuma, Providence, and Guanahani. They are in general fertile, with a soil similar to South-Carolina. They were taken by the Spaniards in the year 1782, but retaken the year following. *Long.* 73. to 81. W. *Lat.* 22. to 27. N.

*Bahama*, the chief of the Bahama islands, which gives name to the whole, 63 miles long, and about 9 wide. Though this island is well watered, the soil fertile, and the air serene, yet it is inhabited only by few people, who subsist by selling necessaries to ships which the currents drive on their coasts. It formerly produced guaiacum, sarsaparilla, and red wood; all which the Spaniards are said to have destroyed. 57 miles from the coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. to 27. 5. N.

*Bahama Straits*, the narrow sea between the coast of America, and the Bahama islands, 135 miles long, and 46 broad; generally called, and better known by the name of the Gulf of Florida.

*Bahama Bank, Great*, a sand extending from near the island of Cuba, *Lat.* 22. 20. to the Bahama islands, *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

*Bahama Bank, Little*, a sand which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

*Bahar*, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the east by Bengal, on the north by Nepal and Morung, on the south by Orissa, and on the west by Oude and Allahabad; 250 miles from north to south, and 200 from east to west. It is divided into several smaller provinces or circars, such as Bahar Proper, Boujepour, Rotas, Bettiah, Tyroot, Hajipour, and Sarun. It produces wheat, rice, pease, &c. but the principal article of export is salt-petre. The province or circar of Bahar is bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by Curruckpour, on the south-east by Ghidore and Moy, on the south by Ramgur and Palamow, and on the west by Rotas and Boujepour. Patna is the capital.

*Bahar*, a town of Hindoostan, and once the capital of a country, to which it gives name; remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments. 30 miles SE. Patna, and 220 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 45. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

*Bahar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles N. Manickpour.

*Bahar*, or *Bazer*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 40 m. SE. Sirgian.

*Baharbund*, a province or circar of Bengal, bounded on the E. by Rangamatty, and Curribarry, on the ſouth by Patladah, on the weſt by Rungpour and Bajoohow; about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. Oliapour is the chief town.

*Bakarow*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Birboom. 8 miles N. Nagore.

*Bakary*, a town of Nubia. 15 miles NE. Sennaar.

*Bakas*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, near the Red Sea. 16 miles NNW. Loheia. *Lat.* 15. 59. N.

*Bakatrically*, a town of Cochin, with a pagoda. 23 miles SSE. Cochin.

*Bakbeit*, ſee *Balbeit*.

*Bakbelgong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country, on the Godavery. 60 miles E. Naſſuck, and 65 W. Aurungabad. *Long.* 74. 52. E. *Lat.* 19. 43. N.

*Bakdergunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges. 6 miles NW. Manickpour.

*Bakdergunge*, a town of Bengal. 30 NNE. Purneah.

*Bakdoreally*, a town of Bengal. 13 miles SSE. Midnapour.

*Bakdy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 16 miles N. Jionpour.

*Bakheret Lut*, the Dead Sea, ſo called by the Arabians.

*Bakhrein*, a cluſter of iſlands in the ſouthweſt corner of the Perſian gulf, near the coaſt of Arabia, celebrated for their pearl fiſhery. The chief of theſe iſlands are Aval, or Awal, otherwiſe called Bahhrein, from the name of its principal town by much the largeſt, Samahe, and Arad or Ennebi Salehh, beſides ſeveral ſmaller. Theſe iſlands once belonged to the Portugueſe; but when they were driven from the gulf, the iſlands were ſeized by the Shech of Lachſa, who was ſoon compelled to ſurrender them to the governor of Ormuz, by whom it was ceded to Perſia. The Perſians and Arabs have been alternate maſters, and at preſent they belong to the Shech of Buſheer. They have been long celebrated for their pearl fiſhery, and are ſo to this day; but as a tribe of Arabs pay no duty, the revenue ariſing to the Shech is much leſs conſiderable than it formerly was, amounting together with that of dates to about a lack of rupees annually; not more than ſufficient to ſupport the fortifications, and maintain the garriſon and officers. The inhabitants of the iſlands are Shütes, and ſpeak the Arabic language. Mr. Niebuhr ſays, he was aſſured by ſeveral perſons, that about theſe iſlands, at ſome diſtance from the coaſt, at the depth of two fathoms and a half, they had found good ſpring water, and that the fiſhermen frequently dived to the bottom of the gulf to fill their bottles. *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

*Bahhrein*, a town of the iſland of Aval, in the Perſian gulf; and being the chief town, the whole iſland is alſo called Bahhrein. The Perſians come hither to acquire the Arabian language, ſo that it is called the univerſity of the Shütes. It is fortified, and contains a garriſon. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

*Bahhrein*, ſee *Aval*.

*Bahia*, or *Bahia de Todos Santos*, a ſeaport of Braſil, ſituated on the right ſide of All-Saints' Bay, the ſee of an archbiſhop. The metropolitan church is conſtructed of European marble, and richly ornamented. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other churches, a college, and many chapels and monaſteries. It is the reſidence of a governor general, whoſe power is nearly abſolute. There are ſeveral forts and batteries to defend the city. The troops of the city amount to about 5000; and the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs to more than 100,000, of whom 30,000 are whites, 30,000 people of colour, and the reſt negroes. The revenues of government are partly derived from the high duties on merchandize; the import duties amount to near 30 per cent. and ſome of the exports, eſpecially thoſe of tobacco, are very high; but the principal ſource of income is from the produce of the gold and diamond mines, and the Braſil wood, which paſs ſolely through the hands of government. The chief trade is with Liſbon and Oporto, in which about 50 veſſels are employed. Theſe veſſels ſupply the colony with European and Indian manufactures, wine, flour, bacalhao, cheeſe, ſalt, &c. and receive in return cotton, ſugar, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of woods, gums, and balſams. The province or government of Bahia occupies 50 leagues of coaſt, chiefly in the environs of the bay.

*Bahia*, a province of the iſland of Luçon or Manilla, which takes its name from a lake ſo called, 90 miles in circumference.

*Bahia das Aldeas*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

*Bahia de Corbes*, ſee *Philippine Bay*.

*Bahia Farta*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. 10 miles S. Benguela.

*Bahia ſin Fondo*, ſee *Bottomleſs Bay*.

*Bahia Longa*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 46. S.

*Bahia de Todos Santos*, ſee *All-Saints Bay*.

*Bahia da Torre*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

*Bahikand*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 15 miles W. Neſſapour.

*Bahira*, or *Rif*, the northern diſtrict of Egypt, which extends from the diviſion of

the Nile into the eaſt and weſt branches, on both ſides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Roſetta, Damietta, Menuf, Manſoura, Tineh, Catich, and Faoua.

*Bahlingen*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Eyach. 10 miles NE. Rothweil, and 36 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

*Bahmor*, a town of Bengal. 21 miles NW. Dinagepour.

*Bahn*, or *Bahnen*, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 20 miles SSW. Stargard, 32 N. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

*Bahoo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore, 15 miles SE. Jummoo.

*Bahooan*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 9. N.

*Bahoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles S. Pondicherry.

*Bahr el Abiad*, i. e. *the White River*, a river of Africa, which Mr. Brown and ſome others ſuppoſe to be the principal ſtream of the Nile, rather than the eaſtern branch, whoſe ſource was viſited by Mr. Bruce. According to late diſcoveries, it appears that the Bahr el Abiad riſes in the country of Donga from the mountains of the Moon, called Al Komri. Mr. Horneman was informed that this river was a continuation of the Niger; but this, Major Rennel, whoſe authority is of great weight, will not admit. It joins the Ethiopian Nile at Toutti, in Nubia.

*Bahr Balame*, or *Bahr Bellamah*, i. e. *Sea without Water*, a valley of Egypt, in which is ſuppoſed to have been a canal of communication between lake Mæris and lake Mareotis. In this valley eagle ſtones are found; and the rocks appear in ſuch ſhapes, that the inhabitants ſay they are petrified ſhips.

*Bahr Ibn Minghi*, ſee *Sheib lake*.

*Bahr Joſeph*, ſee *Kalits il Minhi*.

*Bahr el Sowda*, the lake of Antioch.

*Bahra*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Palamow. 20 miles NNE. Palamow.

*Bahrabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 10 miles N. Sebſvar.

*Bahraitch*, a province of Oude, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the eaſt by Goorackpour, on the ſouth by Oude Proper, and on the weſt by Kairabad, from both laſt of which it is ſeparated by the Dewah or Gogra; about 120 miles long, and 70 broad. Bahraitch, or Burriage, is the capital.

*Bahraitch*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar in Oude. 52 miles NW. Fyzabad, and 236 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 82. E. *Lat.* 27. N.

*Bahrn*, or *Beraun*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 14 m. NE. Olmutz.

*Bahrenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen. 14 miles WSW. Hoya.

*Bahugotty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Moultan. 10 m. NE. Toulomba.

*Bahus*, or *Bohus*, a province or government of Sweden, bounded on the north by Norway, on the eaſt and ſouth by Weſt Gothland, and on the weſt by the North Sea. It takes its appellation from a fortreſs built on a rock in the Gotha Elbe, about the year 1309, by Haquin IV. king of Norway, with which country it paſſed to the kings of Denmark, by whom it was ſtrongly fortified. In 1658, by the treaty of Roſchild, it was ceded to Sweden. The land is fertile, and much interſected by rivers and lakes, which yield plenty of excellent fiſh. The principal commodities for exportation are fiſh, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides. The fortreſs is near Konghell, 10 miles N. Gotheburg.

*Bahyſawanny*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Agimere. 15 miles S. Jalour.

*Baja*, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube. 50 miles NNW. Peter Waradin, 83 S. Buda.

*Baia*, or *Baias*, or *Baiæ*, an ancient town of Naples, in the Campania, now the province of Lavora, ſituated in a bay of the gulf of Naples, and celebrated as one of the moſt delicious places in Italy, or according to Horace, in the world: the port was deep and ſheltered from winds, and the town built cloſe to it on the ſea ſhore. It is ſaid to derive its name from Baius, one of the companions of Ulyſſes, who was buried there. The vaſt number of illuſtrious Romans who reſided here, rendered it rich and flouriſhing; but the Lombards, and afterwards the Saracens, deſtroyed it ſo completely, that nothing remains of the town but ſome low cottages, and the pavement of a ſtreet extending along the ſhore. Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy under Charles V. erected a caſtle on a hill to defend the entrance of the harbour; and rather more than a century ſince a ſmall fort was built in the ſea, which is joined to the ſhore by a bridge. 2 miles W. Pozzuolo, and 11 W. Naples.

*Baiabad*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SE. Kaſtamoni.

*Baiac*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles SE. Kiutaja.

*Bajapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana, on the Godavery. 20 miles E. Bahbelgong.

*Baias*, or *Baiæ*, a town of Syria, ſituated at the NE. corner of the bay of Alexandretta, generally believed to be the ancient Iſſus. There is a little bay to the north of the town, where there are ruins of an ancient port, in

which the ships might possibly lie secure in former times; but now it is a very bad harbour, being much exposed to the south-west winds, which are very dangerous; on the south side of it there is a mountain torrent, which comes from that opening, by which there is an ascent to the gates of Amanus; this is the middle way of the three mentioned into Cilicia. The bed of this torrent is supposed to have been the bounds between Cilicia and Syria, with those who make all south of Issus to be in Syria. Cicero mentions in one of his epistles, that he was here called Imperator, after he had gained a victory. The plain, to the west of the mountains in which Baias stands, is not above a mile wide, but is a fine spot; and the gardens about Baias are the best in all these countries, insomuch that Aleppo is supplied with oranges and lemons from this place: they have a tolerable trade. To the north of Baias is the famous pass into Asia Minor. The plain in which Baias stands is about two miles long; at the south end of it there is a rising ground or low hill, over which there is a road for about a mile, that leads into a plain three quarters of a mile wide, and about a mile and a half long, having the mountains to the east, and the sea to the west; at the south end of it are some low hills which extend four miles to the south, almost as far as Scanderoon. This Dr. Pocock takes to be the very plain in which Alexander vanquished Darius.

*Bajazid*, a town of Turkish Armenia. 50 miles SSW. Erivan, and 140 E. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 24. N.

*Baibachta*, a town of Siberia, on the river Irtisch. 72 miles NW. Tara.

*Baibai*, a town on the west coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

*Baibazar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria. 46 miles W. Angora, and 40 S. Boli. *Long.* 32. 19. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

*Baiboul*, a town of Turkish Armenia. 45 miles S. Trebisond.

*Baibourdi*, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea. 45 miles N. Erzerum, and 75 ESE. Trebisond. *Long.* 40. 51. E. *Lat.* 40. 41. N.

*Baiburt*, a town of Turkish Armenia. 70 miles SE. Trebisond.

*Baicha*, two rivers of Siberia, so called, which run into the Turuchan. One 32, the other 56 miles NW. Turuchansk.

*Baideah*, a valley of Egypt, in the great road from Cairo to Suez, which Dr. Shaw thinks was the road which the children of Israel took in their departure from Egypt. Suez is situated at the northern extremity.

*Baidha*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 30 miles NW. Vadilkova.

*Baidschen*, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, on the north side of the Pissa. 4 miles E. Gumbinnen.

*Baie Francaise*, see *French Bay*.

*Baiemder*, see *Begember*.

*Bajera*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 miles SSE. Orfa.

*Bajetpour*, a town of Bengal. 26 miles ENE. Calcutta.

*Bajetpour*, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NE. Dacca.

*Bajetpour*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles ENE. Nagore.

*Baigar*, a town of Asia, in the country of Gaur. 45 miles NW. Bamian.

*Baignes*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 8 miles S. Barbesieux.

*Baigneaux-les-Juifs*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles NE. Semur en Auxois.

*Baigumgunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Fyzabad.

*Bajitpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 60 miles ESE. Hajypour. *Long.* 86. 26. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

*Baikal*, a lake of Siberia, or inland sea; 320 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, interspersed with islands. It contains a great many fish, particularly sturgeons, pikes, and sea-dogs. In the environs are several sulphureous springs, and in one part, near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it discharges a kind of pitch, which the inhabitants purify. The water is sweet, transparent, and appears at a distance green like the sea. Persons who travel from Siberia to China, cross this lake, and are often frightened by the violent storms which happen, particularly from September to May; from January to April it is frozen over. Many rivers run into it, but the Angara is the only one by which it seems to discharge its waters. *Long.* 104. to 110. E. *Lat.* 51. 20 to 55. 20. N.

*Baikalova*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 112 m. SSE. Abakansk.

*Bailacan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, rebuilt by Timur Bec. 100 miles N. Tabris.

*Bailan*, a town or village of Syria, built on the declivity of two mountains; the houses are so disposed that the terraces of the lower serve as streets and courts to those above. It lies on the road from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and is much commended for the salubrity of its air. 9 miles E. Alexandretta, and 20 N. Antioch.

*Baildon*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1719, of whom 454 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles N. Bradford.

*Bailesti*, a town of Walachia, on the Danube. 30 miles SE. Viddin.

*Bailey's Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 77. 27. W. *Lat.* 37. 14. N.

*Bailleau l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loir. 4 miles NW. Chartres.

*Baillée*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 13 miles NE. Châteaugontier.

*Bailleul*, a town of France, in the department of the North; it was formerly fortified, but is now without defence. 9 miles ESE. Caſſel, and 13 WNW. Lille.

*Bailleul*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 6 miles from La Flêche.

*Bailyborough*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 14 miles SE. Cavan, and 42 NW. Dublin.

*Baillyburg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmannland.

*Baimalpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 14 miles E. Sattarah.

*Bain*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 24 miles SW. Vitré, and 16 S. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 36. W. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

*Bain Conga*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Godavery, in the Nizam's country, *Long.* 80. 15. E. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

*Bainder*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles E. Boli.

*Baindt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Schuſs, with a princely abbey, founded in 1240. This abbey pays four florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar, 13 rix-dollars, 46 kreutzers. 6 miles NNE. Ravenſburg. *Long.* 9. 42. E. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

*Baine*, a river of England, in Lincolnſhire, which paſſes by the towns of Horncaſtle, Tatterſal, &c. and joins the Welland near the laſt-mentioned town.

*Bainetta*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Orobio. 6 miles SE. Coni, and 8 WSW. Mondovi.

*Bains*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 7 miles W. Plombiers, and 9 SE. Darney.

*Bajo de Comboi*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 77. 36. W. *Lat.* 15. 26. N.

*Bajo Nuevo*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 78. 36. W. *Lat.* 15. 54. N.

*Bajolo*, a canal, formed of a branch of the Mincio, which ſurrounds the city of Mantua.

*Baionna*, ſee *Bayona*.

*Bajoohow*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north-eaſt by Rungpour, on the eaſt Baharbund, and elſewhere by Coragot: about 13 miles long, and 10 broad. Jalalgurge is the chief town.

*Baipia*, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 165 miles SW. Caſa Grande.

*Bairout*, or *Bayreuth*, a ſeaport town of Syria, anciently Berytus. Auguſtus placed here a Roman colony, and called it after his daughter, with the epithet of Happy, naming it Colonia Felix Julia. This town was taken from the Saracens by Baldwin, king of Jeruſalem, after a vigorous ſiege, in the year 1111, and was retaken by Saladin in 1187; it was often taken and retaken during the holy war. This city was anciently a place of ſtudy, more eſpecially of the civil law; and particularly about the time that Chriſtianity began to be publickly eſtabliſhed. It is ſituated over the ſea, on a gentle riſing ground, on the north ſide of a broad promontory. The gardens on the hanging-ground over it have a beautiful appearance. The old port is a ſmall bay, and was well ſecured by ſtrong piers, which were deſtroyed by Fakr el Din, or Fecker Dine, who had poſſeſſion of this city; and his ſucceſſors, the princes of the Druſes, have moſt of them been governors of it, till the Turks thought proper to take it out of their hands. It ſtill continues, however, to be the emporium of the Maronites and the Druſes, where they export their cottons and ſilks, almoſt all of which are deſtined for Cairo. In return they receive rice, tobacco, coffee, and ſpecie, which they exchange again for corn. This commerce maintains near 6000 perſons. The dialect of the inhabitants is the moſt corrupt of any in the country; it unites in itſelf the twelve faults enumerated by Arabian grammarians. The port of Bairout is choaked up with ſands and ruins. The town is ſurrounded by a wall, the ſoft and ſandy ſtone of which may be pierced by a cannon-ball without breaking or crumbling, which was unfavourable to the Ruſſians in their attack; but in other reſpects this wall and its old towers are defenceleſs. Two inconveniences will prevent Bairout from ever becoming a place of ſtrength; for it is commanded by a chain of hills to the ſouth-eaſt, and is entirely deſtitute of water, which the women are obliged to fetch from a well at the diſtance of half a quarter of a league, though it is but indifferent. By digging, in order to form reſervoirs, ſubterraneous ruins have been diſcovered, by which it appears that the modern town is built on the ancient one. Bairout is the chief town of the Druſes. *Long.* 35. 32. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

*Baiſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

*Bait*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 30 miles W. Fyzabad.

*Baitnah*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. 50 miles Conſtantina.

*Baitſida*, a town of Paleſtine, about two miles from the lake of Tiberias, anciently called Bethſaida. Here are ruins of a large

ciſtern, a church, and other buildings. 22 miles ESE. Acre.

*Baix*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 7 miles SE. Privas.

*Baiza*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 25 miles NE. Schiraz.

*Baize*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 8 miles S. Trent.

*Baize*, ſee *Baiſe*.

*Bakal*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha. 96 miles WNW. Upha.

*Bakalarzowen*, a town of Lithuania. 50 miles NW. Grodno.

*Bakun*, a large town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah, or Ava, ſituated on the river Ava.

*Bake-Bake*, a country of Africa, dependent on Anziko.

*Baker*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 27 miles WSW. Dongola.

*Baker's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 68. 2. W. *Lat.* 44. 14. N.

*Baker's River*, a river of New-Hampſhire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

*Bakergan*, a town of Aſia, in Karaſm, on the Jihon. 115 miles SE. Urkonje.

*Bakeu*, or *Bakow*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Biſtritza; the ſee of a biſhop of the Latin church. 60 miles SW. Jaſſy, 135 N. Buchareſt. *Long.* 26. 32. E. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

*Bakewell*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated near the river Wye. It has a weekly market on Mondays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1412, of whom 523 were employed in manufactures. 25 m. N. Derby, and 151 N. London.

*Bakipour*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the Indus. 22 miles W. Moultan.

*Bakolarz*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 44 miles NW. Grodno.

*Bakon*, a large foreſt of Hungary, near Veſprin, where Andrew king of Hungary, in a battle againſt his brother, was forſaken by his followers, thrown down and trodden to death by his enemies.

*Bakos*, a river of Grand Bukharia, which joins with others to form the Harrat.

*Bakou*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 15 miles E. Siabe.

*Barkovar*, ſee *Valkovar*.

*Bakras*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 20 miles SE. Sennaar.

*Bakſciſarai*, ſee *Bacca-Serai*.

*Bakſaſkaia*, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the weſt ſide of the Ural. 32 miles N. Gurev.

*Bakteghian*, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 45 miles E. Schiras.

*Baku*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian ſea; here ſhips can lie moored head and ſtern, with their heads to the ſea, 40 fathoms off the ſhore, within the command of two ſtrong baſtions, as alſo by the ſide of the wall of the northermoſt baſtion. In this town was a palace deſtroyed by the Ruſſian bombs, in the year 1722. Before the wars of Nadir Shah, the inhabitants annually exported four hundred bales of ſilk. Baku is ſaid to have been built by the Turks: the fortification is ſemicircular, and the two points are extended in the ſea. It is defended by a double wall, of which the inmoſt is lofty, for a Perſian fortification. It has alſo a ditch and redoubts, which laſt conſtitute the greateſt part of its ſtrength: theſe were made by the Ruſſians, when they were maſters of the city. The ditch has no communication with the ſea, being on dry ground, as the place ſtands on a declivity; but they can fill it in twenty-four hours by water which runs from the adjacent mountains. As all the country here is impregnated with ſalt and ſulphur, the water, though eſteemed wholeſome, is very unpleaſant. The neighbourhood of this city ſupplies Ghilan and Mazanderan, and other countries contiguous, with rock-ſalt, brimſtone, and naptha. It is the only place near the Caſpian Sea that produces ſaffron, for which it is famous. They have alſo red wine here, of a ſtrong body, and well taſted, which the Armenians make at Shamakie. The country abounds in hares, deer, and antelopes; the fleſh of the laſt is delicious food. Round Baku are ſeveral lofty and cragged mountains, on which are very ſtrong watch-towers; theſe ſeem to have been intended to give alarm in time of war of the approach of the Turks, or highland Tartars, to the depredations of both whom this city has been expoſed. What they commonly call the everlaſting fire, near Baku, before which the Guebres offer their ſupplications, is a phænomenon of a very extraordinary nature, in ſome meaſure peculiar to this country; and therefore deſerving a particular deſcription. This object of devotion to the Guebres lies about 10 Engliſh miles north-eaſt by eaſt from the city of Baku, on dry rocky land. There are ſeveral ancient temples built with ſtone, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to fire; moſt of them are arched vaults, not above ten to fifteen feet high. Amongſt others there is a temple in which the Indians now worſhip; near the altar, about three feet high, is a large hollow cone, from the end of which iſſues a blue flame, in colour and gentleneſs not unlike a lamp that burns with ſpirits, but ſeemingly more pure. Theſe Indians affirm, that this flame has continued ever ſince the flood, and they believe it will laſt to the end of the world; that if it was reſiſted or ſuppreſſed in that

place, it would riſe in ſome other. Here are generally forty or fifty of theſe poor devotees, who come on a pilgrimage from their own country, and ſubſiſt upon wild celery, and a kind of Jeruſalem artichokes, which are very good food, with other herbs and roots found a little to the northward. The earth round this place, for above two miles, has this ſurpriſing property, that by taking up two or three inches of the ſurface, and applying a live coal to the part which is ſo uncovered, it immediately takes fire, almoſt before the coal touches the earth; the flame makes the ſoil hot, but does not conſume it, nor affect what is near it with any degree of heat. Any quantity of this earth carried to another part does not produce this effect. Baku was ceded to Ruſſia in 1723, but reſtored to Perſia in 1735. 45 miles E. Scamachie. *Long.* 49. 59. E. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

*Bala*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, ſituated near a lake or pool called *Pemble Meer*, or *Pool of Bala*, and by the natives *Lhin Tegid*. It is a town of good trade for ſtockings, flannels, and corn, with a weekly market on Saturday. The aſſizes are kept here and at Dolgelly alternately. 26 miles NW. Welſh-Pool, and 195 NW. London.

*Balaba*, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 4. 10. W. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

*Balabac*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, 15 miles in length from north to ſouth, and about 6 broad. *Long.* 117. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 59. N.

*Balabagan*, ſee *(Little) Paternoſters*.

*Balachna*, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Nizegorod, on the weſt ſide of the Volga. 120 miles ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 43. 29. E. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

*Balaconda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 25 miles N. Indelovoy.

*Balad*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Diarbekir. 20 m. NW. Moſul.

*Baladag*, a town of Circaſſia. 50 miles ESE. Theodoſia.

*Balaganſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk. It is ſituated in a plain, well wooded and fertile. The natives of the environs are by the Ruſſians called Bratsky, but they call themſelves Buraty. 30 miles NNW. Irkutsk. *Long.* 103. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

*Balagat*, or *Bala-Gaut*, a country of India, in the Deccan, extending along the Gauts, or Balagat Mountains.

*Balaguer*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segra, at the foot of a ſharp hill, in a fertile country; it contains one pariſh, and four convents. In the year 1411, when Ferdinand king of Caſtile was elected king of Aragon, the Count of Urgel, one of the competitors, threw himſelf into this town, which was beſieged by Ferdinand, and, through want of proviſions, was compelled to ſurrender, on the promiſe only of the Count's life. He was afterwards impriſoned for life, and his eſtate confiſcated. In 1709, it was taken by Gen. Staremberg for King Charles, and in 1710 by the Duke de Vendôme for King Philip. 63 m. NW. Barcelona, 219 NE. Madrid. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

*Balaguiguan*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland Samar. *Long.* 124. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 35. N.

*Balah*, a town of Bengal, 20 miles NNW. Dinagepour.

*Balaiticonda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 9 miles S. Colar.

*Balaklaval*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, in the government of Taurida, on the ſouth coaſt of the Crimea, with a harbour on the Black Sea; called by the Genoeſe Jamboli. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

*Balam*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the iſland of Queda. *Long.* 99. E. *Lat* 6. 35. N.

*Balamatta*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bourro. *Long.* 126. 17. E. *Lat.* 3. 12. S.

*Balalpour*, a town of Hindooſtan in Oude, 20 miles SSE. Kairabad.

*Balambangan*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 16 miles long from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from 3 to 6 broad. It is ſituated between Borneo and Mindanao, and was ceded by the king of Sooloo to the Engliſh in 1762; and in the year following it was taken poſſeſſion of by Mr. Dalrymple for the Eaſt-India Company, under whom a force was ſent, and a ſettlement formed. In 1774, the Soolooans ſurpriſed the ſettlement, and ſeized the effects belonging to the Company, to the value of 926,000 Spaniſh dollars. *Long.* 117. 5. E. *Lat.* 7. 17. N.

*Balambuan*, or *Balamboang*, or *Palambuan*, a country on the eaſt part of the iſland of Java, governed by a king, who is deſpotic. It produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit, in great plenty. There are excellent paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is ſituated at the bottom of a bay. *Long.* 114. 28. E. *Lat.* 8. 28. S.

*Balamgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 30 miles S. Delhi.

*Balamut*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 38 miles NE. Buchareſt.

*Balanac*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

*Balandang*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 9. E. *Lat.* 2. 38. S.

*Balance*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 4. 53. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

*Balanes*, a cape on the eaſt of Iceland. *Lat.* 65. 19. N.

*Balangis*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 59. E. *Lat.* 13. 48. N.

*Balanipa*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 22. E. *Lat.* 3. 16. S.

*Balapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Kairabad.

*Balarpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 8 miles S. Khanda.

*Balaruc*, a town of France, celebrated for its mineral ſprings, in the department of the Herault. 12 miles from Montpelier.

*Balary*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 16 miles E. Jonkioping.

*Balaſchez*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the river Koper. 90 miles W. Saratov, and 664 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 43. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

*Balaſore*, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, and a place of conſiderable trade, ſituated on the river Gongahar, about 20 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. Ships generally take pilots here to conduct them up the Ganges. In 1803, this town and diſtrict were ceded to Great-Britain by the Rajah of Berar. 104 m. SW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 5. E. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

*Balatam*, a volcanic mountain in the iſland of Sumatra.

*Balating*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the bay of All-Saints.

*Balatnah*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, on the Black Sea. 5 miles S. Trebiſond.

*Balaton*, a lake of Hungary, about 50 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. 5 miles S. Stuhl-Weiſſemburg.

*Balaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, on a lake. 15 miles SSE. Marienburg.

*Balayan*, a diſtrict or province of the iſland of Luçon, with a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 120. 47. E. *Lat.* 13. 57. N.

*Balbadder*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 28 miles W. Balaſore.

*Balbanon*, ſee *Babanon*.

*Balbaſtro*, or *Barbaſtro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over one hundred and ſeventy pariſhes, eight convents, fourteen hermitages, and nineteen hoſpitals. This town was taken by the Moors in the twelfth century, and erected into a biſhoprick; the ſee being removed from Rhoda. 47 miles NW. Barcelona, and 30 ENE. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 0. 4. E. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

*Balbeck*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Heliopolis*, ſituated at the foot of the Anti-Libanus. There are now to be ſeen large remains of one of the moſt beautiful temples in the world, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to the worſhip of the ſun; both the ancient and preſent name of the place, ſignifies the City of the Sun; but by whom or when built is not accurately determined. In the time of Auguſtus, it was a garriſon town of the Romans; and the preſent temple is ſaid to have been built by Antoninus Pius, inſtead of the ancient one gone to decay. Under Conſtantine it was neglected, and turned into a Chriſtian church, and continued ſo till the irruption of the Arabs; after that the church fell to decay, battlements were built round it, and from that time being expoſed to the fate of war, it fell rapidly into ruins. The ſtate of the city is not leſs deplorable; added to the wretched government of the Turks, an earthquake in 1759, completed its deſtruction. The inhabitants were computed at 5000 in 1751, who, in 1784, were reduced to leſs than 1200, poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their ſubſiſtence. Balbeck was taken by the Arabs, under Abu Obeidah, general of Calif Omar, after a vigorous defence. In 1401, it was taken by Timur Bec. 110 miles S. Aleppo, and 40 NNW. Damaſcus. *Long.* 36. 11. E. *Lat.* 34. 1. N.

*Balbeit*, or *Baalbeit*, or *Bahbeit*, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, anciently called *Buſiris*. Here Dr. Pocock ſaw remains of a temple of Iſis. 7 miles SSW. Manſora.

*Balcarry*, a village of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port. 10 miles ESE. Kircudbright.

*Balch*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Cologne.

*Balchikanſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 140 m. SW. Doroninſk.

*Balchuyſen*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle. 9 m. W. Cologne.

*Balcluiha*, a town of Kentucky, on Sandy river. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Bald Eagle Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the weſt branch of the Suſquehana. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

*Bald-head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in Norton Sound. *Long.* 198. 18. E. *Lat.* 64. 43. N.

*Bald-head*, a high rocky cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland, forming the weſt and ſouth boundary of King George III.'s Sound. *Long.* 118. 16. E. *Lat.* 35. 9. S.

*Bald-head*, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of North-Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. *Long.* 78. 13. W. *Lat.* 33. 51. N.

*Bald-Head*, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 35. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

*Bald Mountains*, mountains of America, which bound the Tennaſſee State to the eaſt. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

*Baldanen*, or *Baldunen*, a town of Semigallia. 18 miles E. Mittau.

*Baldegg*, a village of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, with a caſtle, anciently a town. It is ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name. 9 miles N. Lucerne.

*Baldenau*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late electorate of Treves. 6 miles SE. Traarbach, and 36 SW. Coblentz.

*Baldenburg*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. 65 miles SSW. Dantzick.

*Baldern*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen. 1 mile SSE. Zobing.

*Baldivia*, ſee *Valdivia*.

*Baldo*, a mountain, part of the Alps, which ſeparates the county of Tyrol from the country of Verona. 30 m. in circumference.

*Baldock*, a town of England, in the county of Herts, ſituated on the great north road from London to York. It has a good market on Thurſdays for corn, particularly barley, of which great quantities are made into malt, for London and country trade. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1283. 8 miles S. Biggleſwade, and 37 N. London. *Long.* 0. 11. W. *Lat.* 52. 0. N.

*Baldunen*, ſee *Baldanen*.

*Bâle*, or *Baſle*, or *Baſil*, the name of one of the cantons of Swifferland, and the ninth in the order, and the firſt of thoſe called *New*. It is about 24 miles long, and rather more than 15 broad, bounded on the ſouth-weſt, ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt, by the cantons of Soleure; on the north-eaſt by the territory of Rhenfelden, one of the foreſt towns; and on the north-weſt by France. Bâle is the capital.

*Bâle, (Biſhopric of,)* heretofore a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the Sundgaw, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth and eaſt by the cantons of Bâle, Berne, and Soleure; beginning at the lake Bienne, and croſſing Mount Jura, it reaches almoſt to the city of Bâle; about 72 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. A defenſive alliance was made between the ſeven Roman Catholic cantons, and the biſhop of Bâle, in 1579, which was ſolemnly renewed in 1655, 1695, and 1712. According to the matricula of imperial contributions, as ordered in the year 1512, the biſhop ought to furniſh fifteen foot and two horſemen, or 84 florins monthly, at his own choice. The eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction extends to the dioceſes of Lauſanne, Conſtance, Straſburg, Toul, and Beſançon; and contains ſix towns, of which Porentrui, the reſidence of the biſhop, and Delemont are the chief; and 170 ſmaller towns and villages. The ſee was firſt founded at Augſt, and from thence removed to Bâle. The biſhop is elected by the canons of the church, of whom there are eighteen, who ought to be of noble families, and Germans. After the canons have made their election, and their choice is confirmed by the pope, the emperor inveſts him in his temporalities. The country is fertile, and a great number of forges are employed in manufactures of iron and ſteel. The militia amount to 11,000, divided into nine regiments. It is now annexed to France, and forms part of the department of the Upper Rhine. The territory on the right bank of the Rhine was, in 1802, given as an indemnity to the Marggrave of Baden.

*Bâle*, the chief place of a canton, and largeſt city of Swifferland, conſiſts of two towns, built on both ſides of the Rhine, which here forms a large and deep ſtream, on a declivity, favourable for navigation, and communicating with each other by means of a bridge, 600 feet in length: they are both defended with walls, towers, and ditches. To the largeſt town are annexed five conſiderable fauxbourgs. The cathedral is a fine gothic ſtructure, and contains, among other monuments, the tomb of Eraſmus. There are ſix parochial churches, and ſeven convents, ſeculariſed at the reformation. The univerſity was founded in the year 1459, or 1460, by pope Pius II. In the town-houſe and public library, are ſeveral paintings by Hans Holbein, a native of this place. The magiſtracy is a mixture of ariſtocracy and democracy, in which the former preponderate; a cuſtom peculiar to Bâle is, that the clocks of the town are always an hour too faſt. The environs are fertile, and the climate ſofter than the countries round, ſo that they ſend early fruit and vegetables as an article of trade to the diſtance of 60 miles. Three melancholy epochas are marked in the annals of Bâle: an earthquake in 1356, which deſtroyed a great number of houſes; and two malignant fevers, one in 1344, which carried off 11,000 perſons, and another in 1564, when 7000 died. In 908, it was ſacked and burned by the Hungarians. The principal manufactures are ribbons, ſilk ſtuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The biſhop has had no power in Bâle ſince the time of the reformation in 1519, when the biſhop and chapter were compelled to quit the town, and reſide at Porentrui. $15\frac{1}{2}$ poſts S. Straſburg, and $59\frac{1}{4}$ ESE. Paris. *Long.* 7. 31. E. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

*Balcapatnam*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar. 15 miles NNW. Tellicherry.

*Balega*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Madura. *Long.* 113. 24. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. S.

*Balegam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles N. Koudur.

*Balelroydurgam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 35 miles W. Sacrapatam.

*Balemar*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 18. S.

*Balerna*, a town of the Helvetian republic, in the bailiwick of the Mendriſio. 3 miles ESE. Mendriſio.

*Baleſtrina*, a town of Genoa, and late a fief of the empire. 9 miles N. Albenga.

*Balfron*, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1634, of whom 763 were employed in the cotton manufactures. 10 miles N. Dumbarton.

*Balfruſh*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan. It is built in a low moiſt ground, of an irregular form, about 1½ mile in circumference. The houſes are conſtructed of brick or clay, with a flat roof, and are generally ſmall and mean. There are four caravanſeras, and the Bazar forms the principal ſtreet. 20 miles W. Fehrabad. *Long.* 52. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

*Balga*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, on the Friſch Haffe. 24 miles SW. Konigſberg. *Long.* 19. 59. E. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

*Balgaon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles NW. Koudur.

*Balguda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 28 m. E. Bahar.

*Balhary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. 68 miles N. Chitteldroog, and 56 SE. Biſnagar. *Long.* 76. 56. E. *Lat.* 14. 58 N.

*Bali*, *Bally*, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda iſlands. 75 miles long, and 45 wide, fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be 600,000; it is ſeparated from the eaſt end of the iſland of Java, by a ſtrait, called the *Strait of Bali*, or the *Strait of Ballabaun*, or the *Strait of Java*. *Long.* 115. E. *Lat.* 8. S.

*Balieira*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 4 miles E. Sagres.

*Balikesri*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 52 miles NE. Pergamo. *Long.* 27. 54. E. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

*Balincailach*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the Scotch iſland of Benbecula.

*Balis*, a town of Syria, on the weſt bank of the Euphrates. 60 miles E. Aleppo.

*Balis*, a river of Syria, which runs into the Euphrates, near Racca.

*Balaiſe La*, a ſeaport town of Louiſiania, at the eaſt mouth of the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 89. 30. W. *Lat.* 29. 6. N.

*Baljuree*, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NW. Dacca.

*Baliz*, or *Waliz*, a river of Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

*Baliz*, a ſeaport of Yucatan, at the mouth of the river Baliz. Veſſels of burthen cannot come near the town, on account of a bar in the river. The chief trade is for logwood and mahogany.

*Balk*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a country or kingdom of the ſame name in Great Bukharia, governed by a prince of the Usbeck Tartars, who reigns over the ſouthern part of Bukharia, and has always preſerved his independence. It was anciently called *Bactra*, and *Zariaſpe*, and the country of which it was the capital, *Bactria*. It is the center of trade between the Mahometan Tartars and the Indies; large, handſome, and populous; the houſes for the moſt part of ſtone or brick. The palace of the khan is a large building in the Eaſtern ſtile, conſtructed almoſt wholly of marble, of which there are ſeveral quarries in the neighbouring mountains. The country is fertile, and well cultivated. When Jenghiz Khan, in 1221, made his celebrated irruption, he plundered it of immenſe riches. It is ſaid to have contained at that time 1200 temples, beſides ſmall chapels, and 200 public baths for foreign merchants and other ſtrangers. In 1369, it was taken by Timur Bec, and in 1727, by Nadir Shah. 180 miles S. Samarcand, and 250 N. Herat. *Long.* 65. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

*Balkan*, a mountain of European Turkey, which divides Romania from Bulgaria.

*Balkan, (Gulf of,)* a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

*Balkee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad. 15 miles WNW. Beder. *Long.* 77. 44. E. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

*Balkee*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Burdwan.

*Balkerra*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NE. Kiſhenagur.

*Balkiſzen*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Burdwan.

*Ball*, a town of Virginia, on the Rappahanock. 28 miles SE. Leeds. *Long.* 76. 39. E. *Lat.* 37. 49. N.

*Ball's Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean, which runs into the land about three-quarters of a mile. The beach is formed of large looſe ſtones, which render it dangerous for boats; though it often happens that the landing is very good, when the ſurf has increaſed ſo much in Sydney bay as to render landing impracticable. A good landing-place was cleared away, but in three months the ſtones were waſhed in again, though many weighed 200 pounds each. This bay is ſurrounded by very ſteep hills, which renders acceſs to the ſettlement difficult.

*Ball's Pyramid*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Lieut. Ball in 1788. *Long.* 159. E. *Lat.* 31. 35. S.

*Balla*, a town of Bootan. 26 miles N. Beyhar.

*Ballabea*, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Cook in 1774, near the coast of New Caledonia. *Long.* 164. 22. E. *Lat.* 20. 7. S.

*Ballabuan*, (*Straits of*,) or *Straits of Bali*, the channel between the islands of Java and Bali, in the Indian Sea.

*Balladuk*, a town of Syria, in the Desert. 140 miles ENE. Damascus.

*Ballaghan Point*, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth, the south-west entrance of Carlingford bay. 11 miles SE. Newry. *Long.* 6. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

*Ballaghy*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry. 18 miles S. Coleraine.

*Ballanghuan*, see *Balambuan*.

*Ballantrae*, or *Ballantire*, a seaport town of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde, containing 827 inhabitants. They have a good salmon fishery in the mouth of a small river which joins the Frith near the town. 28 miles SSW. Ayr. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

*Ballapatty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles W. Vencatighery.

*Ballapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 15 miles Akowla.

*Ballard's-Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 32. W. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

*Ballas*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 10 miles S. Dendera.

*Ballaſar*, a town of Hindooſtan, belonging to the Mahrattas. 32 miles E. Poonah.

*Balle*, ſee *Bailleul*.

*Balleeoongham*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 6. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

*Ballenberg*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 2 m. NW. Krautheim.

*Ballenſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. 18 miles SW. Bernburg, 27 NE. Nordhauſen. *Long.* 11. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

*Balliroy*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 18 miles S. Caen, and 7 SSW. Bayeux.

*Balliangaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 5 miles S. Paniany.

*Ballimoney*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 23 miles N. Antrim, and 30 E. Londonderry.

*Ballimore*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath. On the 8th of June, 1691, this town was taken by General Ginckle, for King William III.; and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 780 men, with 259 volunteers, ſurrendered at diſcretion. In 1798, it was burned by the military to diſtreſs the rebels. 10 miles N. Athlone.

*Ballin*, a town of Bengal. 5 m. S. Calcutta.

*Ballina*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy. In Auguſt 1798, this place was taken by the French under Humbert. 6 m. S. Killalla, 20 N. Caſtlebar.

*Ballinacourty Point*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and north ſide of Dungarvon bay. 4 miles E. Dungarvon.

*Ballinahinch*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down; where, in June 1798, the rebels were defeated. 12 miles S. Belfaſt.

*Ballinakill*, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, which before the union ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 14 miles W. Carlow, and 18 S. Portarlington.

*Ballinakill Harbour*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, ſo called from a village in Galway. 40 miles NW. Galway. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

*Ballinaſkellig*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 6. W. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

*Ballinaſloe*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 30 miles W. Galway.

*Ballinrobe*, or *Ballinraal*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 15 miles S. Caſtlebar.

*Ballintoy*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay; there is a coal mine in the neighbourhood. 20 miles N. Ballymena. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

*Balliſore*, a river of Hindooſtan, which branches off from the Ganges, paſſes by Colna, Gopaulgunge, &c. and being joined by ſeveral other rivers, changes its name to Hooringottah.

*Balliſore*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca. 21 miles NW. Dacca.

*Balliteague Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 45. W. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

*Ballitunghy*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Kiſhenagur. 21 miles S. Moorſhedabad, 75 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 23. E. *Lat.* 23. 19. N.

*Ballitunghy*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles S. Moorſhedabad.

*Ballock*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 52. E. *Lat.* 6. 32. N.

*Ballock Rocks*, rocks on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila.

*Ballogiſtan*, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi, of an oval form, about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad; the extremity about 20 miles weſt from Delhi.

*Ballon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 9 m. SE. Rochelle.

*Ballon*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 10 miles NE. Le Mans, and 16 S. Alençon.

*Balluah*, a town of Bengal. 17 miles SE. Goragot.

*Balluan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Lahore. 20 miles SW. Lahore.

*Ballucas, Las*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. 22 miles NNW. Palencia.

*Ballunteo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 13 miles SE. Cattack.

*Bally*, or *Pulo Bally*, an island in the Eastern sea, about two miles in circumference, with good anchorage on the east side, in 12 or 13 fathom. It is separated from the west coast of Bachian by a channel about five miles wide. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

*Bally*, a town on the east coast of the island of Lombock. *Long.* 116. 10. E. *Lat.* 8. 36. S.

*Bally*, see *Bali*.

*Ballybay*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. 9 miles S. Monaghan.

*Ballycannow*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford; where, in June 1798, the rebels were defeated. 5 miles S. Newborough.

*Ballycastle*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated on the east side of a bay to which it gives name, with a good pier: there is a colliery near it. 30 miles N. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

*Bally-Cotton Bay*, a bay in St. George's Channel, on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, north-west coast of Bally-Cotton Island. *Long.* 7. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

*Bally-Cotton*, an island in St. George's Channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 7. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

*Ballydewelin Bay*, a bay on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 32. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

*Ballydonegan Bay*, a bay on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

*Ballyela Bay*, a bay in the Atlantic Ocean, on the west coast of Ireland. 12 miles SE. South-Arran Islands. *Long.* 9. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

*Ballyferis Point*, a cape of Ireland, on the coast of Down. *Long.* 5. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

*Ballygelly Head*, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

*Ballyhaura*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 21 miles N. Cork.

*Ballyheigh*, see *Kerry Head*.

*Ballylany*, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

*Ballymenah*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 10 miles N. Antrim.

*Ballyquintin Point*, a cape on the east coast of the county of Down, in Ireland, in the Irish Sea, at the east of the entrance into Strangford Lough. 7 miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 26. W. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

*Ballyshannon*, a seaport town of Ireland, situated in a bay to which it gives name, open to the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the river Erne, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour, and considerable trade. Before the union, it was a borough town, and returned two members to the Irish parliament. 40 miles SW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 2. W. *Lat.* 54. 31. N.

*Ballyvaghan Bay*, a bay on the western coast of Ireland, and north part of the county of Clare, in Galway bay. *Long.* 9. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

*Balmaha*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou. 65 miles N. Kanem.

*Balmamut*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 12 miles W. Karahissar.

*Balme, La*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 6 miles NW. Annecy.

*Balmeradab*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 32 miles SW. Esferan.

*Balmerino*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the right bank of the Tay, opposite Dundee, with a small inconvenient harbour. 8 miles NW. St. Andrew's.

*Balmuccio*, a town of Italy. 20 m. NNW. Novara.

*Balnakyle*, a town of Scotland, in a bay on the west coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 58. 8. N.

*Balneol*, see *Bagnolas*.

*Balode*, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 27 miles SW. Burhampour.

*Balog*, a town of Hungary. 20 miles E. Altsol.

*Balola*, a town of Africa, in the country of the Biafares. 15 miles NE. Biguba.

*Baloly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles ENE. Oudighir.

*Balongo*, three islands, in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. *Long.* 93. to 93. 20. E. *Lat.* 19. 50. to 20. 5. N.

*Balookan*, a town of Hindoostan. 7 miles N. Lahore.

*Balor*, a town on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

*Balote*, a town on the east coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

*Balou*, a town of Armenia. 25 m. NW. Cars.

*Balou*, a country or kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the west by Nubia, on the east by the Red Sea, and on the south by Abyssinia: 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

*Baloury*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. 40 miles W. Dhoolpour.

*Balowry*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles E. Bahar.

*Balygunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundellah, on the Nerbudda. 7 miles NW. Mundellah.

*Balpara*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles N. Calcutta.

*Balremit Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Colonſa. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 56. 6. N.

*Bals*, a river of Weſt Greenland, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 50. 10. W. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

*Bals Fiord*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Iceland. *Lat.* 65. 8. N.

*Balſano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 7 miles S. Bari.

*Balſar, El*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 70 m. N Guayaquil.

*Balſas*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Caxamarca, near the river Maragnon. 40 miles N. Caxamarca.

*Balſas*, a town of the province of Darien. 25 miles SW. St. Maria du Darien.

*Balſey Clift*, a high land on the eaſt coaſt of England, between Orford and Harwich.

*Balſhaduk*, a town of Circaſſia. 50 miles W. Eſkikeſek.

*Balſora*, ſee *Baſſora*.

*Balſora*, a town of Kemaon. 24 miles N. Surtapour.

*Balſon*, a ſmall iſland, on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 22. E. *Lat.* 61. 44. N.

*Balſtal*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure. 10 miles NE. Soleure.

*Balta*, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, near the eaſt coaſt of Unſt. *Long.* 4. 2. W. *Lat.* 61. 7. N.

*Baltas*, a town of Courland. 20 miles E. Seelburg.

*Baltchimkin*, the eaſtern name of the Black Sea.

*Baltchutzko*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan.

*Balteluk*, a town of Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea. 12 miles NE. Varna. *Long.* 28. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Balterſheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles W. Aub.

*Baltick*, an inland ſea, on the north-weſt part of Europe, formed by the coaſts of Sweden, Ruſſia, Courland, Pruſſia, Germany, and Denmark: there are a great number of iſlands in this ſea. Aland, which is ſituated in the northern part, and divides it from the gulf of Bothnia; Dago, and Eſel, or Oeſel, near the coaſt of Ruſſia; Gothland, and Oeland, belonging to Sweden; Rugen, a part of Pomerania; Bornholm, Falſter, Moen or Mona, and Laland, belonging to Denmark; beſides a number of other ſmaller ones; the iſlands of Zealand and Funen ſeparate it from the Cattegat Sea. The length, from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, rather more than 600 miles; and its breadth between Sweden and Germany about 75 miles, but in ſome places 150. The general paſſage for veſſels from the North Sea into the Baltic, is through a narrow paſſage between the coaſt of Sweden and the iſland of Zealand; and a toll is paid by veſſels to the king of Denmark, for the purpoſe of maintaining light-houſes, as a guide for mariners in the night. Several large rivers empty themſelves into the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Viſtula, the Rega, the Perſante, the Niemen, &c. which give a degree of freſhneſs to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for 3 months in the winter, ſo as completely to hinder its navigation. It is obſerved, that a current always runs from this ſea through the Sound to the Atlantic.

*Baltiiſkoi*, or *Port Baltic*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the ſouth coaſt of the entrance into the gulf of Finland. 36 m. W. Revel, and 140 NNW. Riga. *Long.* 23. 24. E. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

*Baltimore*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good harbour, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a bay, to which it gives name. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itſelf. It is however a corporation, and before the union a borough town, which ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 13 miles S. Bantry. *Long.* 9. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

*Baltimore*, the moſt northerly county of the ſtate of Maryland, on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeek Bay.

*Baltimore*, a ſeaport town of North-America, in the ſtate of Maryland, ſituated in a creek, at the extremity of Cheſapeek Bay. It is reckoned the fourth in ſize, and fifth in trade, in the United States. It contains nine churches, and about 12,000 inhabitants; a creek divides it into two parts, Baltimore Town and Fell's Point; to the latter of which large veſſels can ſail, but only ſmall veſſels come up to the town. 45 miles NE. Anapolis. *Long.* 76. 46. W. *Lat.* 39. 17. N.

*Baltimore, North*, a town of New-York, on the left bank of Hudſon's-Bay. 13 miles S. Albany.

*Baltinglaſs*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. In 1798, a battle was fought here between the royaliſts and inſurgents, in which the latter were defeated, and 100 killed; of the royaliſts ſome were wounded, but none killed. 17 miles S. Naas, and 25 W. Wicklow.

*Baltrum*, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Friezland; about four miles long, and 1½ broad. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

*Baltſchik*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea. 18 miles NE. Varna. *Long.* 28. 8. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

*Balturta*, a ſalt lake of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg. 144 miles SW. Upha. *Long.* 52. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

*Baltz*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 9 miles W. Paſſenheim.

*Baltzers*, a town of the Griſons, on the Rhine. 6 miles N. Mayenfeld.

*Balve*, a town of Germany, and ſeat of a bailiwick, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Hohn. 10 miles SW. Arenſberg, and 38 NE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

*Balygano*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 30. E. *Lat.* 0. 5. N.

*Bam*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 130 miles ESE. Sirgian.

*Bamada*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 100 miles S. Potoſi.

*Bamalotty*, a town of Thibet. 6 miles S. Sirinagur, and 12 N. Deuprag.

*Bamankoi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Loango, and province of Angoi.

*Bamba*, a province of the kingdom of Congo, north of Angola; where the mountains begin, in which are found the mines of ſilver and other metals, which reach to Angola. The country is rich, and carries on a conſiderable traffic in ſlaves. The animals found are elephants, ſtags, buffaloes, tigers, civets, and paroquets. The inhabitants are numerous, ſtrong, and warlike; they are governed by a prince or general, called Mani.

*Bamba*, a town in a province of the ſame name, large and populous, governed by a duke; about 220 miles from the ſea, in the poſſeſſion of the Portuguese. 75 miles SSW. St. Salvador. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 7. 2. S.

*Bamba*, a village of Old Caſtile, anciently called Gueritum, and once the ſee of a biſhop. 10 miles WNW. Valladolid.

*Bamba*, ſee *Cuenca*.

*Bambaki*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 15 miles SW. Lore.

*Bambamarca*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Patas, or Caxamarquilla.

*Bamban*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 42 miles SSE. Aſna.

*Bambanglo*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 42. E. *Lat.* 18. 41. N.

*Bambara*, a kingdom of Africa, whoſe territories are on each ſide of the Niger, ſituated to the eaſt of the Ludamar and Kaarta. Sego is the capital.

*Bamberg*, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; it is bounded on the north by the principality of Coburg and the Vogtland; on the eaſt by Brandenburg, Bayreuth, and the eſtates of Nuremberg; on the ſouth by the eſtates of Nuremberg, and the principality of Schwartzenberg; and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Wurtzburg; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The ſoil is rich and fertile, producing grain and fruit in abundance, ſaffron, and liquorice; and near the city of Bamberg in particular, figs, lemons, and oranges; the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Mayn, which riſes in this principality, the Rotach, the Itz, and the Rednitz, beſides ſmaller ones. The principal towns are Bamberg, Forcheim, Ebermanſtadt, Weiſchenfeld, Kupferberg, Lichtenfels, and Vilfeck. At the diet of the empire, the biſhop takes the fourth place in the council of the ſpiritual princes. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In 1802, this biſhopric was ſecularized, and given as an indemnity to the Elector of Bavaria.

*Bamberg*, a city of Germany, in Franconia, late the ſee of a biſhop, but now ceded to the Elector of Bavaria, called in Latin Bergium and Bamberaberga; Ptolemy calls it Garicnarion. It is pleaſantly ſituated; the rivers Pegnitz and Regnitz run through it, and after forming ſeveral iſlands, fall together into the Maine about three miles below. It has no fortifications but a wall, ſo that in time of war the biſhop reſided at Fortzheim. This prelate held immediately of the pope, and was the only biſhop in Germany who had the privilege of wearing a red hat, together with the archbiſhop's Pallium. The palace is a large pile of building; the cathedral is a vaſt Gothic edifice. The emperor Conrad III. died here, on his return from his unfortunate expedition to the Holy Land in 1152. In 1011, a council was held here to ſettle the differences among the German biſhops. In 1759, it was taken by the French. 30 miles NNW. Nuremberg, and 110 E. Mentz. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

*Bamberg*, *New*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre.. 8 miles S. Bingen, and 20 SW. Mentz.

*Bamborough*, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near the coaſt of the German Ocean, with a caſtle ſaid to have been built by Ina king of the Northumbrians, in 548. This caſtle, with the eſtate, was purchaſed by Crew biſhop of Durham, and left to charitable uſes. One of the truſtees, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, made this caſtle his reſidence, reſerving a part for the uſe of himſelf and family, and furniſhing a part of the reſt for the reception and accommodation of ſhipwrecked mariners; and a granary was filled with corn to ſerve the poor in the dear ſeaſons at a low price. A conſtant patrole was kept every ſtormy night the whole extent of the manor, eight miles, to ſuccour the diſtreſſed; and by a mode of firing a cannon from the caſtle, the very place of misfortune could be pointed out, and directions given to the neighbouring people to aſſiſt. In the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray, having of

fended William II. threw himself into this caſtle, which, being impregnable, the king turned the ſiege into a blockade, and erected a fortreſs near it, to prevent any ſuccours or proviſions being ſent in to the beſieged. Mowbray ſoon after attempting to ſurpriſe Newcaſtle, was ſo watched by the king's troops, that he was compelled to fly to a monaſtery at Tinmouth, where he was taken, and ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment. 4 miles E. Belford, and 324 N. London.

*Bambouch*, or *Bambych*, a town of Syria, about five miles from the Euphrates. This place was anciently called Hierapolis, which was the Greek name given it by Seleucus; it was called alſo Bambyce, which ſeems to be the Syrian name ſtill retained. It was alſo called in the ſame language Magog. It was a city of the Cyrrheſtica, and is ſituated at the ſouth end of a long vale, which is about a quarter of a mile broad, watered by a ſtream which is brought by the aqueducts of Bambych; and to preſerve the water from being waſted, it paſſes through this vale in an artificial channel, which is built with ſtone on a level with the ground. The form of the city was irregular; ſome part of the walls which remain entire, are about 9 feet thick, and thirty high; they are caſed with hewn ſtone, both within and without ſide, and are about two miles in circumference: there was a walk all round on the top of the walls, to which there is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps, which are built on arches. The wall is defended by towers on five ſides, at the diſtance of 50 paces from each other; and there is a low foſſe without. The four gates of the city are fifteen feet wide, and defended by a ſemicircular tower on each ſide. The water that ſupplies the town comes from a hill about twelve miles to the ſouth; and the city being on an advanced ground, the water runs in a channel near twenty feet below the ſurface of the earth; and in ſeveral parts of the city there are holes down to the water about five feet wide, and fifteen long, with two ſtones acroſs, one about five feet, the other about ten feet from the top; in order, it is probable, to facilitate the deſcent to the water. About 200 paces within the laſt gate there is a raiſed ground, on which probably ſtood the temple of the Syrian goddeſs Atargatis, thought to be the ſame as Aſhteroth of the Sidonians, and Cybele of the Romans, for whoſe worſhip this place was ſo famous. Dr. Pocock conjectured it to be about 200 feet in front. It is ſaid, that not only Syria, Cilicia, and Cappadocia contributed to the ſupport of this temple, but even Arabia, and the territories of Babylon. To the weſt of the town there is a high ground, and ſome burial places; there are alſo ſome to the NE. where the Doctor ſaw inſcriptions in the oriental languages, and ſeveral croſſes. At a little diſtance from the north eaſt corner of the town, there is a building like a church; but within there is ſome Gothic work, ſuch as is ſeen in ancient moſques. There is a room on each ſide of the ſouth end. The whole is ruinous, but very ſtrongly built, and it is called the houſe of Phila.

*Bambouk*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, between the Fatemi and Senegal rivers. It is ſaid to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts ſandy and barren. The moſt remarkable animals are a ſpecies of apes, whiter than the whiteſt European rabbits, which they will not allow to be ſent out of the country; white foxes; the giraffa, deſcribed as an animal high, but not ſo large as an elephant, made more like a camel, of extraordinary ſwiftneſs. There are ſix gold mines, and others of ſilver, tin, lead, iron, and loadſtone. *Long.* 9. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

*Bambukalaſi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. This was anciently a city of Phrygia, and called Herapolis, and was the ſee of a biſhop. Its preſent name ſignifies the caſtle of cotton, from the whiteneſs of the ſurrounding rocks. 12 miles N. Degnizlu.

*Bamff*, or *Banff*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, is pleaſantly ſituated at the ſide of a hill on the ſouth ſide of the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the river Devron; the harbour is neither large nor good, ſtopped often by the ſhifting of the ſands after ſtorms. It is a royal burgh, united with Cullen, Elgin, Inverary, and Kinton, to ſend one member; it has a new priſon and town-houſe. The caſtle was formerly a place of ſtrength, and a royal palace, committed in the king's abſence to the care of a ſheriff or conſtable. Part of the ancient wall yet remains, and there are veſtiges of the moat and intrenchments. The manufacture of thread and linen was formerly very conſiderable, but at preſent the former has in a great meaſure given way to that of ſtockings. Twenty-two veſſels belong to the port, of which eight are brigs, from 100 to 210 tons burthen; and fourteen ſloops of 60, 80, and 100 tons, ſome of which are employed in trade to London. There is a weekly market on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3571, of whom 471 were employed in trade and manufactures. 44 miles NW. Aberdeen, and 71 E. Inverneſs. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

*Banffſhire*, or *Banffſhire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray, on the eaſt and ſouth by Aberdeenſhire, on the weſt by Murrayſhire and Inverneſsſhire, about 45 miles

in length, 16 in its mean breadth. Part of the county is ſeparated from the reſt, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by the county of Aberdeen, except towards the eaſt, where it borders on the German Ocean. This county, and part of Aberdeenſhire, was anciently inhabited by the Taizali, and was in Camden's time called Buchan; but part of that country is now formed into the county of Bamff, and the remainder annexed to Aberdeen. Bamffshire is ſubdivided into the diſtricts of Strathdevron, Euzie, Boyne, Balveny, Strathela, and Strathaven. The principal rivers are the Spey and the Devron; and the principal towns Bamff, Fraſerburgh, Turreff, Cullen, and Fochabers. The valued rent is 79,200l. Scots, and the real land rent 43,490l. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 35,807; of whom 4890 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 11,177 in agriculture.

*Bamian*, or *Bamigan*, a town of Great Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk, on the north ſide of the Hindookoo mountains, in the road from Balk to Ghizni and Lahore: about 20 miles from Alexandria, wheré Alexander left 7000 veterans, under the command of Proexas, a noble Perſian. In 1221, it was taken by Jenghiz Khan, after a brave reſiſtance, pillaged, and deſtroyed; whence it obtained the name of Maubalig, or unfortunate; it was afterwards rebuilt. 100 miles W. Cabul, and 170 SSE. Balk. *Long.* 66. 50. E. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

*Bamingola*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 18 miles NE. Mauldah.

*Baminy*, a town of Bengal. 70 miles S. Mahmudpour.

*Baminy*, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Hooringotta. *Long.* 89. 51. E. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

*Bamm*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. *Long.* 75. 35. E. *Lat.* 28. 15. N.

*Bammakoo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger, where that river becomes navigable. Here is a market for ſalt. 180 miles SW. Sego. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

*Bampalong*, a town of Bengal. 65 miles S. Iſlamabad.

*Bamplaſoy*, a town of Lower Siam, on the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 101. 36. E. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

*Bampton*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Iſis, on the borders of Berkſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1003. 13½ miles WNW. Abingdon, and 69½ WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Bampton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on a branch of the Ex. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and formerly returned two members to parliament: near it is a chalybeate ſpring.

In 620, a battle was fought here between the Weſt-Saxons and the Britons, in which 2000 of the latter were killed. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who firſt read Ariſtotle at Cambridge, was a native of this town; he died in 1362. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1364. The principal manufacture is ſerges. 22 miles NW. Exeter, and 167 W. London.

*Ban*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Chumbul, 20 m. SW Dhootpour.

*Banagher*, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon. Before the Union it ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 25 miles W. Portarlington. *Long.* 7. 54. W. *Lat* 53. 6. N.

*Banaboo Point*, the northern extremity of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 21. E. *Lat.* 9. 55. N.

*Banai*, a town of Hindooſtan. 15 miles E. Lahore.

*Banamatapa*, a town of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga.

*Bananos*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 12. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 4. N.

*Banares*, ſee *Benares*.

*Banaru*, a town of Perſia, in Lariſtan. 30 miles W. Lar.

*Banaw*, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſch Haffe, 2 miles WNW. Heiligenbeil.

*Banaz*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey. 30 miles NW. Kara-hiſar.

*Banbunpara*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Pucculoe.

*Banbury*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. It is a corporation town, and has a weekly market on Thurſdays. There is a manufacture of pluſh or ſhag cloth, which employs a conſiderable number of the inhabitants. In the year 1469, a battle was fought here between the parties of York and Lancaſter. The Earl of Pembroke, who headed King Edward's army, was taken with his brother, and both beheaded the next day at Banbury. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2755. 22½ miles N. Oxford, and 75 NW. London.

*Banca*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, about 100 miles long, and 30 broad, with a chain of mountains extending nearly its whole length; it is populous, and tolerably fertile. It lies to the ENE. of Sumatra, being ſeparated by a narrow ſea, called the Straits of Banca. This iſland belongs to the king of Palembang; and is celebrated throughout Aſia for its tin mines, firſt diſcovered in the year 1710 or 1711, which yield immenſe quantities of ore, and appear inexhauſtible: there are ſeven chief places where it is dug, which are under the direction of Chineſe managers, who provide and pay for the la-

bour of the miners, who are alſo, in general, of that nation. The tin is delivered by theſe chiefs to the king of Palembang, for five rix-dollars per 125 pounds, and by him to the Dutch for 15 rix-dollars, equal to about 58s. ſterling per cwt. Engliſh. The company do not, however, always take all that is brought; for in 1770, the government at Batavia reſolved "not to receive more than 25,000 picols, of 125lb. each, from Palembang every year; and as 5000 picols more had been delivered that year, no more than 20,000 ſhould be accepted in the next; of which due notice ſhould be given to the king." And yet the Dutch endeavour to prevent the tin from being diſpoſed of to any others, and keep veſſels continually cruizing along the ſhores, to prevent the ſmuggling of it; but their vigilance is eluded, and the commerce is largely participated by private adventurers. The greateſt part goes to the China market, where it is preferred to European tin, and the profit upon it is ſuppoſed by Sir George Staunton not to be leſs any year than 150,000l. ſterling; though, by the Dutch account of their China trade, this ſeems to be an extravagant computation. The king is under ſtrict engagements to the Dutch to allow them an excluſive trade throughout his dominions, and to deliver all the tin and pepper produced in them at Batavia, ſending them thither in his own ſhips, and at his own expence. *Long.* 105. 15. to 106. 40. E. *Lat.* 1. 27. to 3. 4. S.

*Banca*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Celebes. *Long.* 125. E. *Lat.* 1. 38. N.

*Bancalaan*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt Indies, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Palawan. *Long.* 127. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

*Bancalia*, a ſmall iſland in the Straits of Malacca, near the coaſt of Sumatra, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 101. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. 38. N.

*Bancalis*, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Acheen, wtih an European factory.

*Bancancer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa. 30 miles S. Tandla.

*Bancapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Sanore, on the Toom, oppoſite Sanore, and 24 miles NNW. Biſnagur.

*Bancaro*, a river of Africa, which falls into the Zaire, 15 m. NE. Concabella.

*Bancarwan*, a ſmall iſland, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, north of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 30. E. *Lat.* 7. 13. N.

*Banco*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 10 miles N. Tamalameque.

*Bancok*, or *Bankok*, or *Fox*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Menan; defended by a wall on the ſides next the land, and a half-moon battery, mounted with ſome large cannon. 30 miles N. Juthia. *Long.* 101. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

*Bancoogan*, a ſmall iſland, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

*Bancos*, a ſmall iſland, on the north-weſt coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 84. 46. W. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

*Bancoul*, a town of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Indrapoura, where the Engliſh have a fort. *Lat.* 2. S.

*Bancout*, or *Fort Victoria*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Concan, on what is called the Pirate's Coaſt, with a good harbour. It was taken by the Britiſh under the command of Captain, afterwards Sir William James, in 1755. Here is a good trade in ſalt, and the neighbourhood abounds in cattle. 60 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 53. E. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

*Band*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 20 miles W. Rachore.

*Band*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran. 80 miles N. Kić. *Long.* 60. 40. E. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

*Band*, or *Bando*, ſee *Batnir*.

*Banda Iſlands*, a group of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Sea, lying to the eaſt of the Celebes, ſo called from Banda, the principal of them. They are ſuppoſed to contain about 5000 inhabitants, though formerly there are ſaid to have been 15,000. Their chief produce is nutmegs, of which they are competent to ſupply the want to the reſt of the world. The names of the iſlands are Banda, or Lantor; Puloway, or Poolaway; Pulo Run, or Poolaron; Neira, Gunong Aſſi, or Guanapee Roſyngen; Pulo Prampon, Pulo Suanjée Capal, and Nylacky. The inhabitants are in alliance with the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, and furniſh a conſiderable quantity of proviſions; conſiſting of wild boars, ſtags, ſea-cows, and other articles of food, which they barter at Neira for piece goods, and other neceſſaries. This trade, however trifling, is of much benefit to the inhabitants of Banda; and it is ſuppoſed the province would reap greater advantages from it, if the Company would allow Neira to become a more commercial place; but the ſuſpicious policy of the government has always been directed to prevent the frequency of communication with the ſpice-iſlands, that as little opening might be left as poſſible, for the proſecution of a clandeſtine trade, or for the knowledge of the ſituation and ſtate of defence of theſe poſſeſſions. The eſtabliſhment of the iſles of Banda conſiſted, in 1776 and 1777, of 55 perſons in civil employments, three clergymen, ſixteen ſurgeons, and aſſiſtants; thirty-five belonging to the artillery; 82 ſeamen and marines employed on ſhore; 283 ſoldiers, and 40

mechanics; in all 514 Europeans, beſides 21 of the natives in the Company's ſervice; yet the orders of the Company require that the garriſon ſhould amount to 700 men. When the Engliſh admiral Rainier took poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, in February and March 1796, the firſt and indeed the only article of the capitulation was, that "the ſenior and junior officers of the civil eſtabliſhment, the clergy, the military, and the marines, ſhould continue to receive their uſual pay." Notwithſtanding the natural means of defence of theſe iſlands, they fell an eaſy prey to the Engliſh; no reſiſtance was made either here or at Amboyna; nor was there a ſhot fired, or a man killed on either ſide. The real quantity of ſpices produced in the Banda Iſles has never been exactly known. The largeſt quantity of nutmegs ſold by the Eaſt-India Company in Holland at one time, was 280,964lb., in the year 1737; in 1756, were ſold 241,427lb.; and in 1778, 264,189lb.; the average has been taken at 250,000lb. annually, ſold in Europe at 75 ſtivers per pound, beſides about 100,000lb. diſpoſed of in the Indies at no leſs a rate. Of mace, the average ſold in Europe has been 90,000lb. annually, and 10,000lb. in the Indies. Theſe iſlands, however, can never be expected to yield any advantage, beſides that derived from the ſpice trade. Entirely cut off from all other parts of India, and deprived of all commerce, ſave the trifling bartering we have noticed with the indigent natives of the ſouth-eaſtern and ſouth-weſtern iſlands, they are even deſtitute of the means of ſubſiſtence for their own inhabitants, and muſt be ſupplied with every neceſſary from without. Nature, who has laviſhly beſtowed upon them articles of luxury, has denied them thoſe of indiſpenſable neceſſity. Banda is likewiſe accounted a moſt unhealthy place, eſpecially at the chief ſettlement of Neira: ſome attribute this circumſtance to the neighbourhood of the volcano, in the iſland of Gunong Api, and others to a deleterious quality in the water. When Admiral Rainier took poſſeſſion of Banda, he found in the treaſury 66,675 rix-dollars, and in ſtore 84,777lb. of nutmegs, and 19,587lb. of mace, beſides other merchandize. *Long.* 130. 37. E. *Lat.* 4. 12. S.

*Banda*, or *Benda*, a town of Cochin-China. *Long.* 108. 58. E. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

*Bandachuar*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NW. Curruckdea.

*Bandaluſan*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 58. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

*Bandeer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 100 miles S. Agra, 44 SE. Gohud. *Long.* 79. 8. E. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

*Bandel*, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, where a colony of Portugueze ſettled formerly. 2 miles N. Hoogly.

*Bandel*, a ſeaport of Japan, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Niphon. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

*Bandel d'Agoa*, a ſeaport town, on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 49. E. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

*Bandel Caus*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of the kingdom of Adel. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

*Bandel Velho*, or *Old Port*, a ſeaport of Africa, in Magadoxa. 50 miles NNE. Magadoxa.

*Bandem*, a town of Concan. 19 m. N. Goa.

*Bandemgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 20 miles E. Badammy.

*Bander-Abaſſi*, ſee *Gambron*.

*Banderas*, a large bay in the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, between Cape Corientes and Tintoque Point. *Lat.* 20. 30. N.

*Bandermalanka*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajahmundry. 38 miles S. Rajahmundry.

*Banderſandry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Agimere. 20 m. ESE. Agimere.

*Banderoniſi*, a chain of rocky iſlands, in the Grecian Archipelago, near the SW. coaſt of Paros. *Long.* 25. 7. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

*Banderpol*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 30 miles W. Balaſore.

*Bandhoogur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 20 miles NW. Sohagepour. *Long.* 81. 40. E. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

*Bandi*, a river of Africa, in the country of Calabar, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the ſea by two channels, with a town of the ſame name on an iſland at its mouth.

*Banditti Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, at the ſouth entrance of the Straits of Lombok. *Long.* 115. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 44. S.

*Bandon*, a river of Ireland, which empties itſelf into the harbour of Kinſale, in the county of Cork.

*Bandonbridge*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon, built, in 1610, by the firſt Earl of Cork. It ſends one member to the Imperial Parliament. 11 miles SW. Cork, and 8 NW. Kinſale.

*Bandora*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Salſetta. 6 miles N. Bombay.

*Bandt*, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt-Frieſland. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

*Bandſhappour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 6 miles E. Jionpour.

*Bane*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardêche. 3 miles S. Les Vans.

*Baneas*, a town of Syria, anciently called Balanea and Valania, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean. 24 m. S. Latakia, and 34 N. Tripoli.

*Banee*, or *Bannee*, a ſmall iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. 3 miles SW. Uſhant. *Long.* 4. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

*Baneza, La*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles SSE. Aſtorga.

*Banff*, ſee *Bamff*.

*Banga*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave coaſt.

*Banga*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 10 miles N. Bamba, and 70 SW. St. Salvador. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 7. S.

*Bangah*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Silhet.

*Bangadoony*, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, *Long.* 88. 50. E. *Lat.* 21. 33. N.

*Bangadoony*, an iſland in the mouth of the Ganges, about 16 miles in circumference. *Long.* 87. 53. E. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

*Bagahan*, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 40. E. *Lat.* 7. 1. N.

*Bangally*, a town of Bengal. 35 m. ENE. Calcutta.

*Bangalore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſtrongly fortified; formerly the capital of a kingdom, and in 1655, governed by a Polygar Rajah, who about that time was diſpoſſeſſed by the king of Viſiapour. The king of Myſore afterwards obtained and granted it to Hyder Ali, in reward of a victory obtained by him over the Mahrattas. The town or pettah is of great extent. The palace built by Tippoo is a beautiful ſtructure. In the neighbourhood are manufactures of ſilk and woollen. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; the military chiefly Mahometans. It was taken by a detachment of Britiſh forces under Col. Floyd, in the month of March 1791, but reſtored the year following. 58 m. NE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 46. E. *Lat.* 12. 58. N.

*Bangan*, a river of the iſland of Luçon, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 18. 42. N.

*Bangangas*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 18. N.

*Bangar*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 27. E. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

*Bangarah*, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, *Long.* 87. 5. E. *Lat.* 21. 47. N.

*Bangarim*, a town of Lower Siam, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, in a bay of the Eaſtern Indian Sea. 160 miles S. Tennaſſerim. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

*Bangaſſi*, a town of Africa, in Fooladoo. *Long.* 6. 45. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

*Bangermow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 37 miles W. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 32. E. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

*Bangey*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Molucca Paſſage. *Long.* 124. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

*Bango*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 98. 42. E. *Lat.* 7. 48. N.

*Bangong*, a town of Bengal. 36 m. NNE. Calcutta.

*Bangor*, a town or city of North-Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, and ſee of a biſhop, erected in the ſixth century; the town is ſmall, of only one ſtreet, half a mile in length: it is ſituated at the head of a bay to which it gives name, at the northern extremity of the Menai Straits, which divide Angleſea from the main land. A new harbour has been lately erected, at the charge of the Right Rev. Dr. Warren, biſhop of Bangor. The dioceſe extends over the county of Carnarvon, greater part of the county of Merioneth, part of Denbighſhire, and the iſland of Angleſea. The revenues are ſmall. In 1210, it was burned by King John. The number of inhabitants 1770. 16 miles SW. Aberconway, and 251 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 8. W. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

*Bangor*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a large bay or harbour, on the ſouth ſide of Belfaſt Lough. Before the Union it ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 10 m. NE. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

*Bangor*, or *Bangor Monachorum*, a village of North-Wales, in Flintſhire, on the river Dee; though now ſmall, it was once the ſite of a famous monaſtery, of which the preſent cathedral in Carnarvonſhire is ſaid to be the offſpring. Here was probably an ancient city called Borium, or Bonium; and certainly a very ancient monaſtery, though not ſo old as to be the contemporary with King Lucius. Beda and others mention it as very flouriſhing in the time of St. Auguſtine; and it muſt have been ſo, if, as all our writers except one report, that Etheldred king of the Angles, in his wars with the Britons, in the beginning of the ſeventh century, ſlew near 1200 of them for praying for the ſucceſs of their countrymen and fellow-Chriſtians againſt the Saxon infidels; after that it went to decay; for William of Malmſbury, who lived ſhortly after the Norman conqueſt, ſays, there remained in his time only the footſteps of ſo great a place: ſo many ruinous churches, and ſuch heaps of rubbiſh as were elſewhere hardly to be met with. Speed ſays, this was the firſt monaſtery that was read of in the world. Some writers have conſidered Pelagius abbot of this monaſtery, but this is doubtful. 6 miles SE. Wrexham.

*Bangri*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Siam, at the mouth of a river. *Long.* 98. 19. E. *Lat.* 8. 46. N.

*Bangroo*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles ESE. Doesa.

*Bangue*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 42. N.

*Banguey*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 50 miles in circumference, near the north coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. N.

*Banguisea*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Burfali. 40 miles NNW. Kower.

*Banho*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles NE. Viseu.

*Bani*, a small district of Africa, in the country of Calabar, containing nine or ten villages.

*Bani*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 10 miles S. Troia.

*Bania*, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Lenia.

*Baniac*, a small island, near the west coast of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 96. 48. E. *Lat.* 1. 42. N.

*Banjaluka*, or *Bagnaluka*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, the residence of a pacha. 144 m. W. Belgrade, 26 S. Gradisca. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

*Banjar Massim*, a town of the island of Borneo, in a kingdom of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory and a small fort. A junior merchant is stationed here with about 25 or 30 soldiers. The object of this establishment is chiefly the collection or purchase of the pepper and rough diamonds produced in the country. Five per cent. on the pepper collected is allowed to the resident: the contract entered into with the king obliges him to deliver 600,000 pounds, at three stivers per pound; and this is the only article which induces the Company to retain this possession; for the profits on the rough diamonds, gold, wax, canes, and sago, would not be sufficient to make good the charges. The respective qualities of these latter articles are also so inferior, that the trade of the Company in them is confined to a mere trifle. Banjar Massim is of no importance to the Company as a source of revenue, for they do not possess a foot of land without their fort, and are obliged to be constantly on their guard against the insidious attacks of the natives; though in 1769, an order, which was made in 1754, for all captains of vessels going thither, "not to land all the cash they had on board for the factory at one time," was withdrawn; the fort being then thought sufficiently strong to withstand any assault of the Indians. The charges of this establishment are scarcely covered by the profits accruing on this scanty trade. *Long* 114. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. S.

*Banjarce*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allabad. 24 miles S. Maher.

*Banica*, a town of the island of St. Domingo. 40 miles SE. Cape Française.

*Banisenle*, a town of Africa, and capital of Dentila. *Long.* 10. 40. W. *Lat.* 12. 34. N.

*Banissant*, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 28. E. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

*Bankala*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference, near the east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 51. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

*Bankapour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, taken by Captain Little, on the 24th December, 1791. 60 miles SW. Bedanore, and 9 NW. Seringapatam.

*Bankasoy*, a town of Lower Siam, on the west side of the gulf. 70 miles S. Juthia. *Long.* 100. 38. E. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

*Bankibazar*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 10 miles N. Calcutta.

*Bankipour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 5 miles W. Patna.

*Benkodang*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 2. E. *Lat.* 5 12. S.

*Bankok*, see *Bancok*.

*Banks's Island*, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, on the south-east coast of Tavai Poenammoo, from which it is distant about 15 miles; of a circular form, 60 miles in circumference, and sufficiently high to be seen 12 or 15 leagues. The land has a broken irregular surface, with the appearance of barrenness rather than fertility; yet it was inhabited, for smoke was seen in one place, and a few straggling natives in another. *Long.* of the south point 186. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. S.

*Banks's Island*, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. About 60 miles long, and 5 broad. *Long.* 129. 45. to 130. 10. W. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

*Banks's Port*, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 185. W. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

*Bankspera*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 18 miles SSE. Calcutta.

*Bann*, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Dromore, about 8 miles east of Newry, passes through Lough Neagh, and runs into the North Sea, about 4 miles NW. Coleraine.

*Bannalec*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 6 miles NW. Quimperlé, and 4 SE. Rosporden.

*Bannbridge*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Bann. 12 miles NNE. Newry, and 20 W. Downpatrick.

*Bannec*, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 4. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

*Bannegon*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 26 m. SSE. Bourges.

*Banniachung*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Silhet. 35 miles SW. Silhet.

*Bannias'ray*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles NE. Fyzabad.

*Bannigunge*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Goragot. 5 miles NW. Goragot.

*Bannockburn*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where a battle was fought between the Engliſh and Scots, on the 25th of June, 1314, in which the Engliſh were defeated with great loſs. Here too James III. king of Scotland, in 1487, was defeated by his ſubjects, wounded, and ſoon after murdered by a prieſt taking his confeſſion. 2 miles S. Stirling.

*Bannow*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ireland. 11 miles ESE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 50. W *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

*Bannya*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Kilhenagur. 18 m. N. Kiſhenagur.

*Bannychock*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 14 miles N. Bahar.

*Bano*, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, eaſt of Aland. *Long.* 20 24. E. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

*Bavon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 8 miles NW. Forcalquier.

*Banoncourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 4 m. N. St. Mihiel.

*Banos*, a town of Peru. 85 m. N. Lima.

*Banos*, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 30 miles N. Riobamba.

*Banow*, ſee *Bunnoo*.

*Banque*, or *Bangue*, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

*Bansdah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 35 miles SE. Surat.

*Banſen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 18 miles ESE. Heilſperg.

*Banſey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 45 miles ENE. Fyzabad, 120 NE. Allahabad. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

*Banſgurry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 10 miles NW. Lucknow.

*Banſkara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 45 miles S. Bereilly.

*Banſwaleh*, a circar of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt part of Malwa.

*Banſwarah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa. 75 miles W. Ougein, 105 ENE. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 25. E. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

*Banſy*, a town of Bengal, in Oude. 46 miles NE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

*Bant*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Germany, at the mouth of the Ems. *Long.* 7. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

*Bantam*, a ſeaport on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated in a bay famed formerly for being the principal rendezvous of the ſhipping from Europe in the Eaſt. Bantam was the great mart for pepper and other ſpices, from whence they were diſtributed to the reſt of the world. The chief factory of the Engliſh, as well as Dutch Eaſt-India company was ſettled there. The merchants of Arabia and Hindooſtan reſorted to it. Its ſovereigns were ſo deſirous of encouraging trade, by giving ſecurity to foreign merchants againſt the violent and revengeful diſpoſition of the natives, that the crime of murder was never pardoned when committed againſt a ſtranger, but might be commuted by a foreigner for a fine to the relations of the deceaſed. This place flouriſhed for a conſiderable time; but the Dutch having conquered the neighbouring province of Jacatra, where they ſince have built Batavia, and transferred their principal buſineſs to it; and the Engliſh having removed to Hindooſtan and China; and trade in other reſpects having taken a new courſe; Bantam was reduced to a poor remnant of its former opulence and importance. Other circumſtances have accelerated its decline; the bay is ſo choaked up with daily acceſſions of new earth, waſhed down from the mountains, as well as by coral ſhoals extending a conſiderable way to the eaſtward, that it is inacceſſible at preſent to veſſels of burthen. A fire deſtroyed moſt of the houſes there; and few have been ſince rebuilt. With the trade of Bantam the power of its ſovereign declined. In his wars with other princes of Java, he called in the aſſiſtance of the Dutch; and from that period he became in fact their captive. He reſides in a palace, built in the European ſtyle, within a fort, garriſoned by a detachment from Batavia; of which the commander takes his orders not from the king of Bantam, but from a Dutch chief or governor, who lives in another fort adjoining the town, and nearer to the ſea ſide. His Bantameſe majeſty is allowed, however, to maintain a body of native troops, and has ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels, by means of which he maintains authority over ſome part of the ſouth of Sumatra. His ſubjects are obliged to ſell to him all the pepper they raiſe in either iſland at a low price, which he is under contract with the Dutch to deliver to them at a ſmall advance, and much under the marketable value of that commodity The preſent king joins the ſpiritual to the temporal power, and is high prieſt of the religion of Mahomet; with which he mingles, indeed, ſome of the rites and ſuperſtitions of the aboriginal inhabitants of Java. The town lies low, at the foot of a mountain, and watered by three rivers, two of which run round, and the other through the town: the walls are of brick, with cannon placed at the angles, and two towers; the gates are not ſtrong; and the town conſiſts only of 3 ſtreets, not paved, but covered with coarſe ſand. The houſes are ſurrounded with cocoa-trees; they are built with ſtraw and roſe-wood, ſupported

by carved pillars, and covered with palm-leaves: the palace is large, but without taſte, and without magnificence. Before the monopoly by the Dutch, Bantam was a good mart for all the commodities of India; they annually exported three million pounds of pepper. The kingdom of Bantam, which forms the weſtern diviſion of Java, is about 400 miles in circumference. Bantam became ſtrictly connected with the Dutch Eaſt-India company in 1680, by means of the aſſiſtance afforded by them againſt Sultan Agon, who had formerly abdicated the throne, but who had reſumed the ſceptre again. His ſon ſolicited and obtained the aid of the company towards eſtabliſhing him in the government; yet the country remained in a manner independent, and its trade continued free; but upon this, encroachments were practiſed from time to time, and it was ſought to draw the bands of connection with Bantam more cloſe, by giving aſſiſtance towards reducing the revolted province of Succadana in Borneo, which formerly belonged to Bantam, and is ſtill an appendage of that kingdom. At laſt, in 1751, Bantam became wholly a fief of the company, occaſioned by the fortunate iſſue of the commotions there: the king was then privately taken hold of, and continued a priſoner, while a prince of the blood royal, who had been kept in exile at Ceylon, was exalted to the throne in his ſtead; and a yearly tribute of one hundred bhars of pepper, amounting to 37,500 pounds weight, is now paid to the company from Bantam. Although the ſultan or king of Bantam is a vaſſal of the company, he is, nevertheleſs, a ſovereign prince, lord and maſter of life and death, and uncontrouled in his authority over his own ſubjects. He lays taxes, augments or lightens them, according to his own good pleaſure; and has all other regalia and marks of ſovereignty appertaining to a free monarch, excepting that he is reſtricted from entering into any alliances or engagements, either with any European powers, or with the Indian princes; as likewiſe from ſelling any of the productions of his territories to any other than to the company; and this reſtriction, as to trade, relates not only to his kingdom of Bantam, but alſo to the articles produced in his dependent provinces, in Borneo and Sumatra. Bantam has the ſmalleſt population of all the diviſions of Java; its whole extent comprehends no more than 5000 tjatjars, or families, and conſequently only 30,000 inhabitants. The air is in general here very unhealthy, and the mortality pretty conſiderable. All the iſlands in the ſtraits of Sunda, from Prince's Iſland to Hog Iſland, belong to the kingdom of Bantam. *Long.* 106. 3. E. *Lat.* 6. 4. S.

*Bantam Point*, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 105. 57. E. *Lat.* 5. 51. S.

*Bantay*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 120. 35. E. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

*Banteln*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. In it is a carpet manufacture. 18 miles E. Hamela.

*Banton*, or *Baton*, or *Bantayan*, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands, in the ſea of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 50. E. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

*Bantonſillo*, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Banton.

*Bantry*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of a bay, to which it gives name, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, about 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. 40 m. SW. Cork, and 36 W. Kinſale.

*Bantry Bay*, called alſo *Bearhaven*, from an iſland which is in it; a large bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. On the weſt ſide, the paſſage between the iſland and the continent is about a mile broad; the eaſt paſſage is ſomething broader. Immediately before the iſland there is from 10 to 16 fathom water, in the eaſt paſſage from 30 to 40 fathom, and further up the bay from 15 to 25. Between the ſouth ſide of Whiddy Iſland and the continent is the road for ſhips, with from 24 to 40 feet of water. There is not, perhaps, in the world a finer bay than this, being 26 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad. The whole of this capacious frith is ſtiled indifferently *Bantry-Bay*, or *Bearhaven*. The tides move very gently right in and out through the whole bay. Above Bear iſland, which defends them from ſouth-weſt winds, ſhips ride perfectly ſafe and quiet. At the extremity of the bay are two ſafe, though leſs ſpacious harbours; that of Glengariff, ſo called from a village; and that of Whiddy, ſo denominated from that iſland; though beſides this there are four ſmall iſlands which yield excellent paſture. In 1689, the French fleet, which brought ſuccours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the party of King James, were attacked in this bay, by the Engliſh fleet, under Admiral Herbert; it began about break of day, on the 1ſt of May, and continued at intervals till the evening. Various are the reports of the number of ſhips in each fleet: the loſs of men was inconſiderable, and the French admiral returned after the fight into the bay. In December 1796, ſeven French ſhips of the line, with two armed *en-flute* frigates, and tranſports, forming in the whole a fleet of 17 ſhips, anchored in this bay: ſoon after their arrival, they ſent a boat towards the ſhore, with an officer and eight men, who were made priſoners. The veſſels ſuffered much from tempeſt, and ſoon left the coaſt. *Long.* 9. 24. to 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. to 51. 40. N.

*Bantzenheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 14 miles N. Huningen.

*Bantwa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles S. Junagur.

*Banub*, a town of Egypt. 52 m. WNW. Manſora.

*Banville*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 miles NNW. Caen, 7 E. Bayeux.

*Banwyl*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 20 miles NNE. Berne.

*Banybumra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 17 miles S. Koonjoor.

*Banz*, or *Bantz*, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Bamberg, with a Benedictine abbey. 3 miles WNW. Lichtenfels.

*Banza*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

*Banza Avari*, a town of Africa, in Loango, near the ſea. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

*Banzkow*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwerin. 6 m. S. Schwerin.

*Baol*, or *Baul*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, about 240 miles long, and 24 wide.

*Baol*, or *Lambay*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Baol. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

*Baons, (Les,)* a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles N. Caudebec.

*Baoom*, or *Apoom*, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 17. W. *Lat.* 16. 26. S.

*Baoncotty*, a town of Thibet. 35 miles NNW. Sirinagur.

*Bapata*, a town of Africa, in the country of Foulis, on the Senegal. 48 m. SE. Goumel.

*Bapata*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 25 miles N. Mootapilly.

*Bapaume*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It contains about 4500 inhabitants. 3 poſts S. Arras, and 19¼ N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

*Bapiſpe*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 200 miles SSE. Caſa Grande.

*Baptaca*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 45 m. ESE. Caſa Grande.

*Bar*, a town of Arabia. 56 miles SE. El Catif.

*Bar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the ſouth ſide of the Ganges. 15 miles N. Bahar, and 30 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 85. 52. E. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

*Bar*, or *Baar*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zug. 2 miles N. Zug.

*Bar*, ſee *Boer*.

*Bar*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. In March 1768, a catholic confederation of the Poliſh biſhops and nobles was held here, to protect the religion of the country from the encroachments of diſſenters, ſupported by Ruſſia. 45 miles ENE. Kaminiec, 70 WNW. Braclaw. *Long.* 27. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

*Bar, (Le,)* a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 m. NE. Graſſe.

*Bar ſur Aube*, a town of France, and the principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube; before the revolution, the ſeat of a governor. 25½ poſts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 14 N.

*Bar le Duc*, or *Bar ſur Ornain*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Meuſe, built by Frederick I. brother-in-law to Hugh Capet; before the revolution, it was the capital of the dutchy of Bar. It is a conſiderable town, divided into Upper and Lower. The ſeparation being formed by a caſtle, called Bar; and was as it were a barrier between France and Lorraine. The walls and towers of this caſtle were demoliſhed by Louis XIV. The river Ornain runs through the lower part of the town. They compute about 8000 inhabitants in the whole town. In 1792, it was laid under contribution by the King of Pruſſia. 21 miles SSE. St. Menehoulde, 27 W. Toul. *Long.* 52. 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

*Bar ſur Seine*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the Seine; it has three gates, a college, and an hoſpital. 16 miles SE. Troyes. *Long.* 4. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

*Bar, (Dutchy of,)* before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated to the weſt of Lorraine, 96 miles long, and 16 wide. The aſpect of the country is various, and divided into hills and plains: wood, wine, corn, game, and fiſh abound. It takes its name from the caſtle of Bar, and was erected into a county by the emperor Otho; but it is not known when it was raiſed to a dutchy. It now forms the department of the Meuſe.

*Bara*, a town on the NW. coaſt of the iſland of Bouro. *Long* 126. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 16. S.

*Baraba*, a large plain of Ruſſia, full of marſhes and lakes, between Tarra and Tomſk, inhabited by different tribes, under the name of Barabentzy.

*Barabiaco*, a town of Italy, on the Colona. 12 m. W. Milan.

*Barabra*, a country of Nubia, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, bordering on Egypt.

*Baracan*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Maſbate. *Long.* 123. 42. E. *Lat.* 12. 17. N.

*Barace*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles NNE. Angers, 6 ESE. Châteauneuf.

*Baracoa*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cuba. 5 miles NE. St. Jago. *Long.* 76. 10 W. *Lat.* 21. 4. N.

*Baracoe*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. *Long.* 1. 25. W. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

*Baracola*, a town of Africa, on the north ſide of the Senegal. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

*Baraconda*, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly. 5 miles E. Medina. *Long.* 13. W. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

*Barajuk*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia. 35 miles S. Arzingan.

*Barafat*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Gambia, and two other rivers.

*Barago*, one of the mouths of the river Ava.

*Baragon*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Hindooſtan, near Saliette.

*Barai*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 21 miles E. Kooſhaub.

*Barampour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 13 miles W. Arrah.

*Baran*, a river of India, which runs into the Kamets, near Adeenagur.

*Baranca*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 20 m. NNW. Guaura.

*Baranca del Malambo*, a ſeaport town of South-America, in New Grenada, at the mouth of the river Magdelana. 75 miles NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 8 W. *Lat.* 11. 39. N.

*Baranca del Rey*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 40 m. SE. Carthagena.

*Barancas*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 288 m. NNW. Buenos Ayres.

*Barancas*, (*Las*,) a town of New Mexico. 130 miles SSE. Santa Fé.

*Baranei Stanitz*, a town or ſettlement in Siberia, on the Lena. 52 miles NE. Vitimſkoi. *Long.* 113. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

*Barania*, or *St. Yago*, a river of Mexico, which runs from lake Chapala, and falls into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 22. N.

*Baranillo*, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe. In 1805, this place was greatly damaged by an earthquake. 9 m. SSE. Moliſe.

*Baranow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir. 16 miles S. Sandomir.

*Baranowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 40 miles NNE. Conſtantinow.

*Baraq*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 6 miles from Jaca.

*Barapulla*, a town of Hindooſtan. 10 m. S. Delhi.

*Baraquicimeto*, a river of New Grenada, which, joining the Pao, forms the Portugheſſa.

*Baraquicimeto*, ſee *Segovia Nueva*.

*Bararoua*, a town of Braſil, on the river Negro. 200 miles WNW. Fort Rio Negro.

*Baraſet*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Baraſze*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 36 m. NNW. Zitomiers.

*Baratier*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 2 m. S. Embrun.

*Barau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 60 miles S. Prague, 8 NNE. Prachim. *Long.* 13. 57. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

*Baravel*, one of the Ladrone iſlands. *Long.* 142. 28. E. *Lat.* 12. 44. N.

*Baravoe*, a bay and village on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Yell. *Long.* 1. 18. W. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

*Barawnay*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country. 45 miles NE. Burhampour, 74 SSE. Indore. *Long.* 76. 51. E. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

*Barba*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Coſta Rica. 22 miles SSW. Cartago.

*Barbacena*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 10 m. NW. Elvas.

*Barbacoa*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the river Tolembi. 110 miles WSW. Popayan, 120 N. Quito. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 1. 50. N.

*Barbacoa*, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela, on the eaſt of lake Maracaybo. 75 miles S. Venezuela.

*Barbadillo*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 21 miles SSE. Burgos.

*Barbadoes*, one of the Charaibean, or Caribbee Iſlands, and the moſt eaſtern of the Weſt-India Iſlands, it is ſaid, was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, from whom it received its preſent name; the Portugueſe, however, made no ſettlement, only furniſhing it with a breed of ſwine for future navigators. It had no inhabitants, and was much overgrown with wood, when it was viſited by the crew of an Engliſh ſhip in the year 1605, who took poſſeſſion in the name of king James: they found pigs, pigeons, and parrots, and the ſea abounded with fiſh. Some years afterwards a ſettlement was made by Sir W. Courteen, a merchant of London; and in 1624, the foundation of Jameſtown was laid. The earl of Marlborough obtained a grant of this iſland to himſelf and heirs in perpetuity, and was moſt probably the patron of this firſt ſettlement. The Earl of Carliſle, who was at the ſame time engaged in the eſtabliſhment of a colony in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, laid a claim to it, and in the firſt year of Charles I. obtained a grant of all the Charaibean iſlands, including alſo Barbadoes; this being diſputed by the Earl of Marlborough, was at laſt ſettled by an engagement of the Earl of Carliſle to pay to the Earl of Marlborough and his heirs for ever the yearly ſum of 300l.; but the intereſt of the merchant who formed the ſettlement was forgotten. The new proprietor diſtributed lands to ſuch perſons who choſe to receive grants on the terms propoſed. A ſociety of merchants accepted 10,000 acres, on conditions that promiſed great advantage to the proprietor; a perſon appointed to preſide, with 64 perſons, each of whom were authoriſed to take up 100 acres of land, arrived in the iſland in

1628, at which time Courteen's ſettlements began to flouriſh; but they declared it an encroachment and uſurpation, and Sir Wm. Tufton arriving the year following as chief governor, with a force ſufficient, he compelled the friends of Courteen to ſubmit. During the civil war, Barbadoes took a decided part in favour of the unfortunate Charles I.: the republic parliament, angry with its inhabitants, ſent out a fleet under Sir George Ayſcue in 1651, and ſucceeded ſo far as to get the republic acknowledged; but at the ſame time it was agreed that the juriſdiction of the iſland ſhould be continued in the governor, council, and aſſembly, according to the cuſtom of the iſland; the aſſembly to be choſen by the freeholders; and no taxes to be levied on the inhabitants without their conſent in a general aſſembly. The parliament had intended an act, by which all foreign veſſels were to be prohibited from trading with the Engliſh plantations, and no goods to be imported into England; or any of its dependencies, in any other than Engliſh bottoms, or in ſhips of that nation of which the merchandiſe imported was the growth or manufacture; and thus aroſe the famous Navigation Act; for immediately after the reſtoration, the plan was adopted by Charles II. with this addition, that the maſter and three-fourths of the ſeamen ſhould be Engliſh ſubjects. The proprietary government was diſſolved, the legiſlation of the iſland veſted in the crown, and a duty of four and a half per cent. to be paid in ſpecie, laid on all dead commodities, the growth of the iſland, ſhipped to any part of the world. Barbadoes is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 106,470 acres of land, moſt part of which is cultivated. The ſoil in the low lands is black; in the ſhallow parts, inclining to red; on the hills, chalky; and near the ſea-coaſt, moſtly ſandy. In 1670, we are aſſured that Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites, and 100,000 black inhabitants. Perhaps this account may be exaggerated, but by an authentic account, the number of whites in 1724, was no more than 18,295; and in 1753, the number of blacks was 69,870. In 1786, there were 16,167 whites, 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 negroes. On an average, from the year 1740 to 1748, the exports were 13,948 hogſheads of ſugar, of 15 cwt. each; 12,881 puncheons of rum, of 100 gallons each; 60 hogſheads of moſaſſes; 4,667 bags of ginger; 600 bags of cotton; and 327 gourds of aloes. The exports on an average for 1784, 1785, 1786, were 9554 hogſheads of ſugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, and 8,331 bags of cotton, beſides ſmaller articles, as aloes, ſweetmeats, &c. That the dreadful ſucceſſion of hurricanes, with which it has pleaſed the ALMIGHTY to viſit this, and the other Weſt-Indian iſlands, within the laſt twenty years, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. The capital of this iſland was ſcarce riſen from the aſhes to which it had been reduced by two dreadful fires, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a ſcene of deſolation, by the ſtorm of the 10th of October, 1780, in which no leſs than 4326 of the inhabitants (blacks and whites) miſerably periſhed, and the damage to the country was computed at 1,320,564l. 15s. ſterling. Barbadoes is divided into five diſtricts, and eleven pariſhes; and contains four towns, Bridgetown, Oſtins or Charlestown, St. James's, and Spaight's-town. The governor's chief reſidence is near Bridgetown; his ſalary 2000l. a year. The climate is very hot, but the air pure; and though it does not generate any land-wind, the heat is moderated by the conſtant trade winds. Its products are, beſides what is mentioned, the palm, tamarinds, figs, aloes, bananoes, cedar, maſtich, cocoa, papas, guavas, and palmettoes. *Long.* 59. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

*Barbana*, a town of Iſtria. 7 m. NNE. Pola.

*Barbanicola*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 9. E. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

*Barbano*, a ſmall iſland in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 28. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

*Barbantane*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluſe, at the conflux of the Durance, and the Rhône. 4 miles SW. Avignon, 8 N. Taraſcon.

*Barbar*, a town of Algiers. 50 miles SW. Tipſa.

*Barbara*, a town of Adel. 80 m. E. Zeila.

*Barbarano*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 12 miles E. Aviano.

*Barbarein*, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Ceylon. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

*Barbaren*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles N. Thorn.

*Barbary*, a large country of Africa, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the eaſt by Egypt and the deſerts of Lybia, on the ſouth by Sahara or the deſert, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmoſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, 1200 miles, and its breadth from north to ſouth 320, but the breadth is leſs or more in different places. It is uſually divided into five kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; the whole ſituated under the temperate zone. All the coaſt and mountains on the ſide of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, are rather cold than hot, and ſnow falls at certain times of the year: the rainy ſeaſon commences about the middle of October throughout all Barbary. The months of Decem-

ber and January are more ſevere, nevertheleſs the cold is not ſo great as to render a fire neceſſary; the cold diminiſhes from January, and the ſeaſon is then ſo inconſtant, that it often changes three or four times a day: the weſt and north winds blow with violence during the month of March. In April all the trees begin to bloom, and at the end of the ſame month they gather ripe cherries in Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, and in ſome places of Morocco. In the middle of May they gather figs. In the mountains and foreſts of Barbary are found a great quantity of wild beaſts, lions, tygers, apes, and wild goats; a variety of birds and ſerpents. All the ſtates which compoſe what we call Barbary, have a number of ports on the Mediterranean, and the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez have ſome on the Atlantic, which ſerve equally for the commerce of the Chriſtians, and the retreat of the veſſels of the corſairs. The merchants of Europe have magazines in the principal ſeaport towns. The chief articles of commerce are oſtrich feathers, gold duſt, indigo, dates, raiſins, ſkins tanned and not tanned, copper in bars, wax, tin, wool, Morocco leather, coral, wheat, beans, millet, and horſes. The commerce of horſes and grain is not allowed at all places; and is forbidden in the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, unleſs in exchange for arms and ammunition of war. The merchants of Europe carry thither cloths of France, Spain, England, and Holland; muſlins, ſpices, drugs, cotton, tobacco, ſugar, logwood, ſulphur, paper, ſteel, iron, lead, and cutlery of all kinds. The inhabitants of Barbary conſiſt of three different races of men—the Africans, natives; Turks, who come to ſeek their fortunes; and Arabians, who chiefly dwell in the deſerts. The Africans again are divided into whites and blacks, the former of which are thoſe who inhabit the ſeaports, and country along the coaſt; and the latter thoſe who reſide in the inland country. They are all Mahometans.

*Barbary Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, at the entrance of the river Senegal. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Barbas*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 22. N.

*Barbaſote*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, a little to the weſt of Ceuta.

*Barbaſtro*, ſee *Balbraſto*.

*Barbata*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the weſtern province of Algiers, and joins the Taphna, 1 mile S. Tackumbreet.

*Barbato*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar, about 27 miles S. Cadiz.

*Barbato*, or *Puerto Barbato*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

*Barbean*, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

*Barbela*, or *Verbela*, a river of Africa, which joins the Zaire, near its mouth.

*Barber*, a town of Virginia, on the Rappahanock. 20 miles SE. Leeds. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

*Barberano*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 6 miles Bieda.

*Barberian*, an iſland on the Indian Ocean. 45 m. W. Ceylon. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 6. 24. N.

*Barberino*, a town of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, on the ſide of the river Sieve. 4 m. W. Scarperia, 16 N. Florence.

*Barbern*, a town of Semigallia. 14 miles SE. Mittaw.

*Barbeſieux*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente. It had formerly a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh. Near it is a medicinal ſpring. 5 poſts SSW. Angouleſme, and 63½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 4. W. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

*Barbo*, a river of Mexico, which riſes in the province of Honduras, and runs into the Spaniſh Main, 40 m. SE. Cape Camaron.

*Barbonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 4 m. S. Sezanne.

*Barbuckpour*, a ſmall province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Janguirpour, on the eaſt and ſouth by Bettooriah, and on the weſt by Bettooriah and Dinagepour.

*Barbuckſing*, a ſmall province of Bengal, between Burdwan and Birboom.

*Barbuda*, or *Barbouthos*, one of the Caribbee iſlands, about 21 miles long, and 12 wide; it was planted ſoon after the Engliſh ſettled upon St. Chriſtopher's, and called *Dulcena*, from its beautiful appearance. The land lies low, but it is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in breeding cattle, ſheep, kids, fowls, and other ſtock, which they diſpoſe of to the neighbouring iſlands; they likewiſe cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raiſins, Indian figs, maize, cocoa nuts, pine apples, pepper, indigo, &c. There are ſeveral ſpecies of ſerpents, ſome of which are harmleſs, and ſome exceedingly venomous. The iſland has no harbour, but a well-ſheltered road on the weſt ſide. The appointment of a governor is in the Codrington family; and part of the eſtate ariſing from this iſland, with two plantations in Barbadoes, was bequeathed by Chriſtopher Codrington, eſq; to the ſociety for propagating the Goſpel, and erecting a college in Barbadoes. *Long.* 61. 50. W. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

*Barbue*, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 47. W. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

*Barburata*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the eaſt coaſt of Ruatan. *Long.* 86. 50. W. *Lat.* 16. 26. N.

*Barbue*, or *Orwell*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 80. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

*Barby*, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, of ſmall extent. It had anciently its particular counts, but from the failure of heirs it came to the elector of Saxony. It at this time makes part of the circle of Wittenberg, being given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reuſs, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

*Barby*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, where there is a Moravian academy, for the inſtruction of youth. 14 miles NW. Deſſau, and 14 SSE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 0. E. *Lat.* 52. 0. N.

*Barca*, a country of Africa, part of Barbary, lying to the weſt of Egypt, anciently called *Lybia*, at preſent belonging to the Turks, and governed by a ſangiac, dependant on the baſhaw, who reſides at Tripoli. The climate is very unequal; along the coaſt the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is ſterile and deſert. The chief towns are Derna, the capital and reſidence of the ſangiac, Tolomata, and Curen.

*Barca*, a town of Africa, in the country ſo named. 6 miles S. Tolometa, 45 SW. Curen. *Long.* 20. 25. E. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

*Barcalore*, a town of Cochin. 22 miles E. Cranganore.

*Barcan*, ſee *Barken*.

*Barcorata*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. 4 miles from Almendral.

*Barcelona*, a city and ſeaport of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Taragona. It is ſaid to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Chriſt; and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Spain: its population is in proportion to its ſize, and the induſtry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of thoſe of any other part of Spain. It is built in the form of a ſemicircle, on the bank of the ſea, in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, ſeparated from each other by a wall; and the whole defended by thick walls, baſtions, horn-works, large and deep ramparts, and deep ditches; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui; it is however too extenſive to be eaſily guarded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked. In the year 1640, the Catalans, having ſhaken off the yoke of the Spaniards, called in the French, who continued maſters of Barcelona till 1652, when it was retaken during the civil wars of France, after a ſiege of 15 months. In 1697, it was taken again by the French, under the command of the Duke de Vendôme, and reſtored the ſame year by the peace of Ryſwick. Notwithſtanding the inhabitants of Barcelona took the oath of fidelity to the king of Spain, Philip V. in perſon, and received from him a confirmation of their privileges; they invited the Engliſh and Dutch, and the governor was obliged to ſurrender up the town in 1705, when Charles, afterwards emperor, was received and proclaimed king. The year following, Philip, aſſiſted by the French, aſſailed the town, and took the fortreſs of Montjoui, but the fleet of the allies coming to the ſuccour of the beſieged, he was compelled to abandon the enterprize, and retire, May 12th, 1706. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the troops of the emperor evacuated Catalonia; but the inhabitants of Barcelona perſiſted in their revolt, and would not acknowledge Philip for their king; they ſuffered a blockade for a year, which was followed by a terrible bombardment; and in fine, after a ſiege of 62 days, from the opening of the trenches by the Duke of Berwick, the town was taken by aſſault the 11th of September, 1714. By the moderation of the conqueror the town was ſaved from pillage, but the privileges of the inhabitants were taken away; theſe however have ſince been re-eſtabliſhed; but a citadel was erected in 1715, to keep them in awe. Barcelona contains ſeveral fine edifices: that called the Terſana, or the arſenal, is of vaſt extent; a prodigious gallery, containing 28 forges, has been erected in it within theſe few years. The cathedral, the church of Nôtre Dame, the exchange, biſhop's palace, the palace of the governor, of the inquiſition, &c. are all magnificent. About thirty years ago, a very large cannon foundry was eſtabliſhed in this city, under the care of Mr. Maritz, a Swiſs. Barcelona carries on an extenſive trade in its own fruits and manufactures of glaſs, ſwords, knives, &c. and foreign merchandize. The harbour is ſpacious, commodious, and always full of veſſels, but it is ſometimes dangerous: it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immenſe expence, to keep the entrance open: the ſea viſibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would ſoon be at a diſtance from the ſhore. It is defended on one ſide from the winds by Montjoui, which runs into the ſea in the form of a promontory, and on the other by a mole three hundred paces in length. The port of Barcelona exports its ſilks, middling cloths, and cotonades, wines, brandies, and other productions; and if we wiſh to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it muſt be obſerved, that in 1782, out of 628 veſſels which entered Barcelona, 317 belonged to Spain. It is true that ſilks from Lyons, ſtockings from Nimes, ſeveral kinds of ſtuffs and cottons, notwithſtanding the prohibition, and

particularly dried cod, an article for which Spain pays annually to the Engliſh three millions of piaſtres, paſs into Catalonia by the ſame port. Barcelona was erected into a county by Charlemagne, and became an independent ſovereignty in the year 873 or 884. The king of Spain is called the Count of Barcelona. The dioceſe contains two hundred and thirteen pariſhes, beſides eight in the city. 39 miles ENE. Taragona, 276 ENE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. 0. E. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

*Barcelonetta*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps. It anciently belonged to Piedmont, and was ceded to France in the year 1713. It is ſituated on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent paſturage. In 1692, it was taken by the French, who fortified it. 12 miles SE. Embrun, and 24 NNE. Digne. *Long.* 6. 44. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

*Barcelonetta*, or *Cumanyotta*, a town of South-America, inthe government of Caracas, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the province of Cumana. It is ſituated in an unhealthy ſpot, and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. 42 miles W. Cumana. *Long.* 65. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

*Barcelonetta*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia; founded, in 1752, by the Marquis de la Mina, captain-general of the province, and built on a neck of land which runs from Barcelona to the ſea. The town contains about 2000 houſes, with barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers; and a church.

*Barcelonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and diſtrict of Nogaro, ſituated on the Adour. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. 9 miles SW. Nogaro, 27 WNW. Mirande.

*Barcelor*, a ſeaport town of the Eaſt-Indies, with a good harbour, on the coaſt of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. It is the capital of Canara, and formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, from whom it was taken by the Dutch. The chief trade is in rice. *Long.* 74. 14. E. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

*Barcelos*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, not far from the ſea, on the river Cavado; ſaid to have been founded by Hamilcar Barca 250 years before Chriſt. 8 miles W. Braga.

*Barchin*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 120 miles SE. Sirgian.

*Barchſtede*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 12 miles NE. Hamburg.

*Barchul*, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 15 miles from Guadix.

*Bard*, a fortreſs of France, at the entrance of the valley of Aoſta, in a narrow defile between mountains, by the ſide of the Dora Baltea. 17 miles SSE. Aoſta.

*Barda*, or *Partha*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipſic. 2 m. SW. Grimma.

*Bardan*, a town of the Arabian Irak. miles NW. Bagdad.

*Bardes*, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, about 40 miles in circumference, a little to the north of Goa.

*Bardewick*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau; ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt ancient towns of Germany. It was in a very proſperous ſtate, and the ſee of a biſhop, in the year 1189; when Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Brunſwick, took and razed it to the ground, becauſe the inhabitants would not acknowledge him after he had been proſcribed by the emperor Frederick I. The biſhopric was then removed to Verden; and the city of Luneburg received the advantages of trade and population in conſequence. 4 miles N. Luneburg. *Long.* 10. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

*Bardewiſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt. 6 miles N. Delmenhorſt.

*Bardi*, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan, ſituated on a rock near the ſmall river Ceno, and capital of a marquiſate, to which it gives name. 26 miles W. Parma.

*Bardi*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sibu. *Long.* 123. 21. E. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

*Bardia*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Lower Siam, near the gulf. *Long.* 99. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. 52. N.

*Bardia*, or *Pulo Bardia*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 99. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

*Bardiano*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Cutch, on the road from Radunpour to Tatta. 50 miles N. Boogebooge.

*Bardin*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 42 miles N. Kerman.

*Bardis*, a town of Egypt, and reſidence of a ſcheik, whoſe authority extends a conſiderable way along the Nile. 6 miles S. Girgé.

*Bardo*, ſee *Bard*.

*Bardoe*, one of the Faroer iſlands. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

*Bardoil*, or *Bardilloi*, a river of Arabia, anciently called *Betius*, which runs into the Red Sea, *Lat.* 23. 5 N.

*Bardonache*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, ſituated in a valley to which it gives name. 10 miles N. Sezane, and 6 WNW. Exilles.

*Bardop*, a river of England, which runs into the Read, 6 miles NW. Ellſdon, in Northumberland.

*Bardſey*, or *Tynis Enlli*, i.e. *the Iſland of Saints*, or *the Iſland of the Current*, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Wales, about two miles in circumference, and about three from a projecting point of Caernarvonſhire. and north-weſt extremity of Cardigan bay. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

*Bardſhir*, or *Kevajhir*, a town of Perſia,

in the province of Kerman. 55 miles ENE. Sirgian. *Long.* 58. 20. E. *Lat.* 29. 20. N.

*Bardſtown*, a town of Kentucky, in the United States of North-America, and chief place of the county of Nelſon, on the Beech-Fork river; about 25 miles from the Ohio. *Long.* 86. 10. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

*Bardt*, ſee *Barth*.

*Bardubitz*, or *Pardubitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, celebrated for its manufactures, ſituated on the Elbe. 6 miles N. Chrudim.

*Bare*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand; it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited. *Lat.* 39. 56. S.

*Barealah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Gurry Mundella. 10 miles NW. Mundella.

*Barcatty*, a town of Cochin, on the borders of Dindigul. 60 miles E. Cochin.

*Barebone Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

*Bare-Graſs Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

*Baree*, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore, between the rivers Rauvee, Beyah, and Setledge.

*Bareges*, ſee *Barrege*.

*Barekdewar*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 30 miles WSW. Ghizni.

*Barelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 41 miles SSE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 14. N.

*Baren*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Schwiert, in the county of Marck.

*Baren*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais. 25 miles E. Sion.

*Barenda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles NE. Chittra.

*Barenfels*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg. 2 miles W. Altenberg.

*Barenſtein*, or *Bernſtein*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Meiſſen. 17 miles S. Dreſden. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

*Barentin*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles NW. Rouen.

*Barenton*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, ſituated at the ſource of the Ardêe; the number of inhabitants about 2000. 20 miles ESE. Avranches, and 4 SE. Mortain.

*Bares*, a town of Italy. 20 m. N. Bergamo.

*Barſund*, a ſtrait or channel of Sweden, branching off from the Baltic between Stegeberg and Soderkioping. In it is a cuſtomhouſe, where all veſſels are ſearched.

*Barzſti*, a town of Moldavia. 60 miles NNW. Jaſſi, and 15 S. Dorohoi.

*Bareton*, (*El*,) a ſeaport of Lybia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, anciently called *Parætonium*. 150 miles W. Alexandria. *Long.* 27. 20. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

*Bareuth*, ſee *Bayreuth*.

*Bareux*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 5 miles SE. Mauleon.

*Barfleur*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel. It was at one time the beſt port on the coaſt of Normandy. In the year 1035, William duke of Normandy fitted out his fleet here, with which he made his deſcent on England; and his ſucceſſors uſually ſailed to, and took their departure from it. In the year 1120, Henry I. ſet ſail from this port, and was by a fair wind ſoon out of ſight of land, but his ſon, prince William, who with ſeveral young noblemen embarked in another veſſel, were detained by ſome accident; during which interval his ſailors, as well as their captain, Fitz-Stephen, having employed themſelves in drinking, became ſo intoxicated, that they ran the ſhip upon a rock, where it was immediately daſhed to pieces. William was put into the long-boat, when hearing the cries of his natural ſiſter, the Counteſs of Perche, he ordered the ſeamen to row back, in hopes of ſaving her; but by the numbers that crowded in from the wreck, the boat ſunk, and the prince, with all his retinue, periſhed. Above one hundred and forty young noblemen, of the principal families of England and Normandy, were loſt on this occaſion. The only perſon on board who eſcaped was a butcher of Rouen, who clung to the maſt, and was taken up next morning by fiſhermen. In the year 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. king of England, and the harbour deſtroyed. 12 miles E. Cherburg. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Barga*, a town of Etruria, on the river Serchio. 6 miles from Lucca.

*Bargazar Point*, a cape on the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 16. 38. W. *Lat.* 66. 18. N.

*Bargé*, or *Barges*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 8 m. S. Pinerola.

*Bargé le Châtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 13 miles WNW. Bourg-en-Breſſe.

*Bargemon*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 miles WSW. Graſſe, and 6 NNE. Draguignan.

*Bargenlu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 32 miles SE. Kiutaja.

*Bargsride*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, on the Alla. 7 miles NNW. Allenſtein.

*Bargon*, a town of Genoa. 8 miles W. Brugneto.

*Bargong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 25 miles N. Burhampour.

*Bargota*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 18 miles from Eſtella.

*Bargstedt*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, on the Aue. 8 miles S. Stade.

*Barguzin*, a river of Siberia, which runs into lake Baikal, near Barguzinsk.

*Barguzinsk*, a town of Siberia, on the east coast of lake Baikal, on the river Barguzin. 104 miles NE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 110. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

*Barg-nagash*, a province of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in which the town of Arkiko is situated.

*Barhoolna*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 4 miles NW. Bahar.

*Bari*, a seaport town of the kingdom of Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the same name, and see of an archbishop. It is well built, populous, and has a good trade. Bari was taken by the Saracens, who planted a colony. In 871, it was taken by the united forces of the Greeks and Franks; after which it was annexed to the Greek empire, and became the metropolis of the theme or province of Lombardy. It was afterwards taken by the Normans; and then by the Venetians, who destroyed the harbour. 18 miles E. Trani, 120 ENE. Naples. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

*Bari*, anciently *Apulia Peucetia*, a province of Naples, bounded on the north and north-east by the sea, on the east and south-east by the province of Otranto, on the south by the Basilicata, and on the west by the Capitanata. About 62 miles long, and rather more than 20 in its mean breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, saffron, and fruits. There are sixteen towers built to defend the coasts from corsairs. The principal towns are Bari, Trani the present capital, Bitonto, Barletta, Altamura, Gravina, Molfetta, Viteglia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river.

*Bari*, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 30 miles SW. Raibaug.

*Barjac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 14 miles W. Pont St. Esprit, and 30 N. Nimes.

*Bariared*, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 57 miles SW. Sirgian.

*Baricourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 m. NE. Grandpre.

*Barilla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundela. 30 miles E. Gurra.

*Barillovitz*, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana. 10 miles S. Carlstadt.

*Barin*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles S. Amasreh.

*Barjols*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var: the town is populous, and is situated in a charming country. 27 miles N. Toulon, and 24 E. Aix. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

*Bariquicemeto*, see *Baraquicemento*.

*Bark River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 56. W. *Lat.* 43. 34. N.

*Barke, Nor*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 22 miles WSW. Hedemora.

*Barke, Soder*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 22 miles SW. Hedemora.

*Barkau*, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles NW. Plon.

*Barkeby*, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. 12 miles NNW. Calmar.

*Barking*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated on a creek in the river Rothin, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up to the quay. It has a weekly market held on Saturday. This town was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and re-built by William the Conqueror. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1585. 5 miles SW. Rumford, 11 S. Epping, and 7 E. London.

*Barkos*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Canara. In 1799, it was ceded to Great-Britain. 16 miles S. Barcelore.

*Barkepe*, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Boglipour.

*Barkow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 m. WNW. Braclaw.

*Barku*, or *Barraku*, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna, where the Dutch have a fort.

*Barku (Little,)* a town of Africa. 4 miles from Barku.

*Barkway*, a town of England, in the county of Herts. 34½ miles N. London, and 16½ S. Cambridge.

*Barlad*, see *Birlat*.

*Barlaimont*, or *Barlemont*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. On the 18th of June, 1794, the allied troops of Austria and Prussia were defeated near this town by the French republicans, with the loss of 2000 men. 12 miles SE. Le Quesnoy.

*Barle*, a river of England, which rises in Somersetshire, on the borders of Devonshire, and runs into the Ex, 5 miles below Dulverton.

*Barlenga*, a small island, the principal of a cluster in the Atlantic Ocean, about 9 miles from the west coast of Portugal; with a fortress: these islands are called *Berlings* by the English seamen, and the greater part merely rocks. *Long.* 9. 24. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Barlipanetoly*, a town of Ceylon. 55 m. E. Caltoor.

*Barletta*, a seaport town of Naples, in the country of Bari, on the Adriatic. This town has from without a ruinous aspect; its walls tumbling down, and its ditches filled with rubbish. But the inside of the city is magnificently built, though thinly peopled: it conveys the idea of a capital of some mighty state, reduced to the condition of a conquered province, or depopulated by a raging pestilence. Frequent changes of

masters, bad administration, and decay of commerce, blasted the prosperity of Barletta. Its streets are wide and well paved; the houses large and lofty, built with hewn stone, which from age has acquired a polish little inferior to that of marble. This city owes its embellishments to the policy of the Aragonian kings, who resided here, to secure the allegiance of Puglia. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for its antique granite columns, Ferdinand the First caused himself to be crowned, in hopes that the solemnity of the ceremony would inspire the people with awe and respect for his person and family. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue, 17 feet 3 inches high, representing, as is supposed, the emperor Heraclius, who began his reign in 610, sent from Constantinople to be placed in the chapel of St. Michael on Mount Garganus, but the ship being cast away on the Puglian coast, the statue was thrown on the sands, where it lay many ages, much damaged, and half buried. In the year 1491, it was dug up, and the hands and feet being restored, was placed in the great square of Barletta. The citadel is spacious, and commands the port, which is at present a mere labyrinth, consisting of several irregular piers, where ships are moored, but without any shelter from the north wind, which sweeps the whole bason. The exports here are salt, corn, almonds, and liquorice, a root that grows spontaneously in the swamps. The air is accounted unwholesome, during the hot months. Barletta is said, by Baccius, to have been at first no more than a tower, or drinking-house, on the road to Cannæ, which had for its sign a barrel, *barilletta*; when the cities of Cannæ and Canosa fell to decay, and the advantages of trade drew people to the coast, a numerous colony insensibly gathered round this tower; and in the year 484, Pope Gelasius came down from Garganus to consecrate a church for the setlers, which in time became the cathedral of the united sees of Nazareth, Cannæ, and Monteverde. The Emperor Frederic added greatly to Barletta, and is by some called its founder. Other authors assign higher antiquity to the place, and suppose it to be the Barduli of the Itineraries. In the year 1291, the Barlettans rebelled against the house of Swabia, and set up the Papal standard, for which they were severely punished. In the 15th century, Barletta was esteemed one of the four strongest fortresses in Italy. It was mortgaged to the Venetians by Ferdinand the Second, and retaken from them by Gonsalvo de Cordova, who here collected his forces, and made his first stand against the French in the year 1503. 4 miles W. Trani. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

*Barley-Cove*, a creek on the south-west coast of Ireland, between Mizenhead and Browhead, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

*Barlow's-Cove*, a harbour on the north coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 22. N.

*Barmach*, a rocky mountain of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, near the Caspian Sea, whither many Armenians resort annually out of devotion, near Nisabad.

*Barmancotty*, a town of Thibet. 5 miles S. Sirinagur, and 13 N. Deuprag.

*Barmen*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, situated in a fertile valley, to which it gives name. 5 miles N. Lennep.

*Barmouth*, a seaport of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, situated in a bay, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Maw or Avon; built on the side of a mountain, so that the houses appear one above another. At high water, the tide forms an estuary in the river, a mile broad, but the entrance is hazardous, on account of many sand-banks. A few years since, 40,000lbs. of flannels, and 10,000lbs. of stockings, have been sent from this place, but generally the trade is in the hands of factors. Much company resort in the summer season to bathe in the sea; and there are two markets weekly, Tuesday and Friday. 8 m. SW. Dolgelly.

*Barmstadt*, a town of Holstein. 12 miles E. Gluckstadt, 17 NNW. Hamburg.

*Barnach*, a small island, near the west coast of Ireland, near Black-Sod-Bay.

*Barnagur*, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges. 5 miles N. Calcutta.

*Barnards*, a town of Georgia, on the Flint river. *Long.* 84. 26. W. *Lat.* 32. 9. N.

*Barnard's Castle*, a town of England, on the river Tees, in the county of Durham, which takes its name from a castle, said to have been built by Barnard Baliol, an ancestor of John Baliol king of Scotland. It has a large weekly market on Wednesday; and the number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 2966, of whom 460 were employed in manufactures; the chief is that of camblets. 254 miles N. London. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 54. 41. N.

*Barnasne*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 8 miles SW. Killarney.

*Barnaul*, a town of Siberia, on the west side of the Oby. 100 miles SSE. Kolivan.

*Barnera*, see *Bernera*.

*Barnesley*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is a considerable manufacture for wire, as likewise for hardware; another for linen, and another for glass-bottles. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3606, of whom 1832 were employed in manufactures. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays. 15 miles W. Doncaster.

*Barnesmore*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 8 miles NE. Donegal.

*Barnet*, a town of England, situated partly

great North road, partly in Hertfordſhire, and partly in Middleſex, with a weekly market on Monday, and 1690 inhabitants. Near it was fought a bloody battle between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, the former commanded by King Edward IV. and the latter by the Earl of Warwick, in which the Earl was ſlain, with many noblemen, and 10,000 men of his party; this battle was fought 14th April 1741. 11 miles N. London.

*Barnets*, a town of Kentucky, on Rough Creek. 112 miles SW. Francfort.

*Barneveld*, or *Barreveld*, a town of Holland, in Guelderland. 10 miles ESE. Amerſfort, and 14 NW. Arnheim.

*Barnevelts Iſlands*, two ſmall flat iſlands, near the coaſt of Terra-del-Fuego. *Long.* 66. 58. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. S.

*Barneville*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and diſtrict of Valognes. 12 miles WSW. Valognes, and 15 SSW. Cherburg.

*Barnoldſwick*, a populous manufacturing village of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, near Settle.

*Barnſtaple*, a ſeaport town which gives name to a country in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, at the bottom of a large bay, capable of receiving 1000 ſail of ſhips. 56 miles SE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 12. W. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

*Barnſtaple*, a ſeaport town of England, ſituated on the river Taw, in the county of Devon. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle, had the liberties of a city, and a good harbour; but the harbour is now ſhallow, ſo that veſſels cannot come up to the town, yet it has ſome conſiderable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3748. Barnſtaple bay is an opening in the Briſtol Channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge. 40 miles NNW. Exeter, 51 W. Taunton, and 191 W. London. *Long.* 4. 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

*Barnſtorf*, or *Berndorf*, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 8 miles N. Diepholz.

*Barntrup*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 4 miles NE. Blomberg.

*Barnwall*, a town of North-Carolina, on the Nuſe. 15 miles W. Newbern.

*Baroach*, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, anciently called Barygaza, and celebrated as the greateſt port and emporium of India. In the year 1616, the Engliſh, by the intereſt of Sir Thomas Roe, had permiſſion to eſtabliſh in this city a factory, which continues here to this day. By the year 1683, it had flouriſhed ſo greatly, that the inveſtment for England was not leſs than 55,000 pieces of baftaes, &c. of different ſorts, manufactured in the neighbourhood, and in quantity and fineneſs ſuperior even to thoſe of Bengal. Numbers of ancient drachmæ have been found here, inſcribed with Greek letters, and the names of Apollodotes, and of Menander, king of Bactria, who alſo reigned in this part of India; and had, among other conqueſts, added Pattalena to his former dominions. The city of Barochia ſtands on a riſing ground, ſurrounded with water; it is waſhed by the Nerbudda, the ancient Namadus. In the wars waged by Aurenzebe, in the year 1660, againſt his brothers, it ſided with the latter. After a ſtout reſiſtance, he took the place, put part of the citizens to the ſword, and razed part of the walls, which he afterwards reſtored. It is now inhabited by weavers, and other manufacturers of cotton; the neighbourhood producing the beſt in the world. The Mahrattas were maſters of this city till July 1773, when it was taken by the Britiſh army under Colonel Wedderburne, who fell before the walls by a ſhot from a ſpecies of muſket, called a quinal. The place was immediately after taken by ſtorm, and the moſt horrible exceſſes committed by the troops in revenge of the death of their commander. Baroach was added to the Britiſh empire by the treaty of Poonah; but in the year 1782, was ceded to Madajee Scindia, a Mahratta chieftain, in reward for his aſſiſting us to make peace; In October 1803, it was taken by the Britiſh, and in December ceded by treaty with Scindia to Great-Britain. 34 miles N. Surat, and 80 S. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 58. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

*Baroche ſous Lucé*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 4 miles SSE. Domfront.

*Baroda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 25 miles NW Chanda.

*Barollee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Benares. 46 miles W. Benares.

*Baron*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 10 miles ESE. Senlis.

*Barone*, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 15 miles NE. Manfredonia.

*Baronella*, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe. 5 miles NE. Boiano.

*Baronſtown*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. 6 miles WNW. Dundalk.

*Baroogong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 10 m. E. Jaffierabad.

*Baroongan*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 42. E. *Lat.* 2. 46. N.

*Baros*, or *Barros*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Celebes, where the Dutch have a factory and ſettlement; and here is a good market for opium and cloth. *Long.* 119. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 24. S.

*Baros*, or *Barsos*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, abundant in

gold, camphor, and benzoin; but admitting no foreign commodities. *Long.* 97. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 54. N.

*Baroſin*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 22. E. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

*Barota*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 20 miles NE. Indore.

*Barouah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 40 miles SSW. Ganjam.

*Baroud*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Agimere. 15 miles E. Nagore.

*Barowecz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 36 miles N. Lublin.

*Barques Point*, a cape on the north-eaſt of Sagana bay, in lake Huron. *Long.* 82. 59. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

*Barque River*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into the Miſſouri, *Long.* 93. 14. W. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

*Barr*, or *Baar*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles WNW. Benfelden.

*Barr*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Foyle, near Lifford.

*Barra*, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the river Gambia.

*Barra*, or *Bar*, a kingdom of Africa, near the river Gambia, on the borders of it, which extends about 60 miles. Barra, the capital, is in the N. ſide of the Gambia. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

*Barra*, or *Barray*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland: about ſix miles long, and two and a half broad. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the eaſt coaſt, 30,000 of the latter having one year been ſent from this iſland to Glaſgow, which is thought to be about the average, where they are ſold for about 5l. or 6l. a hundred; the fiſhermen alſo catch ſome dog-fiſh, the oil of which they burn in their lamps, and ſell what they do not conſume at 7d. or 8d. the Scotch pint. Shell-fiſh abound here, ſuch as limpets, muſcles, wilks, clams, ſpout-fiſh or razor-fiſh, lobſters, crabs, &c. &c.; but what is ſingularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the ſhell-fiſh called cockle. It is found upon the great ſand on the north end of Barray, in ſuch quantities, that in times of great ſcarcity, all the families upon the iſland (about 200) reſort to it for their daily ſubſiſtence. It has been computed, that in two ſummers, which were peculiarly diſtreſſing on account of the great ſcarcity, no leſs than from 100 to 200 horſe-loads of cockles were taken off the ſands at low water, every day of the ſpring-tides, during the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt. If the people made uſe of cockles in plentiful years, they might ſave as much bread as would prevent a ſcarcity in the worſt of times. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1925. 5 miles S. from the iſland of South-Uiſt. *Long.* 7. 30. W. *Lat.* 57. 0. N.

*Barra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 24 miles WSW. Cattack.

*Barra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 15 miles S. Corah.

*Barra*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, about 27 miles from Cape Wrath, the north-weſt extremity of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 40. W. *Lat.* 58. 58. N.

*Barra*, a town of Abyſſinia. 10 miles W. Dobarowa.

*Barraboa*, a town of Africa, in the country of Magadoxa.

*Barraconda*, ſee *Baraconda*.

*Barrad*, a town of Arabia. 40 miles SE. Saade.

*Barrady*, a river of Syria, (ſuppoſed to be the Abana of holy writ,) which paſſes by Damaſcus, and ſupplies the fountains with water; ſoon after which it loſes itſelf in a lake.

*Barramaul*, or *Barra-Mahul*, a low tract of country in Hindooſtan. The meaning of the word is 12 paces, having in it 12 forts, ſituated on rocky commanding eminences. Of theſe, Kiſtnagheri is reckoned the ſtrongeſt. Situated between Myſore and the ſubah of Arcot.

*Barran*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, containing about 700 inhabitants. 6 miles WS. Auch, and 6 N. Mirande.

*Barrance*, a town of Peru, with a harbour, on the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

*Barrapalong*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 66 miles S. Iſlamabad.

*Barrapara*, a town of Bengal. 50 miles NNE. Dacca.

*Barraſur*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Palamow.

*Barrary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 36 miles ESE. Fyzabad.

*Barraux*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 18 miles S. Grenoble.

*Barraſat*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Kiſhenagur.

*Barraſet*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NNE. Calcutta.

*Barratalla*, a branch of the river Hoogly, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 88. 21. E. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

*Barré*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 6 miles S. Florac, 18 WNW. Alais.

*Barre*, *La*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 miles SSE. Bernay, and 18 WSW. Evreux.

*Barreah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 18 miles SE. Godra.

*Barreah*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

*Barrege le Bains*, a town of France, ſituated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenées, in which are a number of medicinal ſprings of different degrees of heat, from luke-warm

to nearly ſcalding hot, from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unctuous or oily to the touch, and in taſte and ſmell ſaid to reſemble eggs on which a hen has ſat ſome time. They are uſed both for bathing and drinking. Six poſts S. Tarbes. *Long.* 0. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

*Barrels*, rocks near the ſouth coaſt of the county of Wexford, in the Iriſh Sea. 5 miles SW. Carnſore Point. *Long.* 6. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

*Barrels*, rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in Courtmaſchery-bay, on the coaſt of Cork. *Long.* 8. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

*Barreiras*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 19. 45. S.

*Barreiro*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus. 6 miles SSE. Liſbon.

*Barrême*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 10 miles SSE. Digne.

*Barren Inlet*, a channel of the Atlantic, between two ſmall iſlands, on the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 55. W. *Lat.* 34. 14. N.

*Barren Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Cheſapeak river. *Long.* 76. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

*Barren Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, about 18 miles in circumference, and 54 miles eaſt from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 64. 10. E. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

*Barren Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, a little ſouth of Cook's inlet. *Long.* 200. 33. E. *Lat.* 58. 56. N.

*Barren River*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Green River, *Long* 87. W. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

*Barren River*, *(Little,)* a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River, *Long.* 86. 2. W. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

*Barreone*, a river of France, which runs into the Veſubia, near St. Martin, in the department of the Maritime Alps.

*Barriconda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 20 miles NNW. Darampoory.

*Barricourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 18 miles S. Sedan, and 9 NE. Grandpré.

*Barrier Iſlands*, a range of iſlands, thirty miles in length, at the mouth of the river Thames, near the eaſt coaſt of New-Zealand. *Long.* 184. 27. W. *Lat.* 36. 11. S.

*Barrihar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles NW. Manickpour.

*Barrihua*, a town of Aſia. 70 miles S. Mocaumpour.

*Barrile*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 7 miles WSW. Venoſa.

*Barrington*, a town of Nova-Scotia, on the ſouth coaſt. 16 miles SW. Shelburn.

*Barrington*, a town of Rhode Iſland, on the river Swanſey. 6 miles from Briſtol.

*Barrington*, *(Great,)* a town of Maſſachuſets. 105 miles W. Boſton. *Long.* 73. 22. W. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

*Barripour*, a town of Bengal. 14 miles S. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 21. E. *Lat.* 22. 21. N.

*Barro*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 6. E. *Lat.* 4. 3. S

*Barros de Zuniga*, a ſhoal at the entrance of the port of St. Diego, on the coaſt of New-Albion, about half a mile NE. from Point de la Loma.

*Barrow*, a town of England, in Leiceſterſhire, on the Soar, containing, in 1801, a population of 1090 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Mountſorrel.

*Barrow*, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the northern part of Queen's county, and runs into Waterford bay.

*Barrow*, *(Little,)* a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, about 4 miles E. Portarlington.

*Barrow Point*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 5 miles E. Kinſale. *Long.* 8. 21. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

*Barrulo*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 18. N.

*Barry*, a ſmall iſland in the Briſtol channel, near the ſouth coaſt of Wales. 3 miles W. Flat Holm.

*Bars*, a town of Hungary, and chief place of a county of the ſame name. 8 miles W. Leventz.

*Barſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Garonne. 18 miles SSE. Bourdeaux.

*Barſallach Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce bay. 8 miles NW. Burrowhead.

*Barſen*, ſee *Betzirvan*.

*Barſhdorf*, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz, remarkable for a battle between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians in 1757. 2 miles SE. Lignitz.

*Baſers*, a town of Norway. 50 miles NE. Romſdal.

*Barſhonlu*, or *Bartſhenlu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 m. E. Kiutajah.

*Barſin*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 100 miles NW. Herat.

*Barſin*, a large plain of Turkeſtan, near Taſhkund, where Timur Bec encamped after his return from the conqueſt of Capchac.

*Barſir*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman. 60 miles NE. Sirgian.

*Barsôe*, a ſmall iſland in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

*Bartapour*, a town of India, in the country of Kemaoon, on an iſland in the Ganges. 93 miles E. Bereilly, 90 N. Luckoow. *Long.* 81. 32. E. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

*Barten*, a town of Pruſſia, and capital of a ſmall country, called Bartenland, in the province of Natangen. It is a ſmall well-built town, with a caſtle or palace, formerly the reſidence of the biſhop of Pomeſania, and knights of the Teutonic order. 40 miles SE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 21. 24. E. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

*Bartenſtein*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, ſituated on the river Alle. 28 miles S. Konigſberg. *Long* 20. 53. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

*Bartenſtein*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 6 miles S. Weickerſheim.

*Barth*, or *Bardt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a principality in Anterior Pomerania, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic. It has a tribunal of juſtice, and a chapter of ladies founded in 1733. In 1677, it was taken by the elector of Brandenburgh, but reſtored to the Swedes two years after. 12 miles NW. Stralſund. *Long.* 12. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 23. N.

*Barth-Head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South Ronaldſha. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

*Barthe de Neſtes*, (*La*,) a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 18 miles SE. Tarbes. *Long.* 0. 29. E. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

*Bartholomew*, a county of South-Carolina, in the United States of America.

*Bartholomew*, ſee *St. Bartholomew*.

*Bartoldorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 24 miles S. Heilſperg.

*Barton*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire. In 1801, the population was 6197, of whom 3437 were employed in manufactures. 6 m. SW. Mancheſter.

*Barton-upon-Humber*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the ſouth ſide of the Humber, from whence paſſage boats go every day to Hull, ſeven miles acroſs. There is a weekly market on Mondays. It contains two churches, and about 1700 inhabitants. 34 miles N. Lincoln, 166 N. London. *Long.* 1. 27. W. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

*Barton-under-Needwood*, a town of England, in Staffordſhire. 8 miles NE. Litchfield.

*Barton's Creek*, a river of America, which runs into the Cumberland, in the Tennaſee government. *Long.* 86. 48. W. *Lat.* 36. 17. N.

*Bartrach*, an iſland in the bay of Killalla, at the mouth of the river Moy; about two miles long, and a half a mile broad. 2 miles NE. Killalla. *Long.* 9. W. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

*Bartſch*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 7 miles above Gros Glogan.

*Bartſan*, a town of Hungary. 14 miles NNE. Szeben.

*Bartus*, a town of Hungary. 16 miles NW. Palotza.

*Baruchela*, a town of Italy, in the Poliſino de Rovigo. 16 miles WSW. Rovigo.

*Barud*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine. 7 miles SE. Manfalout.

*Barud*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine. 12 miles S. Dendera.

*Barud*, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine. 18 miles S. Siut.

*Barver*, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 6 m. ENE. Diepholz.

*Barviliſkoi*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 28 miles SW. Troki.

*Barum*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg. 10 miles S. Luneburg.

*Barun Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 44. 25. E. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

*Baruth*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel, which gives name to a lordſhip, purchaſed, in 1596, by the count of Solms. In 1671, it was for the greater part conſumed by fire. 22 miles SSE. Potzdam, 34 NE. Wittenberg. *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 53. 3. N.

*Baruth*, a town of Luſatia. 7 miles NE. Budiſſen.

*Barwalde*, ſee *Baerwalde*.

*Barwara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 10 miles NW. Durbungah.

*Barwary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 42 miles NNE. Hajypour.

*Barwell's Iſland*, a ſmall oval iſland, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 8. N.

*Barzeto*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma. 17 miles SSW. Parma.

*Barzis*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 4 miles N. Aviano.

*Barzod*, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Hernach, between Caſſovia and Erlau.

*Bas*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh channel, near the coaſt of France, with a fort to defend the road; there are not above 50 inhabitants. *Long.* 3. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

*Bas en Baſſet*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 3 miles NW. Moniſtrol, 19 N. Le Puy.

*Baſain*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Agimere. 15 miles E. Jyepour.

*Baſalchok*, a town of Hindooſtan. 12 miles SSW. Bahar.

*Baſanah*, a town of Hindooſtan. 15 m. S. Bahar.

*Baſay*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Samur. *Long.* 124. 59. E. *Lat.* 11. 28. N.

*Baſhagee*, a town of Hindooſtan. 16 m. W. Agimere.

*Baſberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles NW. Commotau.

*Baſbock*, a town of Nubia. 10 miles NE. Sennaar.

*Baſcara*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Fluvia. 15 miles NNE. Gerona.

*Baſchi*, a town of the dutchy of Spoleto. 9 miles SW. Todi.

*Baſciano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 4 miles SSE. Teramo.

*Baſcon*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles SE. Mont de Marſan.

*Baſculumbai*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles E. Pergamo.

*Basdepour*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Dacca.

*Baſelece*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 7 miles SSW. Volturara.

*Baſenheim*, a town of Franconia, in the county of Limburg. 2 miles E. Marckt Enerſheim.

*Baſeten*, ſee *Baſſatin*.

*Basford*, a town of England, in Nottinghamſhire. In 1801, the population was 2124, of which 778 were employed in manufactures. 3 miles N. Nottingham.

*Baſhe*, a town of Syria. 24 miles SW. Bambouch.

*Baſhee Iſlands*, five iſlands in the Chineſe ſea; three of them are large, and four of them inhabited; they are ſaid to be ſo called by Dampier, from the name of a liquor uſed by the inhabitants, made of the juice of the ſugar-cane and a ſmall black grain. This name was given to the moſt eaſterly iſland, and became general to them all. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, ſugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the iſlands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Iſle of Goats, and Baſhee or Bachi: they are ſituated to the ſouth of Formoſa. Their ſituation is in *Long.* 122. E. *Lat.* 20. 28. to 20. 55. N. Two rocks towards the north ought, according to Perouſe, to be called iſlets; the leaſt of them being half a league in circumference, and though not woody, covered with graſs. Theſe are ſituated in *Lat.* 21. 9. N.

*Baſhee*, or *Bachi*, an iſland in the Chineſe ſea, the moſt eaſterly of five, called from this the *Baſhee Iſlands*: the form appears circular, about 6 miles in diameter. It has a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 121. 55. E. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

*Baſhi Keui*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia. 30 miles SSW. Kars.

*Baſhlo*, a river of Abyſſinia, which runs into the Nile, 30 miles SE. Alata.

*Baſhmut*, a diſtrict of Egypt, on the NE. of the Delta.

*Baſian*, a town of Perſia, in Chuſiſtan, on the Karanſu. 60 miles S. Suſter.

*Baſiento*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento. On the banks of this river an interview was held between Cæſar and Anthony, whence they retired to Tarentum, to form a plan for ſettling the Roman empire. *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 40. 32.

*Baſil*, or *Baſle*, ſee *Bâle*.

*Baſilan*, one of the Philippine iſlands, 60 miles in circumference, very fertile, eſpecially in fruit and rice. 18 miles SW. Mindanao. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

*Baſilbab*, a town of Africa, in Tunis, on the Mejerdah. 30 miles SW. Tunis.

*Baſili*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Colokitia. 4 miles NNE. Colokitia.

*Baſilia*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 32 miles WNW. Conſtantinow.

*Baſilica*, or *St. Baſili*, or *Vaſilica*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Lepanto, on the ſcite of the ancient Sicyon. 12 miles NW. Corinto.

*Baſilicata*, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Capitanata and Bari, on the eaſt by the gulf of Tarento, on the ſouth by Principato Citra and Calabria Citra, and on the weſt by the Principato Ultra; about 66 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It received its name from the Emperor Baſilius II. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſaffron, cotton, honey, and wax in abundance. The principal towns are Melfi, Acerenza, Potenza, Turſi, and Venoſa.

*Baſilipotamo*, ſee *Baſili*.

*Baſilipotamo*, a river of Cyprus, which runs into the ſea, 15 miles E. Limaſol.

*Baſin d'Arcaſſon*, a bay on the coaſt of France, open to the Atlantic. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

*Baſinda*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 44 miles WNW. Aſtorga.

*Baſingstoke*, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a good corn market every Wedneſday, and 2589 inhabitants. A navigable canal was lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and ſhaloons. On the downs near the town a bloody battle was was fought between the Saxons and Danes, in 871; and about a mile from it ſtood Baſing-houſe, belonging to the Marquis of of Winchelſter, which was held as a fortreſs with a garriſon, by the noble owner, for Charles I. After an obſtinate defence, it was taken by Cromwell, who put moſt of the garriſon to the ſword, and reduced the noble manſion to aſhes. 37 miles E. Salisbury, 46 W. London.

*Baſiré*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Black ſea. 20 miles W. Samſoun.

*Baſking-Ridge*, a place of United America, where General Lee was taken priſoner by Colonel Harcourt, in 1776.

*Baſle*, ſee *Bâle*.

*Basova*, a town of Siberia, on the river Lena. 20 miles S. Orlenga.

*Baſoth*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 25 miles SSW. Bahar.

*Baſque Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the river St. Lawrence, near the coaſt of Lower Canada. *Long.* 68. 52. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

*Baſques*, (*Les*), a country of France before the revolution, ſituated between the ſea, Spain, the river Adour, and Bearn.

*Baſqueville*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SSW. Dieppe, 21 NNW. Rouen.

*Baſra*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 5 miles SSE. Siut.

*Baſra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, 30 miles ENE. Cambay.

*Baſrah*, ſee *Baſſora*.

*Baſrouche*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan. 27 m. W. Fehrabat.

*Baſs Iſland*, an iſland or rock in the German Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Haddington, in Scotland. It is of a moſt ſtupendous height; on the ſouth ſide the top appears of the form of a cone, and towards the north it fearfully overhangs the ſea. Upon the top of this rock there is a ſpring, which ſupplied a ſufficient quantity of water for the garriſon of a ſmall caſtle (now neglected); there is alſo paſture for 20 or 30 ſheep, and a ſmall warren of rabbits; but this rock is more particularly famous for the great flock of ſea-fowls which reſort thither in the months of May and June, the ſurface of it being almoſt covered with their nefts, eggs, and young birds. The moſt eſteemed among theſe birds are the ſolan gooſe and the kittie waike; this iſland and Ailſa being the only places where theſe geeſe breed, and from theſe two iſlands the country is ſupplied with them. The iſland of Baſs was an ancient poſſeſſion of the family of Lauder, who for a long time refuſed to ſell it, though ſolicited by ſeveral kings. King James VI. told the then laird he would give him whatever he pleaſed to aſk for it; to which he anſwered, "Your majeſty muſt e'en reſign it to me, for I'll have the old craig back again." However, the family at length coming to decay, it was in 1671 purchaſed by King Charles II.; during whoſe reign, and that of his brother James II., it was made a ſtate priſon, where the weſtern people, in theſe days called Cameronians, were confined for taking up arms againſt the king. After the revolution, a deſperate crew of people got poſſeſſion of it; and, having a large boat which they hoiſted up on the rock or let down at pleaſure, committed ſeveral piracies, took a great many veſſels, and held out the laſt of any place in Great-Britain for King James; but their boat being at length ſeized or loſt, and not receiving any ſupply of proviſions from France, they were obliged to ſurrender. A cavern runs through this rock from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt; it is quite dark in the center, where there is a deep pool of water, from whence it widens towards both apertures; that on the ſouth-eaſt ſide is the higheſt. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 4. N.

*Baſs Iſland*, an iſland in lake Erie. 4 m. N. Sanduſky.

*Baſs River*, a river of Eaſt Greenland, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 50. 10. W. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

*Baſſa*, a town of Africa, on the grain-coaſt. *Long* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

*Baſſa*, a town of Thibet, on the Ganges. 46 miles NW. Sirinagur.

*Baſſa*, or *Byragky*, a town of Thibet. 60 miles NW. Sirinagur.

*Baſſa Rajpoot*, a town of Thibet. 75 m. NW. Sirinagur.

*Baſſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. On the 13th of March 1569, a battle was fought here between the Catholics and Huguenots, when the latter were defeated, and the Prince of Condé killed.

*Baſſac*, a mountainous ridge in Perſia, between Lar and Congo.

*Baſſalagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 20 miles N. Jionpour.

*Baſſam*, (*Grand*,) a town of Guinea, on the ivory coaſt. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

*Baſſambe*, a town of Thibet. 30 miles S. Gangotri.

*Baſſano*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, on the Brenta. This town is near 5 miles in circumference, and contains 30 churches, 2 monaſteries, an aſylum for girls, 2 or 3 hoſpitals, and about 11,300 ſouls. One of the gates was built by Palladio. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk and woollen, and a very large printing-office. Two markets are held weekly. A battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in the beginning of September, 1796. The republicans took 500 priſoners. 12 miles N. Vicenza. 20 W. Trevigio. *Long.* 11. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

*Baſſano*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, near which Dolabella defeated the Etruri and the Boji. 3 m W. Orta.

*Baſſas*, (*Great*,) rocks on the S. coaſt of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 38. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

*Baſſas*, (*Little*,) rocks on the SE. coaſt of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 59. E. *Lat.* 6. 27. N.

*Baſſas de India*, a ſhoal in the ſtraits of Mozambique. *Long.* 41. 5. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. S.

*Baſſatin*, or *Baſetin*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, celebrated for its gardens, 4 miles S. Cairo.

*Baſſatra*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NNW. Purneah.

*Baſſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

*Baſſe des Fregates Francaiſe*, a danger-

ous rock in the North Pacific Ocean. It appears like a ſplit rock, at moſt about 50 toiſes, and from 20 to 25 fathoms in height; ſituated on the north-weſt extremity of a reef of rocks, the ſouth-eaſt point of which extends about 12 miles. "We ſaw, (ſays Mr. Perouſe,) between the iſlet and the ſouth-eaſt breakers, three ſand-banks, which were not raiſed more than four feet above the level of the ſea: they were between each of them ſeparated by a kind of greeniſh water, which did not ſeem to be a fathom deep. Rocks, level with the water, upon which the ſea broke with violence, ſurrounded this dangerous ſhoal, as a circle of diamonds ſurrounds a medallion, and thus guarded it from the fury of the ſea. We coaſted along it at leſs than the diſtance of a league on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt ſide; we were in no uncertainty as to any part, but the north, of which we could only obtain a bird's-eye view from the maſt-head, it may thus be poſſible that it is conſiderably more extenſive than we have been able to form a judgment of; but the length of it from ſouth-eaſt to north-eaſt, or from the extremity of the breakers, which had nearly proved ſo fatal to us, as far as the iſlet, is 12 miles." *Long.* 165. 50. W. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

*Baſſe de Credel*, a ſhoal in the Engliſh channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

*Baſſe de St. Gildas*, a ſhoal in the Engliſh channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 46 W. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

*Baſſe Point*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. 18 miles W. Cul de Sac de la Trinité.

*Baſſee*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the North, formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but was diſmantled by Louis XIV. In 1646, the French took it from the Spaniards. It is ſituated on the Deule, 6 miles E. Bethnue, 10 SW. Lille.

*Baſſelan*, one of the Philippine iſlands, 36 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and from 3 to 12 broad. *Long.* 121. 54. to 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 22. to 6. 36. N.

*Baſſeen*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India, in the country of Baglana. This place was taken and ſtrongly fortified by Nugnes d'Acuna, viceroy of India, in 1555. It was taken from the Portugueſe by the Mahrattas; and, in 1780, from the latter by the Britiſh, under General Goddard, but reſtored in 1782. In 1670, Baſſeen was a conſiderable city, having ſix churches, four convents, and two colleges. It is ſituated on an iſland which is divided from the continent only by a ſmall rivulet. 20 miles N. Bombay, 152 S. Surat. *Long.* 72. 40. E. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

*Baſſento*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Grati, near Coſenza.

*Baſſerſtorf*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. 4 miles NE. Zurich.

*Baſſet*, a town of Virginia, on York river. 25 miles NW. York.

*Baſſeterre*, a general name given by the French to the low lands of the Weſt-India iſlands.

*Baſſeterre Town*, a ſeaport town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in the Weſt-Indies, and capital of the iſland, ſituated at the mouth of a river opening into a bay, called Baſſeterre Road. The town contains about 800 houſes, and is defended three batteries. *Long.* 62. 37. W. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

*Baſſeterre Town*, a ſeaport town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe, defended by a citadel. *Long.* 61. 58. W. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

*Baſſidere*, ſee *Bacidu*.

*Baſſing*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and diſtrict of Dieuze. 4 miles NE. Dieuze.

*Baſſing*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 16 miles N. Geneva.

*Baſſis*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 15. 20. W. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Baſſoolpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 9 miles N. Manickpour.

*Baſſora*, or *Baſrah*, a city of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on a navigable canal, weſt of the Euphrates; built in the year 656, by order of Omar, the ſecond caliph, to hinder the commerce of the Perſians; this canal is navigable for veſſels of fifty tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the gulf of Perſia, from which it lies about 45 miles NW. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, veſſels from Europe and Aſia are always found in the port. The troubles of Perſia were of conſiderable advantage to the trade of Baſſora. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reſide there; the Engliſh and Dutch have their conſuls, and their ſhips come from India loaded with merchandize: thoſe from Bengal, which arrive from the month of March to June, bring white linens, ſilk, muſlins, baſtard ſaffron, ſandal and other woods, benzoin, varniſh, rice, lead, European tin, and iron. From the coaſt of Coromandel they bring thicker cloths, white or blue, with which the Arabians clothe themſelves. From the coaſt of Malabar they bring cardamom ſeeds, pepper, &c. From Surat all kinds of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and ſteel, of which the Perſians are the chief purchaſers, to make their ſabres. The principal merchandizes of the Dutch are ſpices and coffee from Java. The veſſels which arrive from Surat belong chiefly to Muſſulman merchants, but the Europeans are the moſt numerous. Some Arabians

bring ſlaves, others bring pearls. The neighbouring countries furniſh alſo merchandize for exchange; the moſt conſiderable of which are the ancient copper of Perſia, grain, (when the exportation is allowed,) dates, wine, and dry fruits of Perſia, &c. Baſſora has been under the Turks ever ſince the year 1668, and like all other great towns in Turkey, governed by a cadi, appointed by the Porte; but an Arab prince claims the dominion, paying a tribute to the Grand Signior. His chief revenue ariſes from the exchange of money, from the horſes and camels ſold there, and more eſpecially from the dates, which are very abundant, and the plantations of palms extenſive. The Arabs have actually more power than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly ſpoken. The prince pays but little reſpect to the Ottoman court. As to religion, beſides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Neſtorians, and monks from Europe; there are beſides ſome modern Sabeans, whom they call diſciples of John. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000; the town is of very great extent, and ſurrounded by a wall of clay, ſaid to be 12 miles in circumference. 210 miles SW. Iſpahan, and 600 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 44. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 31 N.

*Baſſoues*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 15 miles WSW. Auch.

*Baſſité*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles NNE. Vitry la Françoiſe.

*Baſſum*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, with a noble abby. 16 miles W. Hoya.

*Baſta*, ſee *Biſhbeſh*.

*Baſſur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 60 miles N. Patna. *Long.* 85. 45. E. *Lat.* 26. 31. N.

*Baſſy*, a town of Africa, on the Gambia. 20 miles E. Fatatenda.

*Ba'a'a*, an iſland of the Eaſt-Indian Sea, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. [illegible] E. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

*Baſtam*, ſee *Biſtam*.

*Baſtan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Bithy[illegible]m, afterwards called Claudiopolis; and from Antinous, the favourite of Adrian, who was born here, Antinopolis. 30 miles SW. Amaſreh, and 45 NE. Boli.

*Baſtavee*, a bay of the eaſt ſide of Yell, one of the Shetland iſlands. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 60. 59. N.

*Baſtellica*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 15 miles ENE. Ajaccio.

*Baſtheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SW. Mein[illegible]hiladt.

*Baſtia*, a ſeaport and city of Corſica, and capital of the iſland, commanded by a lofty mountain, about 400 fathom in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the ſea forms a ſmall bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terra Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a citadel, ſurrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but ſmall, and fit only for ſmall veſſels; the commerce is inconſiderable. In the year 1745, it received conſiderable damage from a bombardment by the Engliſh. In the year 1748, it was beſieged by the Auſtrians, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1794, Lord Hood, after the ſurrender of Morbello and St. Fiorenza, proceeded to Baſtia, where he arrived the 10th of May. The number of perſons capable of bearing arms in Baſtia originally amounted to no more than three thouſand men. The fortifications were not in the beſt ſtate, and the garriſon but indifferently provided; yet they made a moſt gallant defence againſt the united efforts of the Britiſh fleet and army, joined by a conſiderable corps of Corſicans, which Paoli had collected and diſpatched thither; and reſiſted till the 19th of May, when Lord Hood, "in conſideration of the very gallant defence made by the garriſon of Baſtia, and from principles of humanity," offered honourable terms to the commandant, Gentili; which, in the ſituation of the garriſon, it would have been deſperation to reject. In conſequence of this negociation, on the 24th, they marched out with the honours of war, and Baſtia was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. The loſs of the French has not been aſcertained on this occaſion; that of the Engliſh was not conſiderable. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be about 6000. *Long.* 9. 36. E. *Lat* 42. 35. N.

*Baſtia*, a ſeaport town of Iſtria, in the Adriatic. 8 miles SSE. Umago.

*Baſtia*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 7 miles N. Modena.

*Baſtia*, a town of Albania, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu. 52 miles SW. Delfino. *Long.* 20. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

*Baſtia*, a town of Genoa. 3 miles NNW. Albenga.

*Baſtida*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 6 miles Najara.

*Baſtiae*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 miles WSW. Tonniens, and 2 N. Caſtel Jaloux.

*Baſtide d' Armagnac*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 13 miles W. Nogaro, 4 NW. Cazaubon.

*Baſtide de Bearn*, a town of France, in the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles W. Orthez.

*Baſtide de Clerence*, *(La,)* a town of France in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 10 miles SE. Bayonne.

*Baſtide de Jourdans, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles SE. Apt.

*Baſtide de Montfort, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 5 miles NE. Gaillac.

*Baſtide de Seron (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 13 miles NW. Taraſcon.

*Baſtide Neuve, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 5 miles E. Gap.

*Baſtimentos,* ſmall iſlands in the Spaniſh Main, near the iſthmus of Darien, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

*Baſtion,* a town of Africa, in Algiers, on a ſmall creek of the Mediterranean, where the French African Company had a factory, but evacuated it on account of the unhealthineſs of the ſpot. It was ſo called from a fort now in ruins. 31 miles E. Bona. *Long.* 8. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Baſtion delle Crocita,* a town of Italy. 7 miles SSE. Legnano.

*Bajogne,* a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts, late in the dutchy of Luxemburg, near the foreſt of Ardennes; it is ſo populous, ſo well built, and has ſo much trade, that it is not unfrequently called *Paris in Ardennes.* This city was in poſſeſſion of the French from 1684 to 1698, when, by the peace of Ryſwick, it was reſtored with its juriſdiction to Spain, from whom it deſcended to the houſe of Auſtria. The juriſdiction, which is part of the ancient comté of Ardennes, comprehends 145 villages and hamlets. 22 miles NW. Luxemburg, and 35 S. Liege. *Long.* 5. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

*Baſtova,* a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coaſt of the Adriatic. 18 miles S. Durazzo. *Long.* 19. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

*Baſtra,* a town of Italy. 20 miles NE. Bergamo.

*Baſture,* a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Florida. *Long.* 88. 18. W. *Lat.* 30. 12. N.

*Baſuntporum,* a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 3 miles SSW. Bangalore.

*Baſutah,* a town of Bengal. 28 miles SSW Calcutta. *Long.* 28. 2. E. *Lat.* 22. 6. N.

*Baſutah,* a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 16 miles N. Durbungah.

*Baſzeu,* a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze, in Moldavia.

*Bata,* a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile. 3 miles SSW. Mehallet Kebir.

*Bata Poot,* a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Timor. *Long.* 124. 50. E. *Lat.* 9. 54. S.

*Bataband,* a ſeaport town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. 60 miles SSW. Havanna. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

*Batabory,* a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Timor. *Long.* 125. 29. E. *Lat.* 29. 48. S.

*Batac,* a town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. S.

*Batacarang Point,* a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 59. S.

*Batacola,* a town on the eaſt coaſt of Ceylon, where the Dutch firſt landed, and took it from the Portugueſe. 80 miles E. Candy. *Long.* 81. 59. E. *Lat.* 7. 38. N.

*Batacole,* ſee *Batcale.*

*Batag,* one of the ſmall Philippine iſlands, near the north coaſt of Samar. *Long.* 125. 12. E. *Lat.* 12. 48. N.

*Bataglia,* a lake of Naples, in Capitanata, near the Adriatic. 20 miles N. Manfredonia.

*Batalha,* a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. Here is a rich convent of Dominicans, founded, in 1386, by Don John I. king of Portugal, who lies here interred in a marble tomb, with his queen Philippa, daughter of the Duke of Lancaſter, uncle to Richard II. king of England. 6 miles SSW. Leyria.

*Batahano,* a town of Cuba, on the weſtern coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Pines.

*Batalin,* a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. 21. S.

*Batan,* a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles S. Kiutaja.

*Batang Capay,* a town on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 25. S.

*Batanroa,* a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, on the weſt ſide of Sewa Bay, and ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 43. S.

*Batany,* a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 48. E. *Lat.* 0. 10. N.

*Batavia,* a ſeaport town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the kingdom of Jacatra, ſituated in a low and marſhy plain, at the union of ſome ſmall rivers, which deſcend from mountains, and render the internal navigation eaſy: in moſt of the ſtreets are canals filled with almoſt ſtagnant water; ſome of which canals extend into the country. The city occupies a great ſpace, becauſe the houſes are large, convenient, and airy; the ſtreets are very wide and ſtraight. The borders of the canals are ſhaded with large trees, which ſtop the exhalations of the marſhy land, hinder a free circulation of air, and render it unwholeſome; this unwholeſomeneſs is much increaſed by the cuſtom of depoſiting the black and putrid mud on the ſides of the canal to dry. The public buildings are for the moſt part without elegance; the church of the Croſs is large and handſome. The

town-house is well situated; the hospital is convenient and large. It is surrounded with a rampart of stones or bricks, at the foot of which runs a rapid river. At the end of the town is a castle, with lofty and thick walls, well furnished with artillery, which commands the place of landing, and contains large apartments, magazines, workshops, &c. At some distance from the town are forts and redoubts, to command the canals and the roads; but the chief defence is from its marshy situation. The harbour is the most beautiful in India, it is large, and the bottom secure. Round the harbour and in the bay are several islands, among which are Edam, whither they send criminals to hard labour, about five miles in circumference; Purmerent, in which is an hospital; Kuyper, or Cooper, in which are magazines of rice and other merchandize; Onrust, an island, six miles from the town, and well fortified; here is a timber-yard, where three or four hundred carpenters are kept constantly employed, with magazines of stores to furnish vessels with whatever they may want. Batavia is said to contain within the walls 1242 Dutch houses, and 200 Chinese; and nearly as many in the suburbs; the population is supposed to be 60,000 souls, of whom 17,000 are Europeans, or the descendants of Europeans. The heat is moderated during the day by a wind which blows from the sea, and during the night the air is cooled by winds blowing from the land. The environs are spread with country-houses and large gardens, covered with lofty trees, and intersected with rivers and canals; but in the midst of cultivated lands are found marshes, bogs, and brackish waters, which produce fevers and epidemic disorders; every countenance announces debility and languor. Some houses indeed are built in situations more elevated, and where the air is more pure, but these are very rare. For the space of 30 or 40 miles the land is a perfect flat; beyond this are two hills, where men seem to possess strength and colour, where the diseased readily find health, and the rich enjoy a charming retreat. This soil, so unfriendly for man, is the best for vegetation, and produces great quantities of rice, Indian corn, millet, potatoes, indigo, &c.; vast plantations of the sugar-cane grow almost without culture, and produce a greater quantity of that vegetable salt than those of the American islands. But the most abundant article of luxury is the fruit, of which there are no less than thirty-six different kinds. Of fish there is an amazing plenty; the poultry likewise is good and abundant: wild-fowl is in general scarce. Arrack is a liquor for which Batavia has been long famous. In the year 1619, Batavia was only a village, palliſadoed round with bamboo canes; in a flat country, marshy, and subject to the inundations of a river running through it. At this time the Dutch made a settlement here, who demolished the old, and built the new town, which they called *Batavia;* they cut canals and drains to carry off the water, upon any land-floods. The bay has seventeen or eighteen islands, which defend the harbour, capable of containing 1000 vessels from the violence of the winds and waves; two large piers run out half a mile into the sea; between which one hundred slaves are constantly employed in taking out the mud or soil, washed out of the town, without which the mouth of the river would soon be choaked up: a boom crosses it below the town, which is shut up every night, and well guarded by a detachment from the main-guard. Here all vessels pay toll. A sea gale rises every morning at ten, to bring vessels into the bar; and a land one at ten at night, to carry them out; one from the north, the other from the south. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Indies, appointed by the states of Holland every three years. The town of Batavia, although the capital of the Dutch dominions in India, is so far from being peopled with Dutchmen, that not one fifth part of the European inhabitants of the town and its environs are natives of Holland, or of Dutch extraction; the greater part are Portuguese; and besides Europeans, there are Indians of various nations, and Chinese, besides negro slaves. In the troops there are natives of almost every country in Europe, but chiefly Germans: but the Dutch keep all power in their own hands, and possess all public employments. No man, of whatever nation, can come hither to settle in any other character but that of a soldier in the Company's service, in which, before they are accepted, they must covenant to serve for five years. As soon however as this form has been complied with, they are allowed, upon application to the council, to absent themselves from their corps, and enter immediately into any branch of trade which their money or credit will enable them to carry on; and by this means it is that all the white inhabitants of the place are soldiers. Women, however, of all nations, are permitted to settle here, without coming under any restrictions. The money current at Batavia consists of ducats, worth 132 stivers; ducatoons, 80 stivers; imperial rix-dollars, 60; rupees of Batavia, 30; schellings, 6; double cheys, 2½ stivers; and doits, one-fourth of a stiver; Spanish dollars, about five shillings and five pence. English guineas are worth about nineteen shillings upon an average. There are two kinds of coin here, of the same denomination, milled and unmilled; and that milled is of most value. A milled ducatoon is worth 80

ſtivers; but an unmilled ducatoon is worth no more than 72. All accounts are kept in rix-dollars and ſtivers, which, here at leaſt, are mere nominal coins, like the pound ſterling. The rixdollar is equal to 48 ſtivers, about four ſhillings and ſixpence Engliſh currency. *Long.* 106. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

*Batavian Republic*, the name adopted by the Seven United States, ſoon after the French Revolution; and acknowledged by the powers of Europe; among which Great-Britain appeared, and at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, gave its full aſſent. In 1801, a new form of conſtitution was agreed to, when Brabant was declared an eighth department. The whole republic was declared one and indiviſible; all members of ſociety were declared equal in the eye of the law, without reſpect to rank or birth; all religious ſocieties, acknowledging a Supreme Being, equally protected by law. Feudality was aboliſhed; all fiefs declared allodial, and poſſeſſors of lordſhips to be indemnified. The ſame kinds of money, weights, and meaſures, to be made uſe of through the whole of the republic. The government to be entruſted to a regency of ſtate, compoſed of twelve members, choſen from among the active citizens; one of them to be choſen preſident for three months only; and every year one of the members to vacate his ſeat, and another be choſen in his room. Theſe regents to be aſſiſted by a ſecretary-general, a ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; three other ſecretaries; or, if it be judged more proper, three councils, each compoſed of three members; and, laſt of all, a council of finances, intruſted to three perſons and a treaſurer-general. In 1806, the form of government was changed into a kingdom, under the name of Holland.

*Batawang Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 12. E. *Lat.* 1. 17. S.

*Batcale*, or *Batacole*, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, where the Eaſt-India Company had a ſettlement. In 1670, all employed were murdered by the natives. It has now again been ceded to the Company. 20 miles N. Barcelore.

*Batcamara*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles E. Mahmudpour.

*Batchajouc*, a town of Armenia. 90 miles N. Erivan.

*Batchelor's River*, ſee *Bachelor's River*.

*Batcheſerai*, ſee *Bacca Serai*.

*Batchuriſchkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. 8 miles N. Archangel.

*Bate*, or *Baet*, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, ſituated on a point of land on the S. ſide of the gulf of Cutch, chiefly inhabited by pirates. *Long.* 68. 24. E. *Lat.* 22. 46. N.

*Bateah*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 190 miles SSW. Merida.

*Batabarya*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles N. Kiſhenagur.

*Bateman's Bay*, a bay on the eaſte oaſt of New Holland, a little to the ſouth of Cape Upright.

*Batena*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 28 miles NE. Callanore.

*Batgao*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mocaumpour. 10 miles S. Catmandu, and 140 N. Patna. *Long.* 28. 15. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

*Bath*, a city of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the north, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt by lofty hills, forming a very pleaſant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier againſt the winds, and fountains of the pureſt waters. Theſe hills abound with white free-ſtone, of which the houſes are built. On the north-weſt ſide the valley widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. Various have been the appellations of this celebrated town. The Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Bladin*, &c. The Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Thermæ*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, &c. Theſe waters are ſaid, from the lateſt experiments, to contain a ſmall portion of common ſalt, a larger proportion of ſelenites, a portion of fixable air, and ſome ſulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a ſlight chalybeate impregnation. Theſe are all that chemiſtry has as yet diſcovered; but from the inadequacy of theſe impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that ſome latent cauſe is concerned, of too ſubtile a nature to be ſubjected to ſuch analyſis, or perhaps to be the object of our ſenſes, or even of our comprehenſion. There are three principal ſprings, or baths, the King's-Bath, the Hot-Bath, and the Croſs-Bath. The Queen's-Bath is merely an expanſion of the waters of the King's-Bath. The heat of the King's-Bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot-Bath 117, and of the Croſs-Bath 111. The diſorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obſtructions of the viſcera, palſies, gout, rheumatiſm, hyſteric colic, the colic of Poitiers, jaundice, white ſwellings, leproſy, hyſteric and hypocondriacal complaints, and ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumſtances which forbid the uſe of the Bath waters, are all caſes with fever, till the fever be removed; pain in the breaſt, with cough, difficulty of breathing; all caſes in which internal ſuppuration or ſchirrus has taken place; all caſes of hæmorrhages and plethora. The diſcovery of theſe waters is, by ancient hiſtorians, attributed to Bladud, ſon of Lud Hudibras, who was king of this county 890 years before the birth of CHRIST; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themſelves we are not to refer to any higher period than the

arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the propereſt uſes, and in ſupplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. It was in the year of our LORD 44, and in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Veſpaſian, after having reduced all the Belgic colonies and the weſtern parts of Britain under the ſubjection of the Roman empire, ſat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of ſuch genial waters as flowed with ſpontaneous heat from the boſom of the earth, in a rude and barbarous country, was a ſufficient inducement to a people who had ſo lately left the luxuries of Italy, where every art was employed in erecting the moſt ſuperb baths and ſudatories, and in fabricating, with immenſe labour and expence, that very article of indulgence, which nature in this ſpot furniſhed without the ſmalleſt trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail aſcribing to that orb, which imparts heat and vigour to the univerſe, and they at once beſtowed upon the waters the appellation of Aquæ Solis, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they ſtationed the firſt detachment of the ſecond legion, building proper habitations for the officers, and the military in general; and at length, by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples were erected, and a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhoſpitable wild. In the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 118, that ſame detachment of the ſecond legion, ſtill remaining here, was joined by a diviſion of the ſixth; and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from Devana, or Cheſter, had their ſtation in Aquæ Solis, which was then become the moſt capital city in Roman Britain; and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the iſland for preparing the legionary arms and enſigns. The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was 12,000 feet in length, and the greateſt breadth about 1150. It was ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, compoſed of layers of ſtone, brick, and terras, nine feet in thickneſs, and twenty feet in height: this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gate ways, anſwering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compaſs; from which, in ſubſequent times, the principal ſtreets had their denominations. During the reign of the Emperor Theodoſius, Chryſanthus being then governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this place, now increaſed into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practiſing the arts of civilization and peace. At length, about the year 444, the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the poſſeſſion of the Britons, who, by their intercourſe and intermarriages with the Romans, had before conſtituted a conſiderable part of its inhabitants. The Saxons, who had been invited into Britain, and diſperſed themſelves into various parts thereof, by ſmall degrees erected themſelves into ſeveral petty ſtates, or monarchies. Bath, with a few other conſiderable cities in the weſtern parts of the iſland, ſtill remained in the poſſeſſion of the Britons, till the year 577, when a large army of the Saxons, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. They were met by three Britiſh kings, of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Farinmail, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath ſoon after was obliged, for the firſt time, to yield to the Saxon arms. This period afforded a new name and a different proſpect to this memorable city, becoming part of the dominions of the Weſt-Saxons, under which it flouriſhed for near 200 years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know ſo little or ſo much of the Roman ſtate of Bath. On the foundation of thoſe walls, which they themſelves had induſtriouſly deſtroyed, freſh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mauſoleums, and triumphal arches; and therein was inſerted a variety of ſculptures, which they had thrown down from their ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taſte, and filled with adventitious ſtructures. Oſric king of the Northumbrian ſtates, with the conſent of Kentwine, that once relentleſs chacer of the Britiſh powers, erected, in the year 676, a houſe of nuns, to the honour of GOD, and St. Peter the apoſtle. The Daniſh invaſions interrupted the tranquillity of the city, and the progreſs of its improvements. At length it aſſumed new ſplendour under the Auguſtan reign of Edgar, who, in the year 973, was conſecrated and crowned with great ſolemnity in the church of St. Peter, in the preſence of Oſwald archbiſhop of York, and the ſeveral other prelates of England. This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market, and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute, and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preſerved for many ages, in anniverſary games and feſtive pageantries. At the time of the invaſion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath 178 burgeſſes, 64 of whom were tenants to the king, 90 to the barons and great men, and 24 to the church of St. Peter. Such was the ſtate of Bath in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the

ſucceeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the ſubject of much controverſy, and unſeemly confuſion to the eccleſiaſtical polity of the country. From the time of the Conqueſt, foreigners had been invited and encouraged to ſettle within the precincts of this city. Among the reſt was John de Villula, a native of Tours, in the province of Orleanois, in France, who for ſeveral years practiſed phyſic in this reſort of valetudinarians, and accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his intereſt with the monks eſtabliſhed in the ancient foundation of king Offa, he at length procured the biſhopric of Wells, to which he, by money advanced to the king, annexed the abbey of Bath, vacant by the death of Biſhop Giſo, another French emigrant. At the inſtance of Biſhop Burnel, in the reign of Edward I. this city firſt ſent repreſentatives to parliament. The government of the city was originally veſted in a ſheriff; the firſt that appears to have borne this office was Ælfred, who is ſaid to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A. D. 907. It afterwards had a provoſt, or bailiff. Its firſt charters were confirmed by King Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. and Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, in the 32d year of her reign, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be a ſole city of itſelf, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Bath. The commerce of Bath, abſtracted from the expenditures of faſhionable company reſorting to the city, is now altogether inconſiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deſerves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almoſt in a manner maintained by cloathing. Leland, who viſited this place in the reign of Henry VIII. informs us, that a little before his time, there were three capital clothiers, of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, by whom the town of Bath then flouriſhed; and it is aſſerted, that at the time of the Reſtoration there were no leſs than 60 broad looms employed in the ſingle pariſh of St. Michael. The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament, 10 Anne; and the firſt barge laden with deals, pig-lead, and meal, was brought up to the city, Dec. 15, 1727. A number of barges are employed upon this river, to and from Briſtol, and their burden on an average is fifty tons each. This city, like that of Rome, from a very ſmall and mean beginning, is now become ſo large in bulk, and withal ſo elegant in its buildings, and ſo reſpectable in its inhabitants and its viſitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its priſtine ſtate almoſt wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The moſt ſuperb edifices, raiſed by the moſt ſkilful architects, riſe in every quarter, and compoſe one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. In the earlier part of the civil wars, Bath was garriſoned for the ſervice of King Charles I., and the ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithſtanding which, upon the approach of a ſmall party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon the Beechen-cliff, near the city of Bath, the gates were thrown open, and the city ſurrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal poſts of the parliament forces in this county; and here Sir William Waller lay for a conſiderable time with his whole army, making ſallies into the country, and inviting together all the diſaffected from the neighbouring clothing towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garriſon hence to the reinforcement of Briſtol, the king's troops retook poſſeſſion of the city. In the year 1715, a deſign was ſet on foot for a General Hoſpital, but not carried into effect till the year 1738, when freſh contributions were made, a ſpacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the directors of the charity by the name of The Preſident and Governors of the General Hoſpital or Infirmary at Bath In 1742, the houſe was opened for the reception of the ſick poor from every part of Great-Britain and Ireland, thoſe of Bath only excepted; in regard they always have a readier and leſs expenſive acceſs to the benefits of the water. There are three pariſh churches in Bath, and ſeveral chapels of the eſtabliſhed form: beſide places of worſhip for Roman Catholics, Preſbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 27,636, but the ſtate of population varies much. 19 miles NE. Wells, 12 E. Briſtol, 39 NW. Saliſbury, 41 nearly SW. Glouceſter, 67 SW. Oxford, and 107 W. London. *Long.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Bath*, a town of New-York, in the county of Steuben. 50 miles from lake Erie, and 200 N. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 23. W. *Lat.* 42. 21. N.

*Bath-Eaſton*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet. 2 miles E. Bath.

*Bath*, a town of Virginia, on the Potomack. 70 miles NW. Waſhington.

*Bath Town*, ſee *Waſhington*.

*Batha*, or *Bath*, or *Baccia*, ſee *Bach*.

*Bathgate*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, with about 2513 inhabitants. 18 miles W. Edinburgh.

*Bathmonſter*, a town of Hungary, ſeparated from Batha by the Danube.

*Bathen*, a lake or canal of Egypt, at a diſtance of about ſix miles weſt of the Nile, extending from Athenas parallel with Beniſuef to Tahal-el Modain. 6 miles N. Miniet; a length of about 50 miles.

*Bathoum*, a river of Aſia, anciently called Bathys, which riſes in the mountains of Armenia, and, croſſing the principality of Guriel, runs into the Black Sea, *Long.* 41. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

*Bathoumi*, a town of the principality of Guriel, at the mouth of the Bathoum. 26 miles S. Puti.

*Batia*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles NE. Ariano.

*Batian*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 51. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

*Baticola*, ſee *Batacola*.

*Batilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 m. N. Bois Commun.

*Batinda*, ſee *Batnir*.

*Batiſcan*, a town of Canada, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. 34 miles SW. Quebec.

*Batiſcan*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, *Long.* 72. 8. W. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

*Batley*, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2574, of whom 1677 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NW. Wakefield.

*Batn Marr*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 15 miles NW. Mecca.

*Batn Nakl*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 40 miles NE. Medina.

*Batnir*, or *Band*, or *Batinda*, or *Bando*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Moultan, formerly eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in India: it is ſituated in a deſert country, and ſupplied with water from a lake near the gate of the town. On the invaſion of the country by Timur Bec, in 1398, many inhabitants from the neighbouring towns removed thither with their effects. It was, however, ſoon taken. Moſt of the Hindoos ſet fire to their houſes, and periſhed with their wives and children. 10,000 Indians are ſaid to have been ſlain by the ſoldiers, and an immenſe booty fell to the conqueror. 150 miles ESE. Moultan, and 170 NW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 45. E. *Lat.* 29. 28. N.

*Bato*, one of the Ladrone iſlands. *Long.* 142. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Bato*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterrancan, 2 miles SE. Scalea, in Calabria Citra.

*Bato Ade*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Timor. *Long.* 126. 6. E. *Lat.* 8. 23. S.

*Bato Lampan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 1. E. *Lat.* 6. 55. N.

*Bato Lara*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 123. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 23. S.

*Bato Manoe*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of Celebes, in Sewa bay. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 2. 28. S.

*Bato Panjang*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea *Long.* 121. 48. E. *Lat.* 7 43. S.

*Batoa*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, ſituated on the equinoctial line. *Long.* 98. E.

*Baton Rouge*, a town and fort of Weſt-Florida, which was garriſoned by the Britiſh in 1779, when it was taken by the Spaniards.

*Batopilah*, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 120 miles N. Cinaloa.

*Batoun*, ſee *Bathoum*.

*Batracha*, or *Patriarch*, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca, at the mouth of the river Nahil. *Long.* 22. 24. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

*Batrik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch. 10 m. N. Malatia.

*Bats*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 40 miles NNE. Seoda

*Batſche*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 26 miles NNE. Prerau.

*Battrio*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, on a lake. 22 miles S. Oſterſund.

*Batt Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Java. *Long.* 113. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 28. S.

*Batta*, a province of Africa, once a powerful ſtate, but now ſubject to Congo. The principal towns are Batta, the capital, Cangon, and Agyſimba. The prince who governs Batta is conſidered as the ſecond perſon in the kingdom, and immediate ſucceſſor to the throne, in caſe of failure in the royal family. He has many lords under him, and is able to raiſe an army of 70,000 men. Batta, the capital, is 80 miles S. St. Salvador.

*Batta*, a kingdom of Sumatra, ſituated to the ſouth of Acheon. The country is very populous, and the ſoil fertile: the chief articles of produce for commerce are camphor, gum benzoin, caſſia, cotton, and indigo. The Battas eat the fleſh of their captive enemies, and of offenders executed for capital crimes.

*Batta*, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 30 miles W. Wara.

*Battaglia*, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 3 miles NW. Vieſte.

*Battaglia*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles S. Padua.

*Battam*, an iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Malacca, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 104. E. *Lat.* 1. N.

*Battamlan*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Timor. *Long.* 125. 18. E. *Lat.* 9. 28. S.

*Battamoody*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 2. N.

*Battanta*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, ſeparated from Salwatty by a narrow channel, called Pitt's Strait. 40 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and 8 broad. *Long.* 130. 30. to 131. 15. E. *Lat.* 0. 48. S.

*Battao*, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 98. 37. E. *Lat* 7. 45. N.

*Battee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 10 miles NE. Bahar.

*Battel*, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex; built near the place where the deciſive battle was fought between Harold and William duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066. The conqueror afterwards built an abbey on the ſpot, dedicated to St. Martin, with conſiderable privileges and endowments, to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain: and the remains yet viſible bear marks of its ancient grandeur: the abbey was called Battel-abbey, and very ſoon after people began to build near, and a town gradually grew, which was alſo called Battel. This is given as the origin of the place. The town conſiſts of one good ſtreet; the principal manufacture is gun-powder, of conſiderable eſtimation among ſportſmen. On the ſecond Tueſday in every month there is a market for cattle, corn, &c. and a market weekly on Thurſdays, for proviſions, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2040. 6 miles N. Haſtings, and 57 S. London.

*Battelma*, a town of Syria, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Daphne. It is ſaid Gallus built a church there, probably of the materials of the Temple of Apollo; and there are remains of a church, with ſeveral Chriſtian Greek inſcriptions cut on the wall. In this church, probably, the bones of Babylas biſhop of Antioch were placed, as well as ſeveral other martyrs. 5 m. SW. Antioch.

*Battelau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 13 miles SW. Iglau.

*Batten*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heſſe. 16 miles SW. Waldeck, and 16 NW. Marburg.

*Battenburg*, a town of Germany, in Heſſe Darmſtadt. 25 miles N. Gieſſen.

*Battenborch*, or *Battenburg*, a town of the ſtate of Gueldres, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe, nearly oppoſite Raveſtein.

*Batterſea*, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Chelſea. in Middleſex. In 1801, it contained 3365 inhabitants. 4 miles W. London.

*Battipaglio*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 11 miles ESE. Salerno.

*Battlebridge*, or *Stanfordbridge*, a village of England, in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Derwent. In 1066, the Danes were defeated here by the Engliſh. 10 m. NE. York.

*Battlefield*, a village of England, in the county of Salop, near which Henry IV. gained a victory over Percy, called Hotſpur. 3 miles N. Shrewſbury.

*Battlegutra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Dindigul. 12 miles SSW. Dindigul.

*Battle Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 36. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

*Battoleah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 24 miles SE. Bettiah.

*Battolino*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 50. E. *Lat.* 1. 33. N.

*Battow Bara*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. N.

*Battuſzany*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia. 44 m. NNW. Jaſſy.

*Batty Malvy*, or the *Quoin*, one of the Nicobar iſlands. *Long.* 93. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 48. N.

*Batulakki Head*, the ſouth point of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

*Batum*, ſee *Bathoumi*.

*Bavaing*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 23. E. *Lat.* 0. 27. S.

*Bavaned*, a town of Perſia, in Choraſan. 30 miles SE. Terſhiz.

*Bavany*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery, 7 miles N. Erroad, in Coimbetore.

*Bavaria*, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by Franconia and Bohemia, on the eaſt and ſouth by the circle of Auſtria, and on the weſt by Swabia; containing about 1020 ſquare leagues. It received its name from the dutchy of Bavaria, which forms the greater part. It is compoſed of twenty ſtates, divided into two benches, the one eccleſiaſtical and the other ſecular. Theſe ſtates are convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately; the aſſemblies are held generally at Ratiſbon or Waſſerburg, and they vote in the following order: the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, duke of Bavaria, biſhop of Freyſing, duke of Neuburg and Sulzbach, biſhop of Ratiſbon, landgrave of Leuchtenberg, biſhop of Paſſau, comte Sternſtein, provoſt of Berchtoldſgaden, comte of Haag, abbot of St. Emeran, comte of Ortenburg, abbot of Nieder Munſter, lord of Ehrenfels, abbot of Ober-Munſter, lord of Sulzburg and Pyrbaum, lord of Hoen-Waldeck, lord of Breteneck and town of Ratiſbon. When the army of the empire is 40,000, this circle is engaged to furniſh 800 horſemen, and 1494 foot as its contingent.

*Bavaria*, the electorate and dutchy, com-

prehends the greater part of the circle, and has nearly the ſame bounds, 180 miles long, and 120 broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the ſouth the country is mountainous, interſected with foreſts, lakes, and moraſſes, with paſture-grounds, but few cornfields; towards the north are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewiſe many ſalt-works, medicinal ſprings, and baths; mines of copper, ſilver, and lead; quarries of excellent marble; plenty of game, fiſh, and cattle. The principal rivers are the Danube, Larch, Inn, Altmuhl, Nab, and Iſer; they count ſixteen lakes of a larger ſize, and 160 ſmaller; 275 rivers, great and ſmall; 360 foreſts; 720 mountains, and a great number of fiſh-ponds. They reckon forty-eight cities; 123 towns, 1200 villages, 1000 châteaus, or noblemens' ſeats; 86 convents, 1500 pariſhes, 28,709 churches, and about 4,000,000 of ſouls. The revenues of the elector amount to about five or ſix millions of imperial crowns; the military forces amount to about 12,000 in time of peace, and rather more than double in time of war. The ſtates of Bavaria are compoſed of prelates, nobles, cities, and towns, which are aſſembled by the deputies at Munich: but this ſeldom happens: the ſtates of the Upper Palatinate have held no diet ſince the year 1628. The inhabitants of Upper and Lower Bavaria are the moſt zealous Catholics in Europe. There are, however, ſome Proteſtants in the Upper Palatinate. The principal manufactures are coarſe cloth, ſtuffs of woollen, cotton and ſilk ſtockings; velvet, carpets, clocks, &c. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, ſalt, and iron; which employ and feed the inhabitants, and enrich the prince. The elector holds the fifth place in the electoral college, and the ſecond among the ſecular electors; he has a ſeat and the firſt vote among the college of princes. This country, which by the Germans is called Bayern, is part of the Rhœtia Vindelicia and Noricum of the ancients; and took the Latin name of Boiaria, from the Boii, a warlike people, that came from Gallia Celtica, and ſettled here about 470 years after Chriſt; being governed at firſt by their own kings, and afterwards by dukes, to the time of Charles the Great, who made himſelf maſter of the country, and erected it into a kingdom; in which ſtate it continued for about a century, when Lodovic its king dying without iſſue, the Bavarians choſe Arnolph, a deſcendant from Charlemagne, to be their governor, who contented himſelf with the title of duke, as all the princes of it did afterwards; till Maximiljan I. who had the dignity of Elector conferred on him, together with the Upper Palatinate, by the emperor Ferdinand II. in the year 1623, in reward for the ſervice he did him in the war againſt Frederick V. elector palatine, whowas choſen king of Bohemia. On the death of the elector of Bavaria, the laſt of the Ludovician line, in 1777, the dominions of right deſcended to Charles Theodore Elector Palatine. Unexpectedly the Emperor of Germany put in his claim, and actually invaded the electorate with an army, and compelled the Elector Theodore to renounce his right, rather than riſque a conteſt to which he was unequal. The King of Pruſſia, however, and ſome other Germanic ſtates interfered; and at length the emperor was compelled to reſign his pretenſions, and the electorate to Theodore, with the exception of the diſtrict of Burghauſen. The preliminaries were ſigned in 1779, at Teſchen. His aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire amounts to 60 horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins for the Roman month. To the chamber of Wetzlar he is rated at 811 rix-dollars, and 58 kreutzers. In 1805, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom.

*Bavaria, Upper*, is divided into two governments, or regencies, viz. that of Munich and Burkhauſen. The principal towns of the former are Munich, Pfaffenhauſen, Abenſperg, Ingolſtadt, Donawert, Friedberg, Wilhem, and Waſſerburg: of the latter, Burkhauſen, Branau, and Scherding.

*Bavaria, Lower*, is likewiſe divided into two governments, viz. that of Landſhut, the principal towns of which are Landſhut, Aerding, Dingelſingen, Landau, Vilshofen, Oſterhofen, and Moſburg: and the government of Straubing, the principal places of which are Straubing, Cham, Kelheim, Dietfurt, Stadt-am-Hof, Deckendorf.

*Bavay*, a town of France, in the department of the North. It was once a conſiderable town, and the capital of the Nervii. On the 17th of May, 1792, Bavay was attacked and plundered by a body of Auſtrians, but ſoon relieved by Marſhal Luckner. 6 miles NE. Le Queſnoy, and 31 SE. Lille. *Long.* 3. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

*Baubigny*, a town of France. 3 miles NE. Paris.

*Baubula*, a river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Xalon, about 3 miles below Calataiud.

*Baucotty*, a town of Thibet. 80 miles NNW. Sirinagur.

*Baud*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 10 miles ENE. Hennebon, and 10 S. Pontivy.

*Baudanviller*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 12 miles N. St. Diey, and 4 S. Blamont.

*Baudiſſen*, ſee *Budiſſen*.

*Baudrecourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 20 m. NE. Nancy.

*Baudſhapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 28 miles SW. Azimgur.

*Baudy Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. 2. N.

*Bauen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. 4 miles NNW. Lucerne.

*Bauerſbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. S. Meinungen.

*Baverd*, ſee *Abiverd*.

*Bauerwitz*, or *Paurwitz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf, on the river Zinna. 10 miles NW. Ratibor.

*Baugé*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, ſituated on the river Coeſnon; before the revolution, the ſeat of a governor, and a royal juſtice: it contains about 4000 inhabitants. In the year 1421, while Henry V. was purſuing his campaign in France, he diſpatched the duke of Clarence, with 10,000 men, to take this town. At Baugé the duke found ſome Scotch troops, with whom he engaged, and, being out-numbered by the enemy, the duke was killed, and his men, for the moſt part, made priſoners. 18 miles ENE. Angers. *Long.* 0. 2. W. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

*Bauglore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 6 miles NE. Ouſſoor.

*Baugnan*, a town of Bengal. 45 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

*Baugpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 70 miles E. Sehaurunpour.

*Baugy*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 13 miles E. Bourges.

*Baujan*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 13 miles NW. Friburg.

*Bavian's Kloof*, a Moravian ſettlement in Africa. 70 miles E. from Cape-town.

*Baulas*, a town of Syria. 50 miles E. Damaſcus.

*Bauleah*, a town of Bengal, and chief town of the province of Luſkerpour. 20 m. NE. Moorſhedabad, 108 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 13. E. *Lat.* 24. 23. N.

*Baulin*, a river of Madagaſcar, which runs into the Moſambique Channel, 10 miles SW. Cape Tabua.

*Baulte*, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſch Haff, a little below Frauenburg.

*Baulunot*, a town of Bengal. 7 miles N. Toree.

*Baum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 15 miles NNE. Mahur.

*Bauman Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, in 1722, by Mynheer Bauman, who commanded the Tienhoven, and accompanied Roggewain in his voyage round the world: all the inhabitants, ſays the writer, are white, ſome of them burned by the ſun; they are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows, but repreſented as of a gentle and humane diſpoſition, and friendly to ſtrangers. The largeſt iſland is about 21 or 22 miles in circumference, with good anchorage. *Long.* 173. W. *Lat.* 12. S.

*Baumanparah*, a town of Bengal. 32 miles E. Mauldah.

*Baumes-les-Dames*, or *Baume-les-Nones*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs, on the Doubs. 15 miles NE. Beſançon, and 25 N. Pontarlier. *Long.* 6. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

*Baumgarten*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles W. Feltſburg.

*Baumgarten*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 3 miles W. Politzka.

*Baumgarten*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 15 miles S. Marienburg.

*Baumholder*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 10 miles W. Lautereck, and 25 N. Deux Pont.

*Baumingaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 37 miles NW. Harriopour.

*Baumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 8 m. NW. Cherburg.

*Baumswaldt*, a foreſt of Pruſſia, on the borders of Lithuania, about 30 miles long, and 21 wide.

*Baumundya*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Baunach*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, near the river Mayne. 7 miles N. Bamberg.

*Baunach*, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Mayne, near the town of Baunach.

*Baunaſaar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 50 miles SW. Cattack.

*Baunco*, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Nagpour. 35 miles SSE. Doeſa.

*Baungaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Schaurunpour. 25 miles NE. Merat.

*Baundgah*, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NNW. Biſſunpour.

*Baunk*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 12 miles SSW. Patna.

*Baurey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 15 miles S. Kairabad.

*Baurinkel*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 6 miles NE. Lingen.

*Bauſchwitz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze. 8 miles ENE. Neyſze.

*Bauſk*, or *Buſk*, a town of Semigallia, on the river Muza. Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, took it from the Poles in the year 1625; and in the year 1705, the czar became maſter of it, after a bloody battle between the Ruſſians and the Swedes. 18 m. S. Mittau. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

*Bautconda*, a town of Bengal. 33 miles W. Midnapour.

*Bautſch*, or *Budiſſow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 20 miles NNE. Prerau, and 20 NE. Olmutz.

*Bautzen*, ſee *Budiſſen*.

*Baux (Les,)* a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and

district of Tarascon, formerly the chief place of an independent barony. 6 miles SE. Tarascon, and 9 NE. Arles.

*Bavy*, a small island in the East-Indian Sea, near the west coast of Aroo. *Long.* 134. 26. E. *Lat.* 5. 33. S.

*Bawder*, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, about three miles NNW. Barnard-Castle, in the county of Durham.

*Bawdsey*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a small haven, in the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Deben. It was formerly a market-town. 5 m. NE. Harwich.

*Bawnagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the gulf of Cambay. 8 m. N. Gogo.

*Bayerow*, a town of Red Russia, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 64 m. E. Lemberg.

*Bawi*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi. 80 miles N. Ispahan.

*Bawtry*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the river Idle, with 798 inhabitants: the principal trade is in millstones. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 8 miles S. Doncaster, and 152 N. London.

*Bawzar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles E. Saseram.

*Baxa*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles W. Budaycon.

*Baxias, (Great and Little,)* see *Bassas*.

*Baxo de Sifal*, a rock in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 91. 10. W. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

*Baxo Nuevo*, or *Sandy Key*, a small rocky island on the Spanish Main. *Long.* 78. 35. W. *Lat.* 16 12. N.

*Baxos dos Abrolhos*, see *Abrolhos*.

*Baxos de Babuca*, see *Square Handkerchief*.

*Baxos de las Basonas*, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. *Long.* 9. 6. W. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

*Baxos de la Candelaria*, see *Candlemas Shoals*.

*Baxos del Comboi*, or *the Bugles*, rocks on the Spanish Main. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

*Baxos de Corrubedo*, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

*Baxos de Fabulo*, shoals in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

*Baxos de Mogincale*, rocks in the Mosambique Channel, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

*Baxos de Padrao*, rocks in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

*Baxos de St. Anna*, dangerous shoals in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Africa, between Cape Ledo and Cape St. Ann.

*Baxos St. Antonio*, rocks in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

*Baxos de St. Isabella*, rocks near the north-west coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 35. W. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

*Baxos de St. Lazaro*, rocks in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. 40 miles E. from the island of Querimba. *Lat.* 12. 15. S.

*Baxos de St. Roque*, a rocky shoal on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

*Baxter*, a town of South-Carolina, on Black River. 14 miles NW. George Town.

*Bay of Inlets*, a bay on the north-east coast of New-Holland, between Cape Palmerston and Cape Townsend. *Long.* 209. 36. to 210. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 30. S.

*Bay of Islands*, a bay (so called from the great number of islands which line its shores) on the east coast of New-Zealand. Capt. Cook says, he made no survey of this bay, but had sufficient warrant to affirm that it afforded good anchorage, and refreshment of every kind. It was not the season for roots; but they had plenty of fish, mostly purchased of the natives, for they could catch very little themselves, either with net or line. When Capt. Cook shewed the natives his seine, which is such as the King's ships are generally furnished with, they laughed at it, and in triumph produced their own, which was indeed of an enormous size, and made of a kind of grass, which is very strong: it was five fathom deep, and by the room it took up, it could not be less than three or four hundred fathom long. Fishing seems indeed to be the chief business of life in this part of the country; about all their towns was a great number of nets, laid in heaps like hay-cocks, and covered with a thatch to keep them from the weather; and there was scarcely a house where some of the people were not employed in making them. The fish procured here were sharks, sting-rays, sea-bream, mullet, mackarel, and some others. The inhabitants in this bay are far more numerous than in any other part of the country before visited: it did not appear that they were united under one head; and though their towns were fortified, they seemed to live together in perfect amity. It is high water in this bay at the full and change of the moon, about eight o'clock, and the tide then rises from six to eight feet perpendicularly. *Long.* 185. 38. W. *Lat.* 35. 18. S.

*Bay of Islands*, a bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, so called from the number of small islands in it. West of Cape Upright.

*Bay of Islands*, a bay on the west coast of King George III.'s Archipelago, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. *Long.* 224. 29. E. *Lat.* 57. 21. N.

*Bay of Islands*, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. 10 miles S. Cape Gregory.

*Bay of Isles*, a bay on the east coast of the island of Georgia, so called from a great number of small islands in and before it. *Long.* 37. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 3. S.

*Bay Point*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of New-Zealand. 7 m. SE. Knuckle Point.

*Baya*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Soko, on the Gold Coaſt.

*Baya ſin Fondo*, ſee *Bottomleſs Bay*.

*Baya de Guadaloupe*, ſee *Tchinketanay*.

*Baya Honda*, ſee *Honda Bay*.

*Baya de Todos Santos*, ſee *All Saints Bay*.

*Bayaguana*, a town of the iſland of St. Domingo. 36 miles NE. St. Domingo.

*Bayaha*, a town of the iſland of St. Domingo. 20 miles E. Cape Françaiſe.

*Bayamo*, or *St. Salvador*, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on a river which forms a port, near the ſouth coaſt: it gives name to a channel, ſituated between the main land of Cuba and the iſlands called the *Queens-Gardens*. 320 miles ESE. Havanna. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 20. 46. N.

*Baydittе*, a town of Pruſſia, in Natangen. 9 miles SSE. Bartenſtein.

*Bayamo*, a river of the province of Darien, which runs into the Bay of Panama.

*Baye de Foret*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 3. 53. W. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

*Baye de Freſnay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 1. W. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

*Baye de Treſpaſſes*, a bay o the Atlantic, on the coaſt of France. *Long.* 4. 37. W. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

*Bayerſdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Rednitz, with a ſeat of juſtice & large ſynagogue. 5 m. S. Forcheim, 12 N. Nuremberg. *Long.* 10. 57. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Bayeux*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Calvados. Before the revolution it was the capital of Beſſin, in Lower Normandy; the ſeat of a governor, a bailywick, and an election and the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe included 611 pariſhes: the cathedral is admired as the moſt beautiful in the department. Beſides the cathedral, there were ſeventeen other churches, a college, a public ſchool, an hotel-dieu, a general hoſpital, and ſeveral religious houſes. The nnmber of inhabitants is computed at 8000, the principal commerce is in leather. It is ſituated on the Aure, about four miles from the ſea. 12 miles WNW. Caen, and 10 NW. Falaiſe *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

*Bayhuto*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, on the weſt coaſt, *Long.* 12. 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

*Bayjah*, or *Beja*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, on a ſmall ſtream called Wed el Boule, which runs into the Mejerda; anciently called Vacca and Oppidum Vagenſe. Salluſt calls it a celebrated market; and it is now a town of great trade, and the moſt conſiderable mart in the kingdom, eſpecially for corn. And near it there is an annual fair kept, frequented by Arabians from the moſt diſtant parts, who reſort to it with their flocks, their manufactures, and their families. It ſtands on the declivity of a hill, with the convenience of being well watered. On the higheſt part is a citadel, of no great ſtrength: on the walls are found ſome Roman inſcriptions. 50 miles SW. Biſerta, and 46 W. Tunis.

*Bayladores*, a town of South-America, in New-Grenada. 35 miles SSW. Merida.

*Baylan*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, near a road cut in the rock. It is built on the ſide of a hill, over the vale, and has formerly been much frequented by the Europeans, even from Aleppo, on account of the coolneſs of the ſituation, and ſalubrity of the air; as it is now by thoſe of Alexandretta. This place is probably the Pictanus of the Jeruſalem Itinerary, which is placed nine miles from Alexandria, and eight from Pangros. This is one of the great paſſes into Cilicia. 9 miles E. Alexandretta, and 18 NNW. Antioch.

*Baylur*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Abyſſinia, and province of Dancale, on the Red Sea. *Long.* 32. 41. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

*Baynes*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 m. WSW. Bayeux.

*Baynetta*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo. *Long.* 73. 39. E. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

*Bayon*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle. 14 miles S. Nancy, and 9 SW. Luneville.

*Bayona*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Galicia, ſituated in a ſmall gulf, near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; the ſea near the coaſt is furniſhed with excellent fiſh; and the land about is fertile, and watered by a great number of ſprings; the place is ſmall, but ſtrong. 9 m. SW. Vigo, 12 NW. Tuy. *Long.* 8. 52. W. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

*Bayona Iſlands*, two ſmall iſlands and ſome rocks ſo called, ſituated at the entrance of the gulf of Bayona; they were anciently called *Inſulæ Deorum*, or *the Iſles of the Gods*. 6 miles NNW. Bayona.

*Bayonda*, a town of the iſland of Samos. 3 miles WSW. Cora.

*Bayonne*, a ſeaport town, on the weſt coaſt of France. It is the ſeat of a tribunal, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz, and department of the Lower Pyrenées; ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, about three miles from the ſea, with a good harbour, but difficult to enter. It is ſtrongly fortified, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The town is large, and of conſiderable importance. Maſts are brought from the Pyrenées, by means of the Nive, the Gave of Oleron, and the Adour, to Bayonne, and thence ſhipped to Breſt, and other ports; a company was

eſtabliſhed here for the northern whale fiſhery in 1605. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Auch. In the year 1784, it was declared a free port. In 1295, Bayonne was taken by the Engliſh, and loſt again in 1450. 5½ poſts from Yron, on the frontiers of Spain, and 105 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

*Baypour*, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut, on a river capable of receiving veſſels of 400 tons. In 1790, it was taken by the Britiſh under Col. Hartley. 20 miles S. Calicut.

*Baypin*, or *Vaypin*, an iſland on the coaſt of Malabar, between Cochin and Cranganore, about twelve miles long and two broad.

*Bayreut*, ſee *Baireut*.

*Bayreuth*, or *Bareuth*, or *Bareith*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, the reſidence of the marggraves, and capital of the whole principality, whence it is often called the principality of *Bayreuth;* it is ſurrounded by the Main, Miſtelbach, and Sendelbach. It contains a palace, which was burnt down in the year 1753, but was again rebuilt in a beautiful ſtyle; one Calviniſt and two Lutheran churches, a Roman-Catholic chapel, a public ſchool, a foundling hoſpital; an academy, founded in the year 1722, by the marggrave Frederick; and a college. In the year 1430, this town was burned down by the Huſſites. It belonged to a prince of the houſe of Brandenburg, the laſt of whom dying in 1782, it deſcended to the King of Pruſſia. 104 miles W. Prague, 64 N. Ratiſbon, and 48 NNE. Augſburg. *Long.* 11. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

*Bays*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 m. N. Evron, 10 ESE. Mayenne.

*Bayſaye*, a town of Lower Siam, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf. *Long.* 103. 2. E. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

*Bayſen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 20 miles WNW. Heiliperg.

*Bayslacken*, a town of Pruſſia, in Natangen. 6 miles SW. Raſtenburg.

*Bayuyo*, a town on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 12. E. *Lat.* 9. 8. N.

*Baza*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola. 7 miles SSW. Feldes.

*Baza*, or *Baça*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the ſouth ſide of the Guadalentin, between Guadix and Hueſcar; ſuppoſed to be the ancient Baſti, from whence the Baſtitani took their name. 21 miles NE. Guadix. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

*Baza*, a town of Mexico, in New Navarre. 55 miles NE. Cinaloa.

*Bazadois*, before the revolution a province of France, ſituated between Agenois, Condomois, and Guienne; the land is ſandy and unproductive. Bazas was the capital.

*Bazar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 30 miles W. Merat.

*Bazar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 20 miles W. Nagpour.

*Bazar*, a town of the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 24. E. *Lat.* 4. 39. N.

*Bazardgik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch. 12 miles E. Maraſch.

*Bazarſu*, a river of Turkiſh Armenia, which runs into the Black Sea, 15 miles W. Kereſun.

*Bazaruto*, or *Bocicas*, three ſmall iſlands in the Moſambique Channel, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

*Bazas*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde: before the revolution, the capital of Bazadois, and ſee of a biſhop. The dioceſe, which is ſaid to have been one of the moſt ancient in France, comprehends 250 pariſhes, and was once of great extent. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2000. 30 miles SE. Bourdeaux, 38 NNW. Agen. *Long.* 0. 7. W. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

*Bazdar*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles SE. Bukhara.

*Bazdepour*, a cape of Bengal. 15 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 58. E. *Lat.* 22. 59. N.

*Bazer*, ſee *Bahar*.

*Baziege*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles SE. Toulouſe.

*Bazirgion*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan. 57 miles E. Lar.

*Bazoches au Perche Gonet*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 5 miles SE. Authon.

*Bazoches ou Houlme*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles NW. Argentan.

*Bazoches les Gallerandes*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 6 miles N. Neuville.

*Baroches aux Bois*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 12 miles E. Soiſſons.

*Bazoge, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 6 m. N. Le Mans.

*Bazougers*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 m. NE. Laval.

*Bazouges la Perouſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and diſtrict of Dol. 9 miles SSE. Dol, and 3 SW. Antrain.

*Beach-Hill*, a town of South-Carolina. 7 miles SW. Dorcheſter.

*Beach Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of New Jerſey. *Long.* 74. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Beachy-Head*, a promontory of England, and higheſt land on the ſouth coaſt of Suſſex, which riſes perpendicular over the cliffs. 27

miles WSW. Dungeneſs. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

*Beacon Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in Pamlico Sound, near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 22. W. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

*Beacon Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of England, in the county of Durham. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

*Beaconsfield*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thurſdays, and about 1150 inhabitants. 31 miles ESE. Oxford, and 23 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 39. W. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

*Beal*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, near Aſkeaton, in the county of Limerick.

*Bealnabrach*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Corrib, in Galway.

*Bealth*, ſee *Builth*.

*Bealſburgh*, a town of Kentucky, on Rolling Fork. 50 miles SW. Francfort. *Long.* 86. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

*Beamſleet*, a village of England, in Eſſex, on the ſide of the Thames, oppoſite Canvey iſland, where the Danes had a fort, which was taken by Alfred. 36 miles E. London.

*Beaminſter*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near the borders of Somerſet. It was nearly burned down in the year 1645, and 1686. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and another of ſail-cloth; with a weekly market held on Thurſdays. The inhabitants, in 1801, were 2140, of whom 1562 were employed in trade and manufactures. 12 miles WNW. Dorcheſter, and 138 W. London.

*Beane*, a river of England, which runs into the Lea near Hoddeſdon, in the county of Hertford.

*Bear, (North,)* a ſmall iſland in St. James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

*Bear, (South,)* a ſmall iſland in St. James's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

*Bear Bay*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland. 70 miles E. Cape Ray.

*Bear Brook*, a river of America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 93. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

*Bear Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River, *Long.* 86. 45. W. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

*Bear Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

*Bear Creek*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

*Bear Haven*, ſee *Bantry Bay*.

*Bear Inlet*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 26. W. *Lat.* 34. 34. N.

*Bear Iſland*, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about 5 miles long, and 1½ wide. *Long.* 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

*Bear Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 68. 20. W. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

*Bear River*, a river of America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 92. 44. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

*Bear Sound*, on the weſt coaſt of Weſt Greenland, *Long.* 49. W. *Lat* 63. 20. N.

*Beard*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, on the Loire. 10 miles SE. Nevers.

*Bearer River*, a river of New Hampſhire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 20. W. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

*Bearn*, before the revolution, a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenées; about 42 miles long, and 36 broad: bounded on the eaſt by Bigorre; on the north by Armagnac, Turſan, and Chaloſſe; on the weſt by Dax, a part of Soule, and the Lower Navarre; and on the ſouth by the Pyrenées. The plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine. The principal rivers, which bear the name of Gaves, are the Gave Bearnais, and the Gave d'Oleron. It is now the department of the Lower Pyrenées. Pau is the capital town.

*Beaſer*, a town of Hindooſtan. 15 miles N. Benares.

*Beaſley's Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 83. 55. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

*Beaſſan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 80 miles SW. Kin.

*Beata, (La,)* a ſmall iſland in the Weſt-Indies, near the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo. *Long.* 72. 22. W. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

*Beattee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 3 miles S Bettiah.

*Beaty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 8 miles SE. Lucknow.

*Beaubaſſin*, a bay and harbour in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Terra del Fuego, ſo named by M. Bougainville. The anchorage, he ſays, is very good in the bay, from forty to twelve fathoms; bottom of ſand, ſmall gravel, and ſhells. It ſhelters you againſt all dangerous winds; its eaſterly point may be known by a large cape, which we called the Dome. To the weſtward is a little iſle, between which and the ſhore no ſhip can go out of the bay. You come into the port by a very narrow paſs, and in it you find ten, eight, five, and four fathoms oozy bottom; you muſt keep the middle, or rather come nearer the eaſt ſide, where the greateſt depth is. The beauty of this anchoring place determined us to give it the name of bay and port of Beaubaſ-

ſin. If a ſhip waits only for a fair wind, ſhe needs anchor only in the bay; if ſhe wants to wood and water, or even careen, no properer place for theſe operations can be thought of than the port of Beaubaſſin. *Long.* 71. 13. W. *Lat.* 54. 22. S.

*Beaucaire*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard, on the right bank of the Rhône, oppoſite to Taraſcon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. A great deal of commerce is carried on here in wool, ſilk, ſtuffs, ſpices, drugs, leather, cotton, &c. which is aſſiſted by an annual fair, which continues ſix days, the returns of which are ſaid to be eight millions of livres in ſpecie, and ſix or ſeven in exchange of merchandize, on an average one year with another. 12 miles E. Niſmes. *Long.* 4. 43. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

*Beauce*, before the revolution, a country of France, part of Orleannois, ſo fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. It now forms the department of the Eure and Loire. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain nor river.

*Beauchamps*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 m. S. Abbeville.

*Beauchaſtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 7 miles SW. Valence, and 10 NE. Privas.

*Beauchene's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean. 60 miles S. from Falkland's Iſlands. *Lat.* 53. 5. S.

*Beaudun*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 miles NE. Barjols.

*Beaver Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 85. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

*Beaver Creek*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tennaſee, *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 34. 38. N.

*Beaver Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

*Beaver Iſlands*, a remarkable chain of ſmall iſlands, in lake Michigan, extending about 30 miles ſouth-weſt into the lake. They appear beautiful, the ſituation pleaſant, but the ſoil barren. *Long.* 85. 20. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

*Beaver Indians*, natives of North-America, ſituated about *Long.* 118. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

*Beaver River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Lake-Croſs lake, *Long.* 118. W. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

*Beaver Lake*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 102. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

*Beaver's Town*, a town of United America, in the weſtern territory, built in 1764. 70 miles W. Pittſburg. *Long.* 81. 28. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

*Beaufort*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles NE. Creſt.

*Beaufort*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles SSW. Baugé, and 12 E. Angers.

*Beaufort*, a county of North-Carolina, in the United States of America.

*Beaufort*, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in North-Carolina, ſituated in Core Sound. 39 miles SSE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 35. 41. N.

*Beaufort*, a town of the United States of America, in South-Carolina, and county of Carteret, a ſeat of juſtice, ſituated on the iſland of Port-Royal, with a good harbour. *Long.* 80. 43. W. *Lat.* 32. 31. N.

*Beaufort*, or *Port-Royal*, an iſland on the Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of North-America, belonging to the ſtate of South-Carolina, near the mouth of the river Savanna. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

*Beaufort*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 30 miles ENE. Chambery, and 38 W. Aoſta.

*Beaugency*, or *Baugency*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, over which is a bridge of twenty-two arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy. 12 miles SW. Orleans. *Long.* 1. 43. E. *Lat.* 47. 46. N.

*Beaujeu*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the Ardiere, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois. 12 m. NNW. Villefranche, and 20 ENE. Roanne. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

*Beaujolois*, before the revolution, a ſmall but fertile province of France, 30 miles long, and 24 wide, ſituated between the Lyonnois, Burgundy, the Saône, and the Loire.

*Beaulieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, on the Dordogne. 17 miles S. Tulle, and 17 SE. Brive.

*Beaulieu ſous la Roche*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee. 7 m. W. Roche ſur Yon, and 12 NNE. Sables d'Olonne.

*Beaulieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and the Loire, ſituated on the Indre, oppoſite Loches. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

*Beaulieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles SE. Gien.

*Beaulieu*, a river of England, which riſes in Hampſhire, near Lyndhurſt, and runs into the Engliſh Channel about 7 miles E. Lymington. This river, and a village about 7 miles north-eaſt from the mouth, ſeem to take their name from a celebrated Ciſtertian abby, founded by King John, and endowed with conſiderable privileges. To this place Margaret, queen of Henry VII. retired for ſanctuary after the death of the Earl of Warwick; and Perking Warbeck fled to the ſame place.

*Beauley*, a river of Scotland, which riſes in

Inverneſsſhire, and runs into the frith of Murray at the town of Beauley.

*Beauley*, or *Bewley*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſituated on the north ſide of a river of the ſame name, at its conflux with the frith of Murray. Veſſels as large as 90 tons frequent the port. It is a place of ſome trade; and there is a poſt-office. Here are the remains of a Ciſtertian abby, founded in 1219, and near it the ruins of Caſtle Dunic, an ancient ſeat of the Fraſers, burned in 1746. 10 miles N. Inverneſs, and 8 S. Dingwall. *Long.* 4. 21. W. *Lat.* 57. 29. N.

*Beaulon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 12 miles SW. Rennes.

*Beaumarchez*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 20 miles W. Auch, and 13 W. Mirande. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

*Beaumaris*, or *Beaumarſh*, a ſeaport town of Wales, and county town of the iſland of Angleſea, very near the Iriſh ſea, with a large and ſafe harbour, and good anchorage. The trade was once very conſiderable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is the ſeat of a governor, and, as a port-town, has five ſmaller dependent on it, viz. Barmouth, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, and Pwllhely. The town and caſtle were rebuilt by Edward I. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1576. The market is on Saturday. 28 miles ESE. Holyhead, and 240 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

*Beaumênil*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles SE. Bernay.

*Beaumetz-les-Loges*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles SW. Arras.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 3 miles W. Pont l'Evêque, and 18 ENE. Caen.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 16 m. NE. Dijon.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 8 miles W. Cherburg.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 2 miles S. Clermont.

*Beaumont-les-Forges*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, on the Nyevre. 13 miles N. Nevers.

*Beaumont-ſur-Veſle*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, ſituated on the Veſle. 8 miles SE. Reims.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Oiſe. 33 miles N. Paris, and 9 NE. Portoiſe.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 9 miles W. Belvez, and 27 S. Perigueux.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 15 m. NE. Le Mans.

*Beaumont*, a town of Canada, on the river St. Lawrence. 10 miles ENE. Quebec.

*Beaumont en Argonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles SSE. Sedan, and 27 E. Rethel.

*Beaumont en Gatinois*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 12 miles SW. Nemeurs, and 24 SSW. Fontainbleau.

*Beaumont de Lomagne*, a town of France, in the Upper Garonne. 15 miles NW. Grenade, and 10 SSW. Caſtel Sarraſin.

*Beaumont le Roger*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles W. Evreux, and 7 E. Bernay. *Long.* 0. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

*Beaune*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles E. Angers, and 9 W. Baugé.

*Beaune*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or; celebrated for its wine. 21 miles S. Dijon, and 25 SE. Auxerre. *Long.* 4. 54. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

*Beaune*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles N. Bois-Commun, and 13 WNW. Montargis.

*Beaupreau*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles S. St. Florent, and 9 NNW. Chollet.

*Beauqueſne*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. SE. Doulens.

*Beauregard*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles S. Perigueux.

*Beauregard*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 9 miles E. Clermont Ferrand.

*Beauregard*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 15 miles ESE. Cahors.

*Beauregard*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 11 m. NE. Geneva.

*Beaurepair*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 7 miles E. Louhans, and 9 N. Cuzeau.

*Beaurepaire*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 26 miles SSE. Lyons, and 9 SE. Vienne.

*Beaurieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 10 m. NW. Reims.

*Beauſſet*, *(Le,)* a town of France, in the department of the Var. 7 m. NW. Toulon.

*Beauvais*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Oiſe, ſituated on the Therin. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaiſis, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was beſieged by the Engliſh without ſucceſs, in the year 1443; and by the Duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpoſe, tho' at the head of 80,000 men. In the latter

ſiege, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whoſe portrait is preſerved in the Town-houſe; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk firſt in a proceſſion, kept annually on the 10th of July. The cathedral is much admired; beſides this, there are ſix collegiate, and three pariſh churches. 7 poſts S. Amiens, and 8 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

*Beauvaſis*, before the revolution, a ſmall province of France, bordered on the north by Picardy, on the weſt by Vexin-Normand, on the ſouth by Vexin-François, and on the eaſt by Senlis; the country is very fertile, and was one of the firſt conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

*Beauval*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 miles S. Doulens.

*Beauville*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 10 miles N. Valence, and 12 ENE. Agen. *Long.* 0. 58. E. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

*Beauvoir*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 7 miles NW. Challans.

*Beauvoir ſur Noirt*, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 7 miles S. Niort.

*Beauvoir*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 15 miles SW. Grenoble, and 6 ESE. St. Marcelin.

*Beauzat*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 4 miles SW. Moniſtrol.

*Beauzee*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 9 miles SSE. Clermont en Argonne, and 13 SSW. Verdun.

*Beawais*, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 36. W. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

*Bebe*, or *Bibeh*, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Beniſuef.

*Bebeburg*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 4 miles W. Orfa.

*Bebenowa*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 14 miles SE. Braclaw.

*Beber*, a river of Magdeburg, which runs into the Ohra. 4 miles W. Wolmirſtadt.

*Bebra*, ſee *Bibra*.

*Bebre*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, oppoſite Bourbon Lancy.

*Bec*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 25 m. WSW. Rouen.

*Bec Creſpin*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles E. Havre.

*Bec de Marſoin*, a peninſular neck of land, on the north coaſt of St. Domingo, which extends a few miles into the ſea. *Long.* 74. 27. E. *Lat.* 18. 36. N.

*Beccles*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, on the river Wavenay, with a weekly market on Saturdays, and 2788 inhabitants. 15 miles SW. Yarmouth, 12 S. Norwich, and 108 NNE. London.

*Becéde*, (*La*,) a town of France, on the Aude. 4 miles N. Caſtelnaudary, 3 NNW. St. Papoul.

*Becerril*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles NW. Palencia.

*Bechan*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn. 3 miles WSW. Montgomery.

*Bechere Gol*, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles W. Cogni.

*Becherel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 9 miles N. Montfort, 13 NW. Rennes.

*Bechia*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malway. 25 miles SSW. Seronge.

*Bechhoſen*, *Cent*, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Bamberg. 8 m. S. Bamberg.

*Bechhoſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 6 miles N. Waſſertrudingen.

*Bechin*, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. It was taken and burned by General Boquoi, in 1619. In this circle there are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, and mines of ſalt, and ſome gold is found in the river Luſchnitz; it was dreadfully ravaged in the thirty years' war. Bechin is ſituated on the Luſchnitz. 50 m. S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 19. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Bechna*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Gurry Mundla. 15 miles E. Mundella.

*Beckem*, or *Beckum*, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Munſter, ſituated on the Werſe. 17 miles SSE. Munſter, 12 N. Lippſtadt.

*Beckenreid*, ſee *Beggenreid*.

*Beckington*, a town of England, in Somerſetſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1469, of whom 762 were employed in trade and manufacture. 3 m. SE. Frome.

*Beckrampour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 13 miles NE. Chuprah.

*Beczwa*, a river of Moravia, which paſſes by Meſeritch.

*Bedague*, a river of Sumatra, which runs into the ſtraits of Malacca. *Long.* 98. 27. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

*Bedakshan*, ſee *Badakshan*.

*Bedale*, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Tueſdays, and about 1000 inhabitants. The country round is celebrated for breeding horſes. 6 miles from Northallerton, 220 N. London.

*Bedan*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Queda. *Long.* 100. 6. E. *Lat.* 5. 48. N.

*Bedan.ore*, ſee *Bednore*.

*Bedar*, a village of Paleſtine, anciently a conſiderable town, which was granted by Baldwin I. king of Jeruſalem, to the biſhop of Bethlehem. 2 miles Acre.

*Bedarrides*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluſe. 7 m. SW. Orange.

*Bedarrieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, ſituated on the Orbe; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen ſtuffs. 16 miles N. Beziers. *Long.* 3. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

*Bedat*, (*Le*,) a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Montferand.

*Bedburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Erſt. 14 miles W. Cologn, 20 NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

*Beddapollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 14 miles W. Gurramconda.

*Bedder*, a vale of Arabia, where the Koreiſh were defeated by Mahomet, in the firſt year of the Hegira. 40 miles Mecca, 20 Medina.

*Beddigam*, a town of Ceylon. 80 miles S. Candi.

*Bedé*, a village of Egypt, near the Red Sea, where good water is found. 16 miles SSW. Suez.

*Bedee*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and diſtrict of Montfort. 10 miles WNW. Rennes, and 3 N. Montfort.

*Beder*, a town of Hindooſtan, and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan; large, well-built, and ſtrongly fortified: celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas. It was governed by an independent prince, till the year 1657, when it was taken by Aurungzebe, who named it Zifferabad. 70 miles W. Warangola, and 60 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

*Bederkeſa*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 14 miles NW. Bremerford, and 11 S. Otterndorf.

*Bedford*, a town of England, and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, ſituated on the Ouſe: it contains five churches, three on the north, and two on the ſouth ſide of the river; it is a place of conſiderable trade, which is much aſſiſted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market-town of the county, on the north ſide of the Ouſe; the ſoil about it is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, &c. The aſſizes were always held here, except in the year 1684, when they were removed to Ampthill, by the intereſt of the Earl of Ayleſbury, its recorder. This place was famous for a victory, gained in the year 572, by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king, over the Britons; and for the interment of the great king Offa, who choſe to have his bones laid in a ſmall chapel, near the river Ouſe, which, happening to overflow, carried them quite away. The Danes once deſtroyed this town; but Edward the Elder repaired it, and united the town on the ſouth ſide of the river, called *Mikeſgate*, to Bedford on the north ſide of it; ſince which they have both gone by this name. After the conqueſt, Pagan de Beauchamp, the third baron of Bedford, built a caſtle here, encompaſſed with a mighty rampart of earth, and a high wall; the whole ſo ſtrong, that King Stephen, who beſieged and took it in his war with the Empreſs Maud, was glad to grant the garriſon honourable terms. In the barons' wars, it was again beſieged, and for want of relief, taken by King John's forces, under Fulco de Brent, to whom the king gave it for a reward; but for his ſubſequent behaviour, he took it from him, and cauſed it to be demoliſhed, though it was not quite level till the reign of Henry III. The place firſt gave title of Duke to the victorious prince John Plantagenet, regent of France, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI.; as it did in the reign of Edward IV. firſt to John Nevil marquis of Montacute, and then to the King's third ſon, George Plantagenet; but he dying an infant, the title lay vacant, till Henry VII. created his uncle, Jaſper Tudor, duke of Bedford, who alſo died without iſſue; and thus far it is very remarkable, that the title was enjoyed by the firſt poſſeſſor only of each family. But King Edward VI. making John lord Ruſſell, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever ſince been in that illuſtrious houſe, with an advancement of it to the title of duke, by King William III. As the corporation is very ancient, it has ſent repreſentatives to parliament, from the earlieſt to the preſent time. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3948, of whom 2221 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has two markets weekly, viz. one on Monday, chiefly for cattle, held in the ſouth part of the town; the other on Saturday, for corn and proviſions, held in the north part of the town. 22 miles SE. Northampton, and 50 N. London. *Long.* 0. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

*Bedford*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, near Liverpool, with near 2000 inhabitants; the greater part employed in manufactures.

*Bedford*, a town of New-York, in the county of Weſt-Cheſter. 34 miles NNE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 41. 21. N.

*Bedford*, a ſeaport town of Maſſachuſets, on a river which runs into Buzzard's bay. 44 miles S. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 51. W. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

*Bedford*, a town of Virginia. 100 miles SW. Richmond.

*Bedford*, a town of Pennſylvania. 165 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 78. 33. W. *Lat.* 40. N.

*Bedfordſhire*, a county of England, bounded on the north by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, on the eaſt

by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire, and on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire. During the Saxon heptarchy, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; and when Alfred divided the kingdom into different counties, it obtained its preſent name. It is otherwiſe conſidered as in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocefe of Lincoln. The form is oval; and extent about 33 miles long from north to ſouth, 20 broad from eaſt to weſt, and nearly 145 in circumference; and containing an area of about 480 ſquare miles, or 307,200 acres. In nine hundreds, into which the county is divided, there are 124 pariſhes, and 10 market-towns, viz. Bedford, Amptihill, Biggleſwade, Dunſtable, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shefford, Tuddington, and Woburn. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have made but very ſmall ſteps towards the population and general improvement of this county. Of the 307,200 acres contained in this county, from the beſt eſtimation, it will not be very much contrary to the truth, to eſtimate 68,100 acres meadow, paſture, and arable land; 21,900 acres of woodland; and 217,200 acres of open or common-fields, common-meadows, commons, and waſte-lands. The face of the country is in general varied with ſmall hills and dales, with few extenſive levels. Towards the ſouth the land is hilly and chalky; on the weſt ſide for the moſt part flat and ſandy; the other parts are a deep ſoil and clay. The principal productions of Bedfordſhire, are corn and butter. In ſome parts they cultivate woad for dyers; and near Woburn, they dig fullers-earth. The principal manufactures are thread lace-making; hats, baſkets, and other articles made of ſtraw. In 1801, the population was aſcertained to be 63,393, of whom 18,766 were employed in agriculture, and 13,816 in trade and manufactures. It ſends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Bedford.

*Bedford Level*, a large tract of land of England, in the county of Cambridge, formerly full of fens and marſhes, and in rainy ſeaſons for the moſt part under water, but drained at the expence of 400,000l. by the noble family of Ruſſel, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others, by which 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to uſe.

*Bediai*, a town of Mingrelia. 30 miles E. Iſgaur.

*Bedifola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Chiefa. 7 miles W. Dezenzano.

*Beaka*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 30 miles SSW. Belgrade.

*Bedminſter*, a town of New Jerſey. 12 miles SE. Morriſtown.

*Bednal*, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the hamlets of the pariſh of Stepney, now covered with houſes, and joined to London. In it is the noble hoſpital of the Trinity-houſe, for decayed maſters of ſhips, or pilots.

*Bednore*, or *Biddanore*, a country of Hindooſtan, lying north-weſt of the Myſore country, which takes its name from the capital, Bednore.

*Bednore*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, north-weſt of the Myſore country, to which it is united. This was formerly the capital of Canara, and is repreſented as a ſplendid and magnificent city. When Hyder Ali took poſſeſſion of Canara, he changed the name to Hydernagur. In 1783, it was taken by the Britiſh, under Gen. Matthews, with immenſe treaſures and ſtores of every kind; but it was ſoon after inveſted by Tippoo. The Britiſh troops commanded by General Matthews, reduced to extremity, were compelled to capitulate, and reſtore the public treaſure to the ſultan; but not a rupee was found in the fortreſs. General Matthews was charged with colluſion and a direct violation of his treaty; and being conducted to Seringapatam in chains, he was thrown into a dungeon, where, with the greateſt part of his officers, he periſhed miſerably. 140 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 330 SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 74. 48. E. *Lat.* 13. 47. N.

*Bedoed Lake*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 109. W. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

*Bedou*, a town of Paleſtine. 8 m. NW. Jeruſalem.

*Bedou*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluſe. 9 m. NE. Venaiſque.

*Bedouins*, wandering Arabians, who rove from place to place, not only in Aſia, but in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deſerts, near water and paſture, for the advantage of feeding their horſes and camels: they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being ſurpriſed. Their hand is againſt every man, and every man's hand is againſt them. As to their religion, they follow the doctrine of Mahomet.

*Bedr*, a town of Arabia. 56 miles SSW. Medina.

*Bedr Hounain*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 40 miles SE. Jumbo.

*Bedramangoody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 40 miles N. Seringapatam.

*Bedre*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 27 miles NE. Shehrban.

*Bedrochene*, a town of Egypt. 16 miles S. Gizeh.

*Bedrola*, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon. 24 miles from Sanguefa.

*Bedwin, (Great)*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, near the borders of Berkſhire. It is ſaid to have been a city in

the time of the Saxons, but is now very much decayed: it is however a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. In 1801, it contained 1632 inhabitants. 6 miles W. Hungerford, and 70 W. London. *Long.* 1. 37. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Bedworth*, a town of England, in Warwickſhire, which. in 1801, contained 3161 inhabitants, employing 1848 in trade and manufactures. 4 miles S. Nuneaton.

*Beeas*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles E. Nattore.

*Beeban*, a narrow paſs through a rocky valley, in the road from Algiers to Conſtantina. It is continued for above half a mile under two oppoſite ranges of lofty precipices. At every winding, the rocky ſtratum that originally went acroſs it, and thereby ſeparated one part of this valley from another, is hewn down like ſo many doorcaſes, each of them ſix or ſeven feet wide, which have given the Arabs occaſion to call them Beeban, or Gates; whilſt the Turks, in conſideration of their ſtrength and ruggedneſs, know them by the additional appellation of Dammer Cappy, i. e. the gates of iron. Few perſons paſs through them without horror; a handful of men (and the maſters of them are a race of ſturdy fellows) being able to diſpute the paſſage with a whole army. A rivulet of ſalt water, which runs all along this valley, might firſt point out the way that art and neceſſity would afterwards improve. 6 miles N. Accaba.

*Beech Fork*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Rolling Fork, *Long.* 86. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

*Beed*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 10 miles NW. Noanagur.

*Beedagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Gurry Mundla. 5 miles W. Gurrah.

*Beef Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of America, in the bay of Campeachy. *Long.* 93. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

*Beegygur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Agra. 15 miles NE. Narwa.

*Beehpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 15 miles N. Fyzabad.

*Beejapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 12 miles W. Currah.

*Beelike*, ſee *Beelich*.

*Beelmal*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Agimere. 15 miles Buddakano.

*Beelſchwitz*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 20m. SE. Marienwerder.

*Beema*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the weſtern Gauts, on the borders of Concan; and after a ſouth-eaſterly direction of upwards of 300 miles, joins the Kiſtnah, about 20 miles W. Rachore.

*Beemſter*, a great drained marſh or lake of North Holland. It was formerly a large lake, covering a great extent of country, which, by the induſtry of the Hollanders, who have drained the water, is converted into excellent paſture.

*Beendorah*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SE. Burwa.

*Beer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 14 miles S. Patna.

*Beer*, or *Beerjick*, or *Bir*, or *Biradſchik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, ſuppoſed to have been anciently called Thiar and Barſampſe. It is ſituated on the ſide of hills, near the left bank of the Euphrates; the great plenty of waters together with the fine country along that river, and iſlands in it, make this place very agreeable. The caſtle is ſtrong, and contains a collection of thoſe arms and weapons, which were uſed before the invention of gunpowder; there are many bundles of arrows with iron points of different ſizes; to ſome there is a ſort of combuſtible matter, of brimſtone and other things, made in a triangular form, bound in a piece of cloth, and tied on the arrow, near the point; this being lighted, was ſhot from the bows, in order to ſet fire to the buildings of a town. They had another ſort of long arrow, at the end of which iron bottles were fixed with wires, filled with the ſame combuſtible matter, which being ſet on fire were ſhot from their bows. The croſs bows are about five feet long; the bow itſelf being almoſt ſtraight, There are ſeveral large iron caſques, and ſome coats of mail, made of ſmall pieces of thick leather, ſewed together ſo as to make a hoop; ſeveral of theſe hoops joined together formed the coat. There are alſo many ſlings, large enough to throw great balls of ſtone of a foot diameter, ſome of which ſtones are in the caſtle: there are cords tied to the ſlings, ſo that they muſt have been managed by ſome machine. Many have been of opinion that theſe were ancient Roman weapons; and it is certain that they very well agree with the deſcription Ammianus Marcellinus gives of them; but as it may be ſuppoſed that the Romans brought theſe arms to the greateſt perfection, and as one ſees on the arrows many papers with Arabick and other eaſtern languages written on them, it may be reaſonably concluded, that they are the arms which happened to be in the caſtle when fire-arms were firſt invented. This place is the great paſſage over the Euphrates, from Aleppo to Ourfa, Diarbekir, and Perſia. There was formerly a trade carried on from Beer to Bagdat by two or three great boats, that went loaded yearly with the ſame merchandizes that are carried from Diarbekir Here Soliman Shah was buried, who was drowned in the Euphrates as he was making an expedition into Aſia Minor. Sultan Selim afterwards erected a monument to the memory of Soliman, and Abukekir, one of the four

expounders of the koran. 60 miles NE. Aleppo, 115 SW. Diarbekir. *Long.* 38. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Beer Emir*, a town of Paleſtine. 3 miles S. Nazareth.

*Beera*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 30 miles SSW. Doeſa. *Long.* 84. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 33. N.

*Beeralſton*, ſee *Berealſton*.

*Beercool*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Midnapour, near the bay of Bengal. 47 miles S Midnapour.

*Beergool*, a town of Bengal. 25 miles S. Palamow.

*Beerjick*, ſee *Beer*.

*Beering's Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. E. *Lat.* 59. 18. N.

*Beering's Iſland*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long, and 25 to 30 wide. This iſland is named from the Ruſſian admiral who was ſhipwrecked on it in December 1741, having been diſcovered the year before. It conſiſts of a range of bold cliffs and hills in conformity with each other, which being divided by a great number of vallies, lying north and ſouth, ſeem to riſe from the ſea like one ſingle rock. The higheſt of theſe mountains, however, are perpendicularly not above a thouſand fathoms in height, are covered with a yellow clay, and are much rent by ſtorms and weather. The vallies are extremely narrow. All the mountains conſiſt of granite, except the rows that ſtand neareſt the ſea, which commonly are of ſandſtone, and not unfrequently form ſtony walls exceedingly ſteep: in theſe mountains there are likewiſe many caverns. In the year 1741, three ſhocks of an earthquake were perceived. The ſurrounding ſea is not covered with ice. The cold is in general moderate; notwithſtanding which there are mountains whereon the ſnow never diſſolves. Neither thunder nor the Aurora Borealis have ever been obſerved here. The iſland has ſprings of excellent water, and beautiful cartaracts. Of animals there are only ice-foxes, ſeals, ſea-bears, ſea-lions, ſea-cows, &c. No wood grows here; but ſeveral kinds of plants are ſeen. The iſland is uninhabited. *Long.* 163. 12. to 164. 12. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. to 56. 10. N.

*Beerings Straits*, the narrow ſea between the weſt coaſt of North-America, and the eaſt coaſt of Aſia. 39 miles wide.

*Beerma*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 9 miles W. Palamow.

*Beerma-billiat*, a town of Paleſtine, probably Beeroth of the Gibeonites. 16 miles NNW. Jeruſalem.

*Beerſe*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Sahara, on the eaſt by Maſſina, on the ſouth by Bambara, and on the weſt by Ludamar. Walet is the capital.

*Beerpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 15 m. SE. Hagypour.

*Beerſingpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 15 miles NE. Sultanpour.

*Beer-ſtall*, a town of Algiers. 18 m. SW. Conſtantina.

*Beerwaldt*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 13 miles NNW. Marienburg.

*Beerwalde*, ſee *Baerwalde*.

*Beeſcally*, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Hooringotta, *Long.* 90. 8. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

*Beeſen*, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 4 miles NW. Connern.

*Beeſenſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield. 6 m. E. Eiſzleben.

*Beeſkow*, a town of Germany, in the Uckermark of Brandenburg, and capital of a lordſhip to which it gives name, ſituated on the Spree. A cloth manufacture is carried on in the town. 16 miles SW. Francfort on the Oder, and 34 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

*Beeſt*, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland. 5 miles SSW. Culemburg.

*Beeſten*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 7 miles SSE. Lingen.

*Beeſton*, a village of England, in Cheſhire. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle, built by Ranulf earl of Cheſter, about the beginning of the 13th century. It is ſituated on an inſulated rock, and was defended by extenſive walls and many towers. In 1643, it was garriſoned by parliament; and ſurpriſed by the royaliſts. 8m. W. Nantwich.

*Beetalung*, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SW. Silhet.

*Beetoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 27 miles N. Corah.

*Befort*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ceded to France by the Houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1648, at the treaty of Weſtphalia. It was fortified by Vauban. There are ſeveral forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron. 3 poſts and a half NNW. Porentrui, 15 and a half SSW. Straſburg, and 50 and three quarters E. Paris. *Long.* 6. 57. E. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

*Bega*, or *Vega*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Werra, 4 miles NW. Lemgo, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

*Bega*, or *Vega*, (*La*), a town of the iſland of St. Domingo. 108 miles ESE. Cape Françaiſe.

*Bega*, or *Beki*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Temes, at Temeſvar.

*Begarmee*, or *Bagherme*, a country of Africa, ſituated to the eaſt of Caſhna, and ſouth of Bornou. *Long.* 20. to 25. E. *Lat.* 15. to 17. 30. N.

*Begarmee*, ſee *Meſna*.

*Begarra*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 12 miles Alcariz.

*Beghelm*, ſee *Berjahea*.

*Begeepour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 12 miles W. Currah.

*Begemder*, a province of Abyſſinia, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Tigré. This province is remarkable for the goodneſs of its ſoldiers, and the number of horſemen which can be raiſed. In many provinces favour is only neceſſary to procure the government; but the conſequence of Begemder is ſo great, that none but nobiemen of rank, family, and character, able to maintain a great number of troops, are entruſted with the government.

*Beggenried*, a village of Helvetia, in the canton of Underwalden, celebrated for its cheeſe. At this place the four cantons of Uri Schwitz, Underwalden, and Zug, meet from time to time on affairs common to them all. 6 miles from Stantz.

*Peger*, ſee *Vejer*.

*Begheri*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, near the Euphrates. 10 miles NW. Nauſa.

*Beghni*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 18 miles NW Gabs.

*Begkowe*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 3 miles W. Melnik.

*Begtaſeh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 8 miles N. Kir-ſhehr.

*Begow*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea, a little to the weſt of Nuffau iſland. *Long.* 99. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 2. S.

*Begzam*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Caſhna. 200 miles N. Caſhna.

*Behamberg*, a town of Auſtria. 3 miles E. Steyr.

*Behamkirchen*, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles SE. St. Polten.

*Behara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat 35 miles E. Surat.

*Behat*, or *Chelum*, a river of Aſia, in the country of the Seiks, which runs into the Chenaub, 14 miles S Kooſhaub. It was on the banks of this river, then called Hydaſpes, that Alexander defeated Porus.

*Behaungur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 35 miles W. Nagorcote.

*Beherak*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 18 miles NE. Kooſhaub.

*Beherus*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 20 miles NNE. Bagdat.

*Behefna*, a fortreſs of Syria, between Aleppo and Malatia, which was taken by Timur Beç, in 1400.

*Behiu*, a town of Egypt. 17 miles S. Abu Girgé.

*Behker*, a diſtrict of India, in the ſouthern part of Moultan, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Indus.

*Behker*, or *Bhaker*, a town of India, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated on an iſland in the river Indus. 145 miles S. Moultan, 304 W. Agimere. *Long.* 70. 1. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

*Behlulia*, a town of Syria. 40 miles SW. Aleppo.

*Behm's Canal*, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, which ſeparates the iſland of Revilla Gigedo from the weſt coaſt of North-America; 50 miles in length from the ſouth entrance, between Point Alava and Point Sykes, to the northern extremity between Point Whalley and Point Fitzgibbon.

*Behnbur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 72 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 35. E. *Lat.* 32. 16. N.

*Behneſe*, a town of Egypt, in the Kalits-il-Menhi. 10 miles NW. Abu Girgé.

*Behorro*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Bourro. *Long.* 126. 23. E. *Lat.* 3. 21. N.

*Behpour*, a town of Bengal. 9 miles N. Boglipour.

*Behrouz*, a town of Hindooſtan. 32 miles E. Sehaunpour.

*Behta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 24 miles S. Damaun.

*Behut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa, on the Betwha. 21 miles NNE. Chandaree, 128 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 56. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

*Behut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cohud. 21 miles SW. Gwalior.

*Behungen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles W. Romhild.

*Beja*, or *Bexa*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtello; near the lake of the ſame name, famous for an excellent ſpecies of fiſh, which they ſay makes a noiſe before rain and tempeſts. Beja is an ancient town, and was by the Romans called Pax Julia. 72 miles SSE. Liſbon. *Long.* 7. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. N.

*Beja*, ſee *Bayjah*.

*Beiad*, or *Beyadie*, a town of Egypt, the retreat of a band of Chriſtians, whom Captain Norden took for highwaymen. 24 miles ENE. Beniſuef.

*Bejagur*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the north part of Candeiſh, between the Nerbuddah and the Taptee; about 150 miles in length, and from 20 to 36 broad.

*Bejan*, a town of Curdiſtan. 65 m. E. Erbil.

*Bejar*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, the capital of a dutchy, ſituated in a fertile valley, ſurrounded with mountains, which are always covered with ſnow. It has two medicinal ſprings, one hot, the other cold, uſed for drinking and bathing, and much celebrated for their virtues. 10 miles N. Coria.

*Bejaren*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea. 30 miles N. from Gilolo. *Long.* 125. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 57. N.

*Beichlingen*, a citadel of Germany, in Thuringia. 6 miles SW. Wieke.

*Beidelſpach*, ſee *Beutelſpach*.

*Beihagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles NE. Damaun.

*Beilan*, ſee *Baylan*.

*Beilip*, a town of Walachia. 5 miles NW. Raſſovat.

*Beillanne*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 miles SW. Forcalquier.

*Beilngries*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Aichſtadt, at the conflux of the Altmuhl and the Soulz. 16 miles N. Ingolſtadt, and 16 NE. Aichſtadt. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

*Beilore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 6 miles S. Bednore.

*Beilſnagur*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SE. Doeſa.

*Beilſtein*, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip to which it gives name, in the principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg. 5 miles S. Dillenburg.

*Beilſtein*, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip, belonging to the prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dietz; which paid 128 florins for a Roman month. 12 m. NW. Wetzlar, 36 ENE. Coblentz. *Long.* 8. 11. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

*Beilſtein*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle. Before the French revolution it gave name to an imperial lordſhip, in the electorate of Treves, which, with Winnenburg, paid 12 florins for a Roman month, and 8 rix-dollars 10 kreutzers to the chamber of Wetzlar. 22 miles SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

*Beilſtein*, a town of Wurtemberg, which formerly had counts of its own. In 1643, it was plundered by the Duke of Weimar; and in 1693, it was burned by the French. 14 miles N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

*Beilul*, a town of Abyſſinia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea. *Long.* 42. E. *Lat.* 14. N.

*Beinac*, a town of France, in the department of Correze. 8 miles S. Tulle.

*Beinerſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles SW. Schleuſingen.

*Beinheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, formerly belonging to the Marggrave of Baden. 10 miles NE. Haguenau, 20 NNE. Straſburg.

*Beinigkamen*, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania. 12 miles N. Pilkallen.

*Beinſang*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NW. Arnſtein.

*Beira*, a province of Portugal, the third in rank, and firſt in ſize, being nearly ninety miles ſquare. It is divided into ſix juriſdictions, called Comarcas; bounded on the north by the provinces of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the eaſt by Spaniſh Eſtramadura, on the ſouth by Portugueſe Eſtramadura, and on the weſt by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The principal cities and towns are Coïmbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Caſtel-Rodrigo, Caſtel Branco, and Viſeu; the three former are epiſcopal cities. The militia of this province compoſe 8 regiments of 1000 men each.

*Beiragur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 14 miles WNW. Boad.

*Beirut*, ſee *Bairout*.

*Beiſhehri*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 116 miles SE. Kiutajah. *Long.* 32. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Beiſſons*, a town of Africa, in Tunis, where ſome ancient Roman inſcriptions have been found. 1 mile S. Tuberſoke.

*Beiſſus*, a town of Egypt. 4 m. N. Cairo.

*Beiſtin*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 26 miles S. Konigſberg.

*Beit*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles E. Jeſd.

*Beit-Giala*, ſee *Baticelli*.

*Beit Sahur*, i. e. *the Village of Shepherds*, a village of Paleſtine, near Bethlehem, ſaid to be the place where the ſhepherds lived, to whom the angels brought the glad tidings of the birth of CHRIST.

*Beit Abufarra*, a town of Arabia. 24 m. NNE. Wadeij.

*Beit el Adham*, a town of Arabia. 40 m. W. Sana.

*Beit el Fakih*, a city of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, in a ſituation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the beſt is brought there, which the merchants ſend to Loheia, Hoheida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Perſia, and India. It is the reſidence of a Dola, whoſe juriſdiction extends over a conſiderable diſtrict. 72 m. N. Mocha, 30 ESE. Hodeida. *Long.* 43. 12. E. *Lat.* 14. 31. N.

*Beit el Kadi*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 34 miles N. Chamir.

*Beit el Naum*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 24 miles SE. Sana.

*Beit Ibn Safan*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles SSE. Saade.

*Beit Ibn Meri*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 38 miles N. Chamir.

*Beit Ibn Nafr*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 34 miles N. Chamir.

*Beit Rodsje*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 24 miles SE. Sana.

*Beit Ibn Shemshar*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 m. E. Abu-Ariſch.

*Beit il Toba*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles S. Saade.

*Beit el Weil*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 3 miles N. Denn.

*Beith*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. About the time of the union, the linen trade was introduced, and flouriſhed here for ſome time. In 1730, that buſineſs was ſucceeded by a trade in linen yarn, and the cultivation of flax, which is now conſiderable. The gauze and muſlin manufacture has likewiſe been introduced. There is a weekly market on Fridays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3103, of whom 1604 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles N. Irvine, and 7 SW. Paiſley.

*Bejura*, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Rangamatty.

*Bekenreid*, a town of the Helvetian republic, in the canton of Unterwalden. 4 miles NE. Stantz.

*Bekaner*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of Bekar, near the right bank of the Ganges. 70 m. ESE. Delhi, 75 NNE. Agra.

*Beki*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Temes, near Temeſvar.

*Bekar*, a circar of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the north of the Dooab, on each ſide of the Ganges. Bekaner is the chief town.

*Bekia*, *Bekouya*, or *Bequia*, one of the ſmaller Weſt-India iſlands, among the Grenadilles, called by the French *Little Martinico*. It has a ſafe harbour, but no freſh water; and is principally viſited by the inhabitants of Grenada and St. Vincent's, for the purpoſe of catching turtle. The ſoil produces wild cotton-trees, and water melons, in plenty. 60 m. NE. Grenada, 99 WSW. Barbadoes.

*Beking*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, on the Sarre. 5 miles NNW. Sar-Louis.

*Bekio*, or *Bequio*, a large iſland, formed by the divided ſtream of the river Senegal, about 50 miles from its mouth.

*Bekul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Canara, ceded to England in 1799. 25 miles S. Mangalore.

*Belabre*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles SE. Le Blanc en Berry, 24 SW. Châteauroux. *Long.* 1. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

*Belad Allah*, a province of Africa, in the country of Fungi, eaſt of Gherri.

*Belad Arabi*, a town of Nubia, on the Nile. 160 miles SSW. Syene.

*Belah*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Curruckpour.

*Belalcaçar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura. 35 miles NNW. Cordova.

*Belalgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 10 miles SE. Damaun.

*Belamont*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles N. Magniſa.

*Belarno*, a town of the Helvetian republic, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 4 m. NE. Lugano.

*Belaſt*, a town of the Tyroleſe. 8 miles W. Bolzano.

*Belaſio*, or *Belaggio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, on a projecting point in lake Como. 13 m. NNE. Como.

*Belaspour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sirgooja. 28 m. NE. Odeypour.

*Belawn*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 57. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. N.

*Belay*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

*Belaye*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and diſtrict of Lauzerte. 3 miles SE. Puy l'Evêque.

*Belba*, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. 18 miles E. Tineh.

*Belban*, a town of Kurdiſtan. 55 miles E. Erbil, 45 N. Sherezur.

*Belbeis*, a town of Egypt, on the Kâlits abu Meneggi, anciently called *Bubaſtum*; and at one time a fortreſs againſt Syria. In 1164, it ſtood a vigorous ſiege againſt Amurath, and contained wealth enough to employ three days in the plunder. It now contains about 800 families; and in 1798, it was fortified by Bonaparte, againſt the Turks. 35 miles NE. Cairo, 45 NW. Suez. *Long.* 31. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

*Belbo*, a river of Italy, which riſes about 2 miles E. Ceva, and runs into the Tanaro, 6 miles SW. Alexandria.

*Balbuch*, a town of Pomerania. 1 mile NE. New Treptow.

*Belcaire*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 10 miles SW. Quillan.

*Belcaſtro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; the native place of the celebrated Aquinas, and the ſee of a biſhop. 10 m. NE. St Severina. *Long.* 17. 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

*Belchers*, a cluſter of iſlands in Hudſon's bay. *Long.* 80. 33. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

*Belcherton*, a town of Maſſachuſets. 12 miles NE. Springfield.

*Belchite*, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon. 20 miles S. Saragoſſa.

*Belcoſs*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the Jumna. 40 miles W. Allahabad.

*Belcuchy*, a town of Bengal. 54 miles NNW. Dacca, 125 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 48. E. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

*Belcz*, ſee *Belz*.

*Beldea*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 17 miles SSE. Boglipour.

*Beldek*, a town of Hungary. 15 miles S. Zatmor.

*Beldiran*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 28 miles S. Cogni.

*Belebeev*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Dema. 60 miles SW. Upha, 880 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

*Beled*, or *Eſki Moſul*, i. e. *Old Moſul*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 21 miles NNW. Moſul.

*Beled Kerun*, or *Billet Caroon*, a heap of ruins in Egypt, situated near the Birket il Kerun, or lake Mœris. Mr. D'Anville ſuppoſes an ancient Dionyſius, or Ranchis, ſtood here. Dr. Pocock ſays, this no doubt is the ſpot of the famous labyrinth, which Herodotus ſays was built by the 12 kings of Egypt, when the government was divided into 12 parts, as ſo many palaces for them to meet in to tranſact affairs of ſtate and religion. Diodorus mentions that it was built as a ſepulchre for Mendes; and Strabo, that it was near the ſepulchre of the king that built it, which was probably Imandes, perhaps the ſame as Mendes, whoſe ſepulchre he afterwards ſays was here; and he is ſaid to be the king that built the labyrinth. Pomponius Mela ſpeaks of it as built by Psammiticus; but as Menes or Imandes is mentioned by ſeveral, poſſibly he might be one of the twelve kings of greateſt influence and authority, who might have the chief ordering and direction of this great building; and as a peculiar honour, might have a ſepulchre apart from the others. But whoever was the founder of this extraordinary fabrick, they all agree that the twelve palaces contained in them three thouſand rooms, half of them under ground, without doubt cut out of the rock, as thoſe at Thebes. There was no wood throughout the whole building; and the entrances and rooms were contrived in ſuch a manner as that it would be impoſſible for a ſtranger to find his way out; and ſuch an extraordinary building it was, that it is ſaid, that Dædalus came to Egypt on purpoſe to ſee it, and built the labyrinth in Crete for King Minos on the model of this. Herodotus, with great admiration, ſaw the upper ſtory of the labyrinth, he not being permitted to go into the under-ground apartments, where were the tombs both of the kings who built the labyrinth, and of the ſacred crocodiles. The whole building was covered with ſtone, doubtleſs laid on the many pillars that were in it; and it was adorned throughout with the fineſt ſculptures. 26 miles W. Faioum.

*Beled Mouſa*, ſee *Armont*.

*Belekis*, a town of Sclavonia. 10 miles NW. Belgrade.

*Belem*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the north ſide of the Tagus, with a conſiderable monaſtery, and a royal palace. In the church many kings and princes of the blood have been interred. 3 miles W. Lisbon.

*Belem*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 180 miles NW. Cinaloa.

*Belem*, or *Bellem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck. 3 miles E. Oſnabruck.

*Belem*, a fortreſs of the Tyroleſe, between Roveredo and Trent.

*Belem*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui, on the river Hiaqui. 64 m. SW. Ricchico.

*Belem*, a river of Veragua, diſcovered by Columbus, who wiſhed to form a ſettlement on its banks; but the ungovernable diſpoſition of his followers rendered his deſign impracticable.

*Belem*, ſee *Para*.

*Belemptan*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles E. Termed.

*Belenger*, a town of Canada, on the right bank of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 70. 16. W. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

*Beles*, ſee *Balis*.

*Beleſe*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Heermund, in the province of Segeſtan, 15 miles SW. Giarura.

*Beleſer*, a town of Paleſtine. 14 miles N. Jeruſalem.

*Beleſta*, or *Beleſtat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 14 miles SW. Limoux, 10 W. Quilan.

*Belez*, a town of South-America, in the province of New Grenada.

*Belez*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

*Belfaſt*, a town in the county of Antrim, and chief ſeaport in the north of Ireland, on the river Lagon, which opens into a bay or arm of the ſea, called *Belfaſt Lough*, or *Carrickfergus Bay*. As this part of Ireland was not ſubdued till the time of James I. ſo this place was far from being conſiderable till in the next reign; the Earl of Stafford made a purchaſe of the cuſtoms in the bay, which had been anciently granted to the town of Carrickfergus, and even after this town throve at the expence of the other. In 1682, the bridge was begun over the river, and finiſhed at the joint expence of the counties of Down and Antrim. Many circumſtances have contributed to render this a large, flouriſhing, and populous place. The country about it is well peopled, and well cultivated; the bulk of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, and very induſtrious, and its ſituation is commodious for trade; veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the quay half laden. In 1791, it contained 3107 houſes, and 18,320 ſouls. It is with regard to ſize the fifth, and with reſpect to commerce the fourth, if not the third town in the kingdom. There are upwards of 700 looms in it, employed in cotton, cambric, ſail-cloth, and linen; theſe manufactures, with others of glaſs, ſugar, and earthen-ware, the exports of linen and proviſions, and a conſiderable trade with the Weſt-Indies, America, and Scotland, have rapidly increaſed its importance. Belfaſt ſends one member to the imperial parliament. 76 m. N. Dublin, 50 ESE. Londonderry. *Long.* 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

*Belfaſt Bay*, a bay on the coaſt of Main, at the mouth of the Pemiſſiſaquewakea. *Long.* 68. 47. W. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

*Belford*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, in the road from London to Edinburgh; it has a weekly market on Tueſdays In 1801, the number of inhabitants 902, of whom 484 were employed in manufactures. 15 miles N. Alnwick, 15 S. Berwick, 319 N. London.

*Belforte*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma. 19 miles SSW. Parma.

*Belforte*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona. 10 miles NE. Camerina. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

*Belgar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 13 m. NE. Raat.

*Belgard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a circle in the dutchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Perſante, and noted for its market for horſes. It is a very ancient town, but we find no certain account of it till the 11th century. It was heretofore very conſiderable, both for number and valour of inhabitants, but has been a great ſufferer by wars and conflagrations. In 1506, it was burnt to the ground; the houſes were ſoon rebuilt, but not with their former grandeur, and no ſooner was the tower of the re-edified church up, than it was thrown down by lightning. The like fate happened in 1562, and 1564. 38 miles NW. New Stettin, 40 E. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

*Belgentier*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 8 miles N. Toulon.

*Belger*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 15 miles S. Erkeli.

*Belgern*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Elbe. 36 miles NW. Dreſden, 24 NW. Meiſſen. *Long.* 13. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

*Belgia Auſtralis*, ſee *Falkland's Iſland*.

*Belgioſa*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Teſino. 6 miles E. Pavia.

*Belgium*, a name given by the French to the Netherlands ſince the revolution, and formally decreed to be a part of France, in the month of September 1795; and with the biſhoprick of Liege, divided into nine departments, the capitals of which are, Antwerp, Bruges, Bruſſels, Ghent, Liege, Luxemburg, Maeſtricht, Mons, and Namur.

*Belgotta*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles E. Calcutta.

*Belgrade*, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, in Servia, and reſidence of a ſangiac, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the conflux of the Save and the Danube. This city is large, and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Europe. In 1436, the Sultan Amurath, grandſon to the famous Bajazet, took the opportunity of ſome civil diſſentions in Hungary, to invade that kingdom, and with a numerous army laid ſiege to Belgrade; but the city was ſecured with a garriſon of near 10,000 men, who made a vigorous defence, and compelled the Turks to retire. In 1521, the Sultan Solyman, ſurnamed the Magnificent, laid ſiege to Belgrade, which making but weak reſiſtance, the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war on the 29th of Auguſt. In 1688, the Imperial army, commanded by Maximilian Emanuel elector of Bavaria, laid ſiege to Belgrade on the 11th Auguſt, in which was a Turkiſh garriſon of 12,000 men, and a baſhaw governor. The elector was wounded in the cheek by an arrow. The ſame day he ſent a captain, with a Greek Interpreter, to ſummon the governor to ſurrender, who was ſo enraged, that he impriſoned the former, and hanged the latter. This exaſperated the elector; he renewed the attack with redoubled vigour, and having made ſeveral breaches, was determined to ſtorm the town; and with a reſolution that ſeemed inſpired more by frenzy than courage, his ſoldiers mounted the breaches, from whence they were twice beaten, but being timely ſupported, they made another vigorous effort, when an obſtinate engagement enſued, which at length terminated in favour of the Imperialiſts, who entered the town pell-mell, and put all they met to the ſword, without even ſparing the women or little children. The Imperialiſts loſt in this ſiege and ſtorm at leaſt 500 men, among whom was the brave General Schaffenberg, and had about 250 wounded. The conſequence of this conqueſt was no more than a temporary poſſeſſion; for Louis XIV. making war againſt the emperor, the elector was recalled out of Hungary, to command on the Rhine; therefore the inroad he had made into the Turkiſh dominions, which had coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, by a turn in politics effected by Louis, was rendered of no utility, ſince no advantages could be reaped from it. Prince Louis, of Baden, commanded in Hungary during the elector's abſence; but his army was too ſmall to oppoſe the progreſs which the Ottoman troops were now every where making; on the 1ſt of October 1690, they inveſted Belgrade, with a determined reſolution to retake it. The garriſon conſiſted of 6000 German veterans, commanded by Count d'Aſpremont, well provided with all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions. But the breaches which the elector had made were not fully repaired, ſo that they were forced to defend them with a double rank of palliſadoes. An accident happened which blaſted all the hopes of the beſieged; a bomb from the Turks unhappily fell upon the great tower, where the magazine of powder lay; the whole was blown

up, and with it above 1200 of the garriſon, and many of the reſt were wounded. The exploſion was felt like an earthquake, the walls of the city were thrown down, and ſeveral hundreds of the houſes lain in ruins; the town was inſtantly in a blaze, and many of the other magazines ſhared the ſame fate as the former. The Turks perceiving the effects their bombs had produced, and encouraged by the accident, were ſo wiſe as not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity for making a general aſſault, therefore on the morning of the 8th of October they advanced. The beſieged had ſome notion of their intention, were prepared to receive them, and a ſharp engagement began, in which the Turks were twice repulſed; but at length their numbers overpowered the beſieged, and obliged them to retire. The Turks, as the Imperialiſts had done, then entered the town, and put all to the ſword without diſtinction. 6000 men periſhed in two hours, nobly defending their governor, who, with the Duke of Croy, Count d'Archinto, and a few more officers, eſcaped through the Fiſher's-gate, and got over the Danube in ſaiks; but unfortunately one of the ſaiks which was overloaded ſunk, and all who were in it periſhed. The Turks are ſaid to have loſt in this ſiege near 15,000 men. The Houſe of Auſtria could not reflect on the taking of Belgrade with indifference; and the place was too important to neglect all attempts to regain it. The command of the army in Hungary was conferred on the Duke of Croy, who had orders to lay ſiege to Belgrade. He appeared before it on 13th Auguſt, 1693, and by the 17th, made ſeveral formidable attacks; when the garriſon, making a well-concerted ſally, did him conſiderable miſchief, and obliged him to alter his diſpoſitions; notwithſtanding which he carried on his operations with great alacrity, and ſeemed wholly bent on taking the town, or periſhing in the attempt; but ſtill he was repulſed in his attacks, and when he was on the point of making a general aſſault, he received intelligence that the grand vizier, at the head of 80,000 men, was on his march to relieve the city. Upon which, he thought proper to raiſe the ſiege, having loſt near 1 oo men. By the treaty of Carlowitz, made in 1699, the Turks were left in poſſeſſion of Belgrade; but in 1715, pretending that the Venetians had infringed the articles of peace, they declared war, which was followed by the emperor's making a declaration of war againſt the Porte. In May 1717, Prince Eugene marched at the head of a fine army, conſiſting of 100,000 men, to beſiege Belgrade. The Turks foreſaw his deſign, and therefore reinforced the garriſon to 30,000 men, and in other reſpects made it as they thought impregnable. Count Palfi was choſen to direct the ſiege, and his highneſs undertook to cover it againſt any attempts of the Turkiſh army which lay in the neighbourhood, conſiſting of 150,000 men, commanded by the grand vizier. As Prince Eugene and Count Palfi were proſecuting this great and important undertaking, the Ottoman army began to feel compaſſion for the garriſon of Belgrade, and the grand vizier, in order to ſhew he intended to relieve the place, approached the prince's camp with his whole army, and ſurrounding all the eminences, incloſed the Imperial forces between himſelf and the town. The Turks it was thought would have no occaſion to continue their fire, though it annoyed the prince greatly, and even obliged him to change his quarters, becauſe a contagious and mortal diſeaſe was fiercely fighting for them againſt the Imperialiſts. Prince Eugene, though he changed his quarters, kept upon the defenſive. At length an opportunity offered to charge the Ottoman army. The Turks were at firſt put into ſome diſorder, but they rallied, and Eugene in his turn was obliged to give way, owing to an inconvenience he could not immediatly remedy, which was the ſeparation of his right wing from the centre; but he did not labour under it long, for ſeeing the Turks as faſt as poſſible filling the ſpace, he threw in his ſecond line of infantry, on which the enemy made ſeveral vigorous attacks, but with no ſucceſs: the line was impenetrable, and at length obliged the Turks to retreat. Victory now began to declare in his favour, which had been doubtful near four hours. At this juncture the right wing joined the army, and Eugene, with his whole front, reſolved to make an effort that ſhould decide the action. The whole army advanced, and with great fury charged the retreating enemy, who, unable to ſtand the ſhock, fell into confuſion, and began to fly with precipitation; each ſoldier thinking only of ſaving his life. The Bavarian infantry fought with irreſiſtible fury; having ſpent their ammunition, they made a terrible carnage with their bayonets, which they puſhed with ſurpriſing ardour. His highneſs only purſued them a few miles beyond the eminence. 3000 were ſlain in the purſuit, and upwards of 10,000 on the field of battle; about 5000 were wounded, and near the ſame number made priſoners. The Imperialiſts had near 3000 killed, and about 4500 wounded, many of whom died ſoon after the battle. The next day Prince Eugene ſummoned the baſha governor of Belgrade to ſurrender, threatening him with no quarter in caſe of his refuſal; on which the garriſon mutinied, and obliged him to ſubmit, but much againſt his inclination, as the place was ſtill in a tolerable ſtate of defence, and, as he thought, tenable againſt all the efforts

of the enemy. He obtained honourable terms; the garrifon was conducted to Nizza, and the prince entered the town after having befieged it two months. A peace foon followed; but in 1738, the war broke out again; and in Auguft 1739, the Ottoman army laid fiege to Belgrade, but without fuccefs. A peace was concluded the fame year between the Auftrians and Turks, by the mediation of the French; at whofe requeft, or rather direction, Belgrade was yielded to the Turks; but its fine fortifications were entirely demolifhed, in purfuance of that treaty. In 1789, it was taken by the Imperialifts, under General Laudohn, after a fiege of 26 days. 150 miles SSE. Buda, and 440 NW. Conftantinople. *Long.* 20. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

*Belgrade*, fee *Beligrad*.

*Belgrado*, a town and fortrefs of Italy, in the Friuli. 18 miles S. Udina, 27 NE. Trevigio. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

*Belgram*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude, 48 miles NW. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 26. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

*Belhary*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SE. Curruckpour.

*Belharee*, a town of Hindooftan, in the Goodwana country. It is defended by an ancient fort, which has been enlarged by the Mahrattas. 130 miles SW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 36. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

*Belhomer*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles W Chatres.

*Belian*, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Harrat, 60 miles WSW. Badafhkan.

*Beliara*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 66 miles SSW. Patna.

*Belicena*, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 30 miles from Grenada.

*Belich*, or *Belike*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Weftphalia. 12 miles ENE. Arenfberg, 13 NW. Brilon. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Belice*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the fea, on the fouth coaft, *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

*Beliene*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, where there are the remains of an ancient brick wall of great ftrength. 12 miles S. Girgé.

*Beligrad*, or *Belgrade*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 15 miles N. Trajanopoli.

*Belin*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 24 miles SSW. Bourdeaux.

*Belina*, a town of European Turkey, in Bofnia. 50 miles NE. Bofna Serai.

*Belinas*, a town of Syria, on the coaft of the Mediterranean. 25 miles S. Latakia.

*Belior*, fee *Pollior*.

*Belitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, fituated on the river Nieplitz, or Belitz; defended with old ramparts and ditches; there is a manufacture of cloth. 28 miles SW. Berlin, 12 SW. Potzdam. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

*Belitz*, a town of Pruffia, in the territory of Culm. 15 miles N. Straffburg.

*Belkani*, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 14 miles N. Satalia.

*Belkarra*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, 40 miles SSW. Patna.

*Belki*, a town of Hindooftan, in Candeifh. 21 miles S. Barawnay.

*Belkin*, a town of Egypt. 11 miles N. Mehallé Kebir, 20 SE. Faoua.

*Belkova*, a river of Ruffia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen fea, *Long.* 58. 34. E. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

*Bell Harbour*, a cove on the weft coaft of Spitzbergen, where, in 1630, eight failors remained during the winter, fuffering great hardfhips.

*Bell's Iſland*, an ifland about 6 miles in length, fituated in an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weft coaft of North-America, to the north of the ifland of Revilla Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

*Bell Iſland River*, a river of New Brunfwick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 66. W. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

*Bellac*, a town of France, and principal place of a diftrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne, fituated on the Vincon. It owes its name to an ancient caftle, built in the 10th century. The number of inhabitants is about 2500. 20 miles NNW. Limoges, 15 N. St. Junien. *Long.* 1. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

*Belladac*, a town of Afia, in the government of Diarbekir. 45 miles W. Rabba.

*Bellach*, a village of Swifferland, in the canton of Soleure, known to the Romans under the name of *Belle Aquæ*. 20 m. SW. Soleure.

*Bellah*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 20 miles SSW. Canoge.

*Bellamy*, a fmall ifland in the Atlantic, near the coaft of South-Carolina. *Long.* 78. 35. W. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

*Bellano*, a town of Italy, in the department of Della Montagna. 12 miles NNW. Lecco, 17 NNE. Como.

*Bellapaharry*, a town of Bengal. 36 m. SSE. Jauldoe.

*Bellas*, a town of Portugal, in Eftramadura. 8 miles NW. Lifbon.

*Belle Bay*, on the fouth coaft of Newfoundland, north of Fortune Bay.

*Belle Iſle*, or *Belleiſle-en-Mer*, an ifland in the bay of Bifcay, near the weft coaft of France, about 9 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, furrounded by fharp rocks, which leave only three fortified paffages to reach the ifland. The foil is diverfe, rocky, fal-

marſhes, and fertile grounds. Palais is the capital; it contains three other ſmall towns, and about twenty villages. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1761, but reſtored at the peace in 1763. *Long.* 3. 7. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

*Belle Iſle*, a ſmall iſland of France, in the river Loire, in the department of the Mayenne. 2 miles W. St. Mathurin.

*Belle Iſle*, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, about 21 miles in circuit, and on the north-weſt ſide has a ſmall harbour, fit for ſmall craft, called *Lark Harbour*, within a little iſland that lies cloſe to the ſhore; and at the eaſt point it has another ſmall harbour or cove, that will only admit fiſhing ſhallops; from whence it is but 16 miles to the coaſt of Labrador. The narrow channel between Newfoundland and the coaſt of Labrador is called the *Straits of Belliſle*. 15 miles N. Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. *Lat.* 52. N.

*Belle Iſle*, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 35. W. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

*Belle Iſle en Terre*, a town of France, in the department of the Northern Coaſt, ſituated on an iſland in the river Guer. 9 miles W. Guingamp.

*Belle Iſle*, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. 6 miles SE. Enniſkillen.

*Belle Pleine*, a valley of Piedmont, in the Alps, ſituated partly in the county of Nice, partly in the county of Tenda, a few miles NW. Saorgio.

*Belle River*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, *Long.* 82. 26. W. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

*Belchaſſe*, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. *Long.* 70. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

*Bellegarde*, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, on the borders of Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1674, and retaken the following year by Marechal Schomberg. After the peace of Nimmegen, Louis XIV. had a regular fortreſs built with five baſtions to defend the paſſage of the Pyrenées. In June 1793, this town was ſurrounded and bombarded by the Spaniards; and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 900 men, being reduced to great diſtreſs, was compelled to ſurrender, after a ſiege of thirty-three days. In Auguſt 1794, the Spaniards, under the command of the Count de Peñon, were defeated near this town by the French, with the loſs of 2,500 men killed, a great many wounded and taken priſoners; the French general Mirabel was killed. 15 miles S. Perpignan, 4 SE. Ceret.

*Bellegarde*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 7 miles SE. Boiſ-commun.

*Bellegarde*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 6 miles E. Aubuſſon, 12 SSW. Evaux.

*Bellegarde*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 6 miles SE. Niſmes.

*Bellelay*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. The cheeſe made in the environs is in great eſteem. 10 miles SSE. Porentrui.

*Bellem*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Galicia, between Cape Finiſterre & Corunna.

*Bellem*, ſee *Belem*.

*Bellen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz. 9 miles NE. Zug.

*Bellenave*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles NW. Gannat, 7 SE. Montmarault.

*Bellencombre*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Sienne. 9 miles W. Neufchatel, 15 SSE. Dieppe.

*Bellereau*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 miles SE. Pont-a-Mouſſon, 7 N. Nancy.

*Bellesme*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne. It contains about 2500 inhabitants. 9 miles S. Mortagne, 18 ESE. Alençon.

*Bellevesvre*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 13 miles NNE. Louhans, 18 E. Châlons ſur Saône.

*Belleville*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 1 mile E. Paris.

*Belleville*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 26 miles E. Roanne, 7 N. Villefranche.

*Belleville*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 3 miles N. La Roche ſur Yon. 12 S. Montaigu.

*Belley*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain; before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and ſee of a biſhop; ſituated between mountains, about two miles from the Rhône. 33 miles SE. Bourg en Breſſe, 36 E. Lyons. *Long.* 5. 46. E. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

*Belleyas*, a town of Bengal. 14 miles S. Boglipour.

*Belli*, a town of Africa, in the country of Calbari. 10 miles NW. Calbari.

*Belliah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 6 miles NE. Monghir. *Long.* 86. 29. E. *Lat.* 25. 25. N.

*Bellin*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburgh. 18 miles NNW. Cuſtrin.

*Bellingen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 2 miles N. Berne.

*Bellingen*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, famous for its turnips. 6 miles S. Stendal.

*Bellingenbach*, a river of the Palatinate, which runs into the Neckar, at Neckar's Gemund.

*Bellingerworder Zyls*, a fortreſs of Groningen. 7 miles E. Winſcoten.

*Bellingham*, a town of England, in Northumberland, with two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday. 14 miles N. Hexham, and 303 N. London.

*Bellingham's Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America, within the gulf of Georgia, ſituated behind a cluſter of iſlands, from which a number of channels lead into it. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth about 12 miles. It every where affords good and ſecure anchorage: oppoſite to its north point of entrance the ſhores are high and rocky, with ſome detached rocks lying off it: here was found a brook of moſt excellent water. To the N. and S. of theſe rocky cliffs, the ſhores are leſs elevated, eſpecially to the northward, and appear like beautiful lawns. *Long.* of the eaſtern extremity 237. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. to 48. 48. N.

*Bellinghauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles S. Lauringen.

*Bellinzona*, or *Bellentz*, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall country, on the eaſt ſide of the Alps, on the confines of the Milaneſe, ſituated at the northern extremity of lake Maggiora, at the conflux of the Teſin and the Molſa. This country formerly belonged to the biſhopric of Como, from a pretended or real grant of the kings of Lombardy, but was annexed to the Swiſs cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, and confirmed to them in the year 1516; in which ſtate it continued till, by a late arrangement, it has been annexed to the Ciſalpine republic. The richneſs of the country conſiſts in its paſtures and cattle. The corn produced is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, who are ſupplied by the Milaneſe. The town is fortified. 25 miles NNW. Como, and 40 S. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

*Bellipahary*, ſee *Bellapahary*.

*Belliſle*, ſee *Belle Iſle*.

*Bello*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 2 miles SSE. Muro.

*Bellombra*, a town of Italy. 10 miles SE. Rovigo.

*Bellows Rocks*, in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

*Belluah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 10 miles N. Nattore.

*Belluneſe*, a ſmall country of Italy, late belonging to the republic of Venice, making part of the marquiſate of Treviſano, bounded on the north by the Cadorin and part of Friuli; on the eaſt by a large foreſt, which ſeparates it from Friuli; on the ſouth by the Treviſan and Feltrin; and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Trent. This country produces plenty of corn, wine, and all ſorts of fruit; and the fertile paſtures contribute much to the breeding of numerous cattle, which afford butter and cheeſe in abundance. The principal ſources of this country, however, conſiſt in large woods, from whence the timber is floated down the Piava into the lagunes of Venice. Iron, lead, vitriol, and copper, are likewiſe found in the mountains. Beſides ſix rivulets, which fall into the Piava, there are two lakes in this diſtrict, one of which is called Croce, or Lago Lapicino, the other Lago di Alleghe; which laſt was formed, in 1771, in the following manner: the mountain called Spitz, in the commune of St. Thomas di Alleghe, ſhaken on a ſudden to its centre, buried under its ruins ſeven villages ſituated at its foot, with all their inhabitants; filled the bed of the Cordevola with earth, and ſtemmed the current, which, expanding in every direction, ſwept away the village of Alleghe and neighbouring places, forming a lake two Italian miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. Excluſive of the capital, this territory contains 200 ſmall towns, boroughs, villages, and caſtles, the inhabitants of which amount to 40,000. It now forms a part of the kingdom of Italy.

*Belluno*, a town of Italy, capital of the Belluneſe, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Udina, ſituated on the Piava. It has a ſuburb called Campedello, and contains 14 churches, among which the cathedral is built after a model of Sanſovin; three monaſteries, two nunneries, ſeveral hoſpitals, a ſeminary for eccleſiaſtics, a pawn-bank, various good buildings, marble fountains, and a coſtly aqueduct, conducted into the town from the diſtance of a mile. The inhabitants, 7400 in number, carry on a very profitable trade in wood and timber. 43 miles N. Venice, 48 E. Trent. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

*Bellya*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Kiſhenagur.

*Belmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 14 miles NE. Roanne.

*Belmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, containing about 3000 inhabitants. 26 miles E. Alby, and 10 SSW. St. Afrique.

*Belmont*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles S. Guarda.

*Belmont*, a town of Syria, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. 8 miles S. Tripoli.

*Belmonte*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles WSW. Coſenza.

*Belmonte*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 10 miles NE. Ponte Corvo.

*Belneda*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 4 m. N. Udina.

*Belo Poulo*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 23. 31. E. *Lat.* 37. 3. N

*Belona*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. In 1796, this place was taken by the French. 10 miles N. Guarda.

*Belonwa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 36 miles SE. Fyzabad.

*Belorado*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 20 miles E. Burgos.

*Belore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad, on the Godavery. 35 m. E. Nander.

*Belota*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 8 m. ESE. Bergamo.

*Beloſs*, a town of Hindooſtan. 42 miles W. Allahabad.

*Beloula*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 m. E. Ruttunpour.

*Beloury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 30 miles N. Purneah.

*Below*, or *Belan*, a river of England, which runs into the Eden, 2 miles N. Kirkby-Stephen, in Weſtmoreland.

*Belpberg*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 3 miles S. Friburg.

*Belpech*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. In 1369, this place was taken by the Engliſh; and among the priſoners was Iſabella, mother of the Queen of France. She was honourably entertained, and afterwards exchanged for Simon de Burley. 7 miles NW. Mirepoix, and 10 SW. Caſtelnaudary. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

*Belpuch*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. Here is a famous convent of Cordeliers, founded by Raymond of Cardona. 15 miles ESE. Leina.

*Belriguardo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on a navigable canal. 7 miles NW. Pavia, and 14 SSW. Milan.

*Belriguardo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, built on the ſpot where the ancient Elis is ſaid to have ſtood, on a branch of the Po. 8 miles SE. Ferrara.

*Belrieth*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. E. Meinungen.

*Belſar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 48 miles SW. Patna.

*Belſe*, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Timor. 125. 24. E. *Lat.* 8. 27. S.

*Belſito*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles S. Coſenza.

*Belſtein*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim, inſulated in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 8 miles NNW. Erbach.

*Belſund*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 50 miles N. Patna. *Long.* 87. 37. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

*Belt, (Great)*, a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Cattegat Sea, and the Baltic; between the iſlands of Zealand and Funen.

*Belt, (Little)*, a narrow ſtrait, which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic; and ſeparates the iſland of Funen from Jutland.

*Belta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

*Beltangady*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 40 miles SW. Sacrapatam.

*Beltrana*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 41. N.

*Beltſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles NNW. Eltman.

*Belturbet*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. Before the Union it ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. Here are ſome barracks. 8 miles NNW. Cavan.

*Beltz*, a town of Croatia. 12 miles SSW. Varaſdin.

*Belvedere*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and capital of a country to which it gives name, built on the ſpot where the ancient Elis is ſaid to have ſtood. 36 miles S. Patras, and 65. W. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

*Belvedere*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles E. Tarento.

*Belvedere*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 15 miles SE. Scalea.

*Belvedere*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma. 17 miles S. Parma.

*Belvedere Shoal*, a ſhoal in the Eaſtern-Indian Sea, about 24 miles N. from the iſland of Banca. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

*Belver*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 12 miles E. Abrantes.

*Belvez*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles SW. Sarlat, and 27 SSE. Perigueux. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

*Belvis*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 20 miles N. Placentia.

*Belum*, a ſeaport of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oſte. 4 miles E. Otterndorf. *Long.* 9. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

*Belvoir*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 24 miles E. Beſançon.

*Belur*, a town of Grand Bukharia, and capital of a diſtrict. 100 miles E. Badaſhkan. *Long.* 71. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Belur Tagley*, or *Mountain of Darkneſs*, a mountain of Aſia, which forms the eaſtern boundary of Little Bukharia, eaſt of Belur; anciently the Imaus.

*Belz*, or *Belcz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, in Red Ruſſia: the town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is ſituated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog. This palatinate was joined to Hungary in the year 1773, by an agreement between the Emperor of Germany, Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia. 148 m.

E. Cracow, 152 SSE. Warſaw. *Long.* 24. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

*Belzica*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 14 miles SSW. Lublin.

*Belzig*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the Welſe. 30 miles E. Magdeburg, and 21 N. Wittenberg. *Long.* 12. 29. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

*Belzin*, a town of Walachia. 12 m. SW. Krajova.

*Bemaveram*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles NW. Bomrauzepollam.

*Bembarogue*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 16. 20. S. In the firſt part of its courſe it is called Cuneni.

*Bembea*, a country of Africa, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt of Angola, to which it is ſuppoſed to be united.

*Bemberande*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of Ceylon. 5 miles SW. Dickſvel.

*Bembibre*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 18 miles NW. Aſtorga.

*Bemelt*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Moſelle. 2 m. NE. Gravenmacheren.

*Beminis*, one of the ſmall Bahama iſlands. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

*Beminſter*, ſee *Beaminſter*.

*Bemnaſir*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 140 miles SE. Sirgian.

*Bempoſta*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Duero. 15 miles SW. Miranda.

*Bempoſta*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 m. NE. Bragança Nova.

*Bempoſta*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles NE. Caſtel Branca.

*Bena*, a kingdom of Africa, near the ſource of the river of Sierra Leona, and ſouth of the country of Mandinga, with a capital of the ſame name, ſituated *Long.* 9. W. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

*Benahari*, ſee *Benavari*.

*Benac*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and diſtrict of Redon. 7 m. NNE. Redon, 25 S. Rennes.

*Benaco*, a department of Italy, ſo called from the Benacus Lacus, (now Lake Garda,) the eaſtern part of the Breſſan, and that portion of the Veroneſe which lies on the right ſide of the Adige. It contains 150,895 inhabitants, who elect nine deputies. Dezenzano is the capital.

*Benalkaſſer*, a town of Egypt, on the right ſide of the Nile. Here are found great marks of an ancient city, ſuppoſed by Dr. Pocock to be Bubaſtes.

*Benamenil*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 7 miles E. Luneville, and 6 W. Blamont.

*Benar*, a town of Africa, in Guinea, at the mouth of the Nunez Triſtao. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

*Benares*, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Jionpour, on the eaſt by Bahar, on the ſouth by Chunar, on the weſt by Allahabad, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. This country was ceded to the Engliſh in the year 1775, and produces a revenue of about 400,000 pounds a year. The ſoil is generally fertile, and the country populous.

*Benares*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, inhabited chiefly by Gentoos, many of whom are immenſely rich, ſituated on the ſide of the Ganges. Its ancient Indian name is Baranaſſi or Caſchi, which name it had when taken by Mahmoud king of Ghizni, the firſt Mahometan who became maſter of it. It is about ſix miles long and four wide. There are ſeveral pagodas; and for its wealth, coſtly buildings, and population, is claſſed in the firſt rank of thoſe cities which now remain to the Hindoos. In 1775, it was granted to Great-Britain. 120 miles W. Patna, and 335 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

*Benaru*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 108 miles SSE. Schiras.

*Benarville*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 15 miles NE. Montevilliers.

*Benaſa*, a town of Thibet. 17 miles N. Sirinagur.

*Benaſal*, a town of Spain, in Valentia. 27 miles W. Peniſcola, and 56 N. Valencia. *Long.* 0. 13. W. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

*Benaſca*, ſee *Venaſca*.

*Benaſco*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles SW. Turin.

*Benatka*, a ſmall iſland, at the entrance of the Perſian gulf from the Arabian ſea. *Long.* 56. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

*Benatek*, or *Benatki*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, ſituated on the Iſſer. The celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in the year 1601. 8 miles SSW. Jung Buntzel, and 22 NE. Prague. *Long.* 14. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

*Benavari*, or *Benabari*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the borders of Catalonia. 18 miles ENE. Balbaſtro.

*Benavente*, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the Eſla, containing ſeven pariſhes, ſix convents, two hoſpitals, and about 4000 inhabitants. 20 miles N. Zamora, and 36 S. Leon.

*Benavente*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the river Sora, near its union with the Tagus. 5 miles S. Salvaterra.

*Benaveram*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 58 miles NW. Seringapatam.

*Benaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 2 miles W. Liebmuhl.

*Benbecula*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, lying between North and South Viſt, ſeparated from South Viſt by a narrow channel, which at low water is hardly four feet deep, and ſometimes quite dry. The ſoil and climate are unfavourable to wood of almoſt all kinds; the ſorts produced are of ſtinted growth, ſuch as juniper, thorns, mountain-aſh, and wild vines. Apple, pear, and plumb-trees, though ſurrounded with high garden-walls, ſucceed but ill; and fruit ſeldom arrives at perfection, though cultivated with the greateſt care. The whole iſland is about ten miles in circumference, with a harbour for ſmall fiſhing-veſſels. It has ſeveral freſh water lakes, well ſtored with fiſh and fowl. *Long.* 7. 18. W. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

*Ben-brick*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 12 miles NNW. Crieff.

*Ben-balben*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 7 miles N. Sligo.

*Benburb*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. In 1645, the Engliſh were defeated here by the Iriſh rebels. 6 miles S. Dungannon.

*Benceſti*, a town of Walachia. 15 miles SE. Tergofyl.

*Bench Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Southern Ocean, at the ſouth extremity of Tavai Poenammoo, at the entrance into South-Eaſt Bay.

*Ben-Challin*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 18 m. S. George-town.

*Bencoolen*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. The Engliſh ſettled here in the year 1685, and in the year 1690, the Eaſt-India Company built a fort here, calling it Fort-York. A convenient river on its north-weſt ſide brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconveniency in ſhipping it, by reaſon of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almoſt 2 miles in compaſs, is known at ſea by a high ſlender mountain, which riſes in the country 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar-Loaf. In 1693, there happened a great mortality here, the governor and council all dying, one after another, in a ſhort time; the town ſtanding on a ſtinking moraſs, not agreeable to European conſtitutions: wherefore, in 1719, a new fort was erecting in a more wholeſome part, and fitter for regular fortifications; but no ſooner did the walls begin to riſe, than the natives roſe and ſet fire to the fort and moſt of the Engliſh buildings; the governor, garriſon, &c. thought beſt to embark for Batavia with all ſpeed, leaving ſome cheſts of money, artillery, arms, &c. behind. But the natives a year after ſuffered the Engliſh to return, and encouraged them to poſſeſs again their new ſettlement, and proceed with building their fort, which has the name of Marlborough Fort. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody, and there are many volcanoes in the iſland. The air is indeed full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burſt in ſtorms of thunder, rain, &c. Tame buffaloes may be had here in plenty. Fiſh and poultry are ſcarce and dear. The ſoil is a fertile clay, producing high graſs; but near the ſea it is all moraſs. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars. It was taken by the French in the year 1760, and Fort Marlborough deſtroyed; the fort has ſince been repaired. *Long.* 102. 3. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. S.

*Bencoonat*, a town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 12. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

*Ben-Cowſe*, or *Nic-Kowſe*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantina; ſurrounded with a mud wall, and defended by a garriſon and three pieces of cannon. The inhabitants are chiefly Zwowiah, under the protection of Seedy Laſſan, their tutelar ſaint, to whoſe memory they pay great reſpect; and the revenues of whoſe ſanctuary maintain 200 ſcribes. It is ſituated in a valley, with a circle of mountains at a moderate diſtance from it. A rivulet glides by it to the weſt; but being impregnated with too many nitrous particles, which the ſoil is here ſufficiently charged with, the water is ſeldom made uſe of in the offices of the table or kitchen. We have the traces here of a large city, with the remains, as uſual, of pillars, broken walls, and ciſterns; but at preſent the Bencowſians make themſelves famous for the tombs, which they pretend to ſhew, of the Seven Sleepers, whom they ſtrenuouſly maintain to have been Muſſulmen, and to have ſlept at this place. 23 miles SSE. Seteef, and 63 SW. Conſtantina.

*Ben-Cronachan*, one of the higheſt mountains of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, near Loch Awe.

*Bend*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 100 miles NE. Schiras.

*Bend*, ſee *Baſnir*.

*Bend Emir*, a river of Perſia, which runs into Lake Baktegian, 30 miles SW. Baiza.

*Bend Mahi*, a river of Kurdiſtan, which runs into Lake Van.

*Benda*, ſee *Banda*.

*Bendah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Bundelcund. 36 miles N. Callinger.

*Bendala*, a town of Africa, in the county of Bergoo. 80 miles SSW. Wara.

*Bendala*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou. 150 miles E. Bornou.

*Bendali*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 140 miles S. Sirgian.

*Bendallah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 25 miles SW. Aurungabad.

*Bendarmalanka*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 38 miles S. Rajamundry, and 50 NE. Maſulipatam.

*Ben-Deirg*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the ſea. 7 miles N. Blair Athol.

*Bendelly*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 16. S.

*Bender*, or *Tekin*, or *Tigine*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Dnieſter, ſtrong and regularly fortified. It was ſeized by the Ruſſians in the year 1770, and again in 1789, but reſtored in 1790. Charles XII. king of Sweden, when he put himſelf under the protection of the Turks, reſided at Bender; until refuſing to quit their territory, he was attacked by them; and, being made priſoner, was carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year; and then returned ſecretly to his own dominions. 100 miles W. Otchakov, and 100 E. Jaſſi. *Long.* 30. 12. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

*Bender Abaſſi*, ſee *Gambron*.

*Bender Congo*, ſee *Congo*.

*Bender Delem*, or *Benderdillon*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian gulf. 130 miles W. Schiras. *Long.* 50. 12. E. *Lat.* 29. 55. N.

*Bender Boſhavir*, ſee *Buſheer*.

*Bender Ibrahim*, a town of Perſia, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim, in the Perſian gulf. 12 miles S. Mina.

*Bender Maſur*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan, on the Perſian gulf. 90 miles E. Baſſora.

*Bender Rigk*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, on the north coaſt of the Perſian gulf, governed by an Arabian prince, who has other poſſeſſions in the ſame province, which render him, in ſome reſpects dependent on the throne of Perſia. 85 miles WSW. Schiras. *Long.* 50. 50. E. *Lat.* 29. 18. N.

*Bender Riſher*, or *Riſchahhr*, a fortreſs of Perſia, on the north coaſt of the gulf, in the province of Farſiſtan; in a ſtate of decay. 18 miles SE. Buſheer. *Long.* 51. 8. E. *Lat.* 29. 18. N.

*Bender du Sur*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 160 miles S. Sirgian.

*Bendo*, a town of Guinea, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 11. 30. W. *Lat.* 7. 25. N.

*Ben-Doran*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

*Bendorf*, a town of Germany, and chief place of a bailiwic, in the county of Sayn, inhabited by Roman Catholics and Lutherans. In 1787, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French near this town. 5 miles N. Coblentz.

*Bendrabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Mewat. 30 miles NNW. Agra.

*Bendſchin*, ſee *Bennifch*.

*Ben Dubh*, a mountain of Ireland, ſituated partly in King's county, and partly in the county of Tipperary. 16 miles W. Kilkenny.

*Bene*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura; defended by a caſtle. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, two churches, and three convents. In April, 1796, it was taken by the French. 7 miles S. Cheraſco, and 28 S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 53. E. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

*Beneeleſy*, a mountain of Syria. 10 miles W. Antioch. This name, which ſignifies a thouſand churches, was given it, in all probability, from the great number of churches built on it formerly.

*Ben-Ermoid*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 16 m. S. Tongue.

*Benedetto*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the right bank of the Po. 9 miles SSE. Mantua.

*Benekenſtein*, ſee *Benneckſtein*.

*Beneſuca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 30 miles Valencia.

*Beneſchau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau. 8 miles E. Troppau.

*Beneſchaw*, or *Penſen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, where they manufacture the beſt paper in Bohemia. 18 miles SW. Kaurzim, and 20 SSE. Pfague. *Long.* 14. 42. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

*Beneſchaw*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 7 miles SW. Gratzen.

*Beneſzow*, or *Bendſchin*, or *Benſen*, ſee *Panzen*.

*Benet*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 10 miles SE. Fontenay.

*Benevente*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 10 miles W. Gueret, and 10 NNW. Bourganeuf.

*Benevento*, a dutchy of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, given to the Pope by the Emperor Henry III. in exchange for ſome feudal rights in the city of Bamberg, which belonged to the church. A ſmall diſtrict, with the city of Benevento, is all that forms the dutchy; which produced about 6000 crowns a year to the Pope. The Lombards, after fixing the ſeat of their empire at Pavia, ſent a detachment to poſſeſs itſelf of the ſouthern provinces. In the year 571, Zotto was appointed duke of Benevento, as a feudatory of the King of Lombardy; and ſeems to have confined his rule to the city alone, from which he ſallied forth to ſeek for booty. The ſecond duke, whoſe name was Arechis, conquered almoſt the whole country that now conſtitutes the kingdom of Naples. His ſucceſſors appear long to have remained ſatisfied with the extent of dominion he had tranſmitted to them: Grimwald, one of them, uſurped the crown of Lombardy; but his ſon Romwald, though a very ſucceſsful warrior, contented himſelf with the ducal rule. The fall of Deſiderius, the laſt king of the Lombards, did not affect the ſtate of Bene-

vento. By an effort of policy, or refolution, Arechis II. kept poffeffion; and availing himfelf of the favourable conjuncture, afferted his independence, threw off all feudal fubmiffion, affumed the ftile of a prince, and coined money with his own image upon it; a prerogative exercifed by none of his predeceffors as dukes of Benevento. During four reigns this ftate maintained itfelf on a refpectable footing; and might long have continued fo, had not civil wars, added to very powerful affaults from abroad, haftened its ruin. Radelchis and Siconulph afpired to the principality; and each of them invited the Saracens to their aid. The defolation caufed by this conflict is fcarcely to be defcribed; no better method for terminating thefe fatal diffentions could be devifed, than dividing the dominions into two diftinct fovereignties. In the year 851, Radelchis reigned as prince of Benevento; and his adverfary fixed his court, with the fame title, at Salerno. The city of Benevento alone efcaped the fway of the Normans, by a grant which the Emperor Henry II. had made of it to the bifhop of Rome, in exchange for the territory of Bamberg in Germany, where the popes enjoyed a kind of fovereignty. From the year 1054 to this day the Roman fee, with fome fhort interruptions of poffeffion, has exercifed temporal dominion over the city and dutchy. In 1806, this dutchy was given to Monf. Talleyrand.

*Benevento*, a city of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra, and fee of an archbifhop, erected in 969. In a plain near the town, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and killed Manfred, his competitor, in 1266. In the year 545, this city was taken and laid wafte by Totila; and in the year 1703, it fuffered greatly by an earthquake. It contains nine churches, twelve convents for monks, and two for nuns. Benevento is fituated on the flope, and at the point of a hill between two narrow vallies, in one of which runs the river Sabato, in the other the Calore; below the city they unite into one ftream. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boaft of fo many ruins of ancient fculpture as are to be found in Benevento; fcarce a wall is built of any thing but altars, tombs, columns, and remains of entablatures; a volume might be filled with inferiptions collected here. The cathedral is a clumfy edifice, in a ftile of Gothic, or rather Lombard, architecture. This church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built in the fixth century, enlarged in the eleventh, and altered confiderably in the thirteenth, when archbifhop Roger adorned it with a new front. The writers of the Beneventine hiftory unanimoufly claim Diomed, the Etolian chief, for the founder of their city; and confequently fix its origin in the years that immediately fucceeded the Trojan war. Other authors affign it to the Samnites, who made it one of their principal towns, where they frequently took refuge when worfted by the Romans. In their time, its name was Maleventum, a word of uncertain etymology; however, it founded fo ill in the Latin tongue, that the fuperftitious Romans, after atchieving the conqueft of Samnium, changed it into Beneventum, in order to introduce their colony under fortunate auſpices. Near this place, in the four hundred and feventy-ninth year of Rome, Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius Dentatus. In the war againft Hannibal, Beneventum fignalized its attachment to Rome, by liberal tenders of fuccour and real fervices. Benevento has given three popes to the chair of St. Peter, viz. Felix III. Victor III. and Gregory VIII.; and what it is much prouder of, reckons St. Januarius in the lift of its bifhops. 30 m. NE. Naples, 23 E. Capua. *Long.* 14. 38. E. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

*Ben-Even*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs. 21 m. E. Fort William.

*Benfeld*, or *Benfelden*, a town of France, and principal place of a diftrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, fituated on the Ille. 9 miles NNE. Schlettftat, and 12 S. Strafburg. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

*Benezi*, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 15 miles NW. Naufa.

*Ben-Fiol*, a mountain of Scotland, in the iſland of Coll.

*Bengal*, a country of India, and moft eafterly of Hindooftan, lying on each fide of the Ganges, bounded on the north by the country of Bootan, on the eaft by Aſſam and Mecklev, on the fouth by the fea call'ed the bay of Bengal, and on the weft by Bahar and Oriffa; extending from 86. to 92. 30. E. *long.* and from 21. 30. to 26. 40. N. *lat.* Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was fometimes divided into feveral. It was united to the Mogul empire by Humaion, the third of the Tartar emperors, and afterwards by Eckar, one of his fucceffors, who divided it into twenty-two diftricts. It is one of the richeft countries of India; the climate is foft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and efpecially the Ganges, overflow the country; fo that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make ufe of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, fugar, and pepper, are the principal productions. The Engliſh began the commerce in the reign of Elizabeth, but had no regular eſtabliſhments. Afterwards the Great Mogul granted them a diftrict of land, on which they erected a factory, buildings, and magazines, from whence they fent their merchandize, of which indigo was the chief, into the interior

parts of Hindooſtan. They now ſend cloth and woollen ſtuffs, ſalt, copper, iron, lead, and other merchandizes, which they bring from Europe; and purchaſe thence Indian linens, ſilks, ſtuffs, dimities, raw ſilk, drugs, ſalt-petre, diamonds, and other articles, which load the veſſels for the return. Among the articles of trade from one part of India to the other, one of the principal is opium. Cotton is brought from Bombay and Surat to Bengal, and pepper is carried from Bengal to China. The whole country belongs to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, and, together with the country of Bahar, produces a neat annual revenue of 1,290,000l. The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company exerciſe the ſovereignty, make laws, eſtabliſh tribunals, and govern the whole with an unlimited authority. Calcutta is the capital; the principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Coofy, Sanpou or Teeſta, beſides many ſmaller ones.

*Bengal Paſſage*, a channel of the Eaſt-Indian Sea, about 12 miles broad, between Pulo-Braſſe and Pulo-Way.

*Bengal Point*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

*Bengalpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 50 m. SE. Fyzabad.

*Bengaſi*, ſee *Bingazi*.

*Bengevai*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 50 miles S. Zareng.

*Benghur*, a town of Candahar. 32 miles N. Cabul.

*Ben-Gloe*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, the higheſt point of which is 3724 feet above the level of the ſea. 5 miles NE. Blair-Athol.

*Bengo*, a town of Africa, in Angola, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. 15 miles S. Laonda.

*Bengo*, a river of Africa, which riſes in Angola, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

*Bengore-Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim. 10 m. NE. Coleraine. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

*Benguela*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Angola, on the eaſt by the country of Jaga Caſſangi, on the ſouth by Mataman, and on the weſt by the ſea; Cape Negro forms its ſouthern boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the ſprings of many rivers. The productions are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of Angola and Congo; one of the principal is Manioc; divers ſorts of palms are found; dates grow in great abundance; the vines naturally form allies and harbours; caſſia and tamarinds alſo flouriſh: and, from the humidity of the ſoil, they have two fruit ſeaſons in the year. The air of the country is exceedingly unwholeſome, and is ſaid even to affect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. Few Europeans care to venture on land, ſo that we know but little of the ſtate of the country. Moſt parts of the kingdom were once populous, but have ſuffered much by frequent wars; the chief towns are Old Benguela, St. Philip, or New Benguela, and Man-ki-kondo, and Kaſchil. *Long.* 30. to 35. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. to. 15. 30. S.

*Benguela, (Old,)* a town of Africa, in the province ſo called, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 50. S.

*Benguela, (New,)* or *St. Philip*, a town in the country of Benguela, on the north ſide of a large bay, called by the Portugueſe *Bahia-das-vaccas*; where the Portugueſe have a ſettlement, and a governor reſides, with a ſmall garriſon. 100 miles N. Benguela. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

*Beni-Arax*, ſee *Beni-Raſhid*.

*Beni-Aſſer*, a town of Egypt. 2 miles N. Aſna.

*Beni-Haſan*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were uſed for temples. 6 miles N. Aſhmuncin.

*Beni-Jehie*, a town of Egypt. 12 miles S. Aſhmuncin.

*Beni-Jehie*, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Enſené.

*Beni-Maran*, a town of Egypt. 9 miles S. Aſhmunein.

*Beni-Guarid*, a town of Africa. 70 miles S. Tripoli.

*Benihaſen*, ſee *Habat*.

*Beni-Mezzab*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Algiers, ſouth of Mount Atlas, inhabited by a tribe of Africans, who poſſeſs a number of villages, but pay no tribute to the Algerines. They are the only people employed in the ſlaughter-houſes of Algiers, and ſuppoſed to be deſcendants of the Melanogætuli. Gardeiah is the chief town. *Long.* 2. to 3. E. *Lat.* 32. to 33. N.

*Beni-Miſur*, a town of Egypt. 3 miles S. Abu-Girgé.

*Beni-Mohamed el Kiſur*, a town of Egypt. 9 miles S. Abu-Girgé.

*Beni-Raſhid*, or *Beni-Arax*, a town of Africa, in Algiers. It is a mud-walled town, inhabited by a tribe of independent Arabs, who were formerly a race of heroes, with a citadel and 2000 houſes. The citadel is now in ruins, and the houſes reduced to a few cottages.

*Beni-Samti*, a town of Egypt. 2 miles S. Abu-Girgé.

*Beni-Sheikir*, a town of Egypt. 6 miles NW. Manfalout.

*Beniagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles S. Lucknow.

*Benicarlo*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood. 3 miles N. Peniscola.

*Benisa'o*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 15 miles NW. Valencia.

*Benigani*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 4 miles SE. St. Felipe.

*Benigheim*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg. 15 miles N. Stuttgart, and 8 SSW. Heilbronn.

*Benilet*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 145 miles NW. Baſſora.

*Benin*, a country or kingdom of Africa, extending a courſe of 180 miles on the borders of the Atlantic; how far it extends inland is not known; it is watered by a great number of ſtreams, ſome of which are conſiderable rivers. The ſoil near the ſea coaſt is low and marſhy, and the climate unhealthy; farther from the ſea the land is more elevated, and the air more pure. In ſome diſtricts ſprings are ſo rare, that officers are appointed to ſupply travellers with freſh water, who elſe muſt die with thirſt; but this commodity is not given; he who drinks muſt pay. In the rivers are a great number of crocodiles, ſea-horſes, and a ſpecies of torpedo, with many kinds of excellent fiſh. Among the animals are elephants in great numbers, tygers, leopards, ſtags, wild boars, apes, civet cats, mountain cats, horſes, hares, and hairy ſheep; there are a vaſt number of reptiles, ſerpents and others. Of the birds, the principal are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, ſtorks, and oſtriches. The ſoil in general is fertile; oranges and lemons grow on the ſide of the roads; the pepper which grows here is ſmaller than that of the Indies; cotton grows on a tree which abounds every where; the water is moſt excellent. The negroes of Benin are ſaid to be kind and honeſt, yielding to mildneſs, but with great courage reſiſting injuſtice; attached to their ancient cuſtoms; they are complaiſant to ſtrangers, generous, ſenſible, yet reſerved and diffident: the children of both ſexes are circumciſed, and go naked till they are twelve years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king is ſaid to have 600 wives. Jealous of each other, they offer their wives to an European. The king exerciſes an abſolute authority over his ſubjects; three great officers, diſtinguiſhed by a ſtring of coral, continually attend upon him, to conſult, inſtruct, or decide in his name. The King names his ſucceſſor among his ſons, who is not publicly announced till after the death of his father. A regency is appointed, which then takes the adminiſtration of affairs, while the new king elect is removed ſome miles from the capital, there to learn the art of government; the firſt-fruit of which, on his return, is putting to death the reſt of his brothers. He rarely ſhews himſelf, and always with pomp amidſt his wives and concubines: his revenues are conſiderable, and he can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field. As to their religion, they ſeem to have an idea of and a reverence for a Supreme Being; but mixed with a number of idolatrous and abſurd ceremonies. The dreſs of the inhabitants is neat and ornamental; the rich among them wear firſt white calico or cotton petticoats, about a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, by way of drawers: this they cover with another fine piece of calico of ſixteen or twenty yards, which they very artfully and becomingly plait in the middle, throwing over it a ſcarf, a yard long, and a foot wide, the ends of which are adorned with a handſome lace or fringe. As to the upper part of the body, it is moſtly naked. Such is the dreſs in which they appear in public; at home their cloathing is more ſimple and leſs expenſive, conſiſting only of a coarſe pair of drawers, covered with a large painted cloth, worn in the manner of a cloak, of home manufacture.

*Benin*, a city of Africa, and capital of Benin. The ſtreets are prodigious long and broad, where are continual markets for kine, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European wares; notwithſtanding which they are kept very clean. The houſes are large and handſome, with clay walls and covered with reed, ſtraw, or leaves. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Formoſa. It was once a very populous place, but now not ſo. The king's court is ſituated in a large plain. The inhabitants are all natives, foreigners not being permitted to live in the city. Here are ſeveral rich men, who continually attend court, not troubling themſelves with either trade, agriculture, or any thing elſe; but leave all to their numerous wives, who go to all the circumjacent villages, to trade in all ſorts of merchandiſes, or otherwiſe ſerve for daily wages, and are obliged to bring the greateſt part of their gains to their huſbands. All male ſlaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be ſold for ſlaves, only they bear the name of the king's ſlaves. *Long.* 5. 5. E. *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

*Benisleed*, a town of Tripoli. 100 miles S. Tripoli.

*Benisa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 10 miles S. Denia.

*Benipour*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Calcutta.

*Benizette*, a village of Piedmont, and a place of ſome conſequence as a port. On the 13th of October, 1799, it was taken from the Auſtrians by the French. The next day it was retaken, with the loſs of about 1000 French, and 300 Auſtrians. On the 19th, the French recovered it again.

*Beniſuef*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a diſtrict, and reſidence of a

bey: it is large, with manufactures of carpets, and ſtuff made of woollen and linen mixed; the houſes are built with bricks baked in the ſun. 50 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 16. E. *Lat.* 29. 11. N.

*Benkat*, a town and fortreſs of Turkeſtan, on the Sihon. 6 miles N. Taſhkund.

*Benkeim*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Sudavia. 12 m. ENE. Angerburg.

*Benkem*, a town of Pruſſia, in Natangen. 16 miles SE. Brandenburg.

*Benken*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. 20 miles N. Zurich.

*Ben-Lawers*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 4015 feet above the level of the ſea. 11 miles S. George-town.

*Ben-Levagh*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 4 miles SW. Roſs.

*Ben-Lodi*, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthſhire, 3009 feet in height above the level of the ſea. 4 miles SW. Callander.

*Ben-Lomond*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 3240 feet above the level of the ſea. 26 miles W. Stirling.

*Ben-Loy*, a mountain of Scotland, on the confines of the counties of Argyle and Perth. 15 miles NE. Inverary.

*Ben-Nevis*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 4370 feet above the level of the ſea. 7 miles E. Fort-William.

*Ben-More*, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthſhire, whoſe height is ſaid to be 3903 feet above the level of the ſea. 20 miles W. Crief.

*Benneckſtein*, a town of Germany, in the lordſhip of Klettenberg. 13 miles N. Nordhauſen, 18 SW. Halberſtadt. *Long.* 10. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

*Bennecum*, a town of Guelderland. 2 m. N. Wageningen.

*Ben-Nevanagh*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. 8 m. W. Coleraine.

*Bennington*, a town of the United States of America, and capital of Vermont, in the county called alſo Bennington, ſituated near the Green Mountain, on the borders of the ſtate of New-York, on the Hoſick. In 1777, a party diſpatched from the Britiſh army, under Colonel Baum, were attacked by the Americans, under General Starke: after a brave reſiſtance, in which many were killed and wounded, the reſt ſurrendered priſoners of war; and in the evening of the ſame day, another party, under the command of Col. Breyman, ſent to join Col. Baum, were attacked likewiſe, and though a retreat was effected, they ſuffered great loſs. 18 miles from the conflux of the Mohock and Hudſon's rivers, 118 WNW. Boſton, and 135 N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 5. W. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Bennſch*, or *Bendſtein*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf. 7 miles SW. Jagerndorf, 22 WSW. Ratibor. *Long.* 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

*Bennyke*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles SE. Gooracpour. *Long.* 83. 55. E. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

*Benodet Iſlands*, ſo called by Monſieur Alouarn, ſee *Boyne*.

*Benon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 16 miles NNE. Rochefort, and 13 E. Rochelle.

*Benou*, a town of Arabia. 130 miles SE. El Catif.

*Benowm*, a town of Africa, and capital of Ludamar. *Long.* 7. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 5. N.

*Benrad*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 7 miles SSE. Duſſeldorp.

*Bensberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, where the Elector Palatine has a château. 7 miles E. Mulheim.

*Benſe*, ſee *Brent*.

*Benſhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hennenberg. 7 m. SE. Smalkalder.

*Benſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Mentz, given, in 1802, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. 20 miles N. Heidelberg, and 10 ENE. Worms.

*Benſecour*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into Mobile bay, *Long.* 87. 40. W. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

*Benſington*, or *Benſon*, a village of England, in Oxfordſhire, near the Thames. Here Offa king of Mercia defeated Kinewulph king of the Weſt-Saxons. In 1801, it contained 811 inhabitants. 12 miles S. Oxford.

*Bentendorf Jeplitza*, a town of Hungary. 4 miles NE. Roſenberg.

*Bentham*, a townſhip of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with 1487 inhabitants, and 426 employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles NW. Settle.

*Bentheim*, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence; it contains one Roman-Catholic, and one Proteſtant church. The caſtle, or palace, is flanked with towers. In 1799, it was taken by the French. 26 miles NNW. Munſter, 24 W. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 7. 3. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

*Bentheim*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and weſt by Overiſſel, on the eaſt and ſouth by the biſhopric of Munſter, about 40 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth; the ſoil is in general fertile, and produces more than is ſufficient for the inhabitants. In the mountains are found quarries of excellent ſtones; the plains are divided into fertile cornfields, and beautiful meadows, where they feed great quantities of ſheep and cattle; and the foreſts abound with game: the principal commerce conſiſts in thread, wool, linen cloth, honey, cattle, ſtone for building, wood, &c. The principal river is the Vechte, which runs through the county, and is navigable for boats. The principal towns are Bentheim,

Schuttorf, Northorn, and Nienhus. The county of Bentheim is rated at 152 florins a month, or 6 horſe and 20 foot: and for each chamber term, at 121 rix-dollars 66 kruitzers. In 1753, this county was mortgaged for 30 years to the electorate of Hanover, for 900,000 rix-dollars. On the death of the Count, in 1803, the Count of Steinfurt, as being the next relation, purchaſed of the French, who were then in poſſeſſion of Hanover, the right of poſſeſſion.

*Benthorn*, a town of Holland. 6 miles SSE. Leyden.

*Benthulud*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of the Atlas Mountain.

*Benthuyſen*, a town of Holland. 6 miles S. Leyden.

*Bentinck's Arms*, two branches of an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Vancouver, on the weſt coaſt of North-America: one to the north-eaſt, the other to the ſouth-eaſt. *Long.* 233. to 233. 21. E. *Lat.* 52. 0. to 52. 25. N.

*Bentivoglio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 7 miles N. Bologna.

*Benton*, a town of North-Carolina. 22 miles N. Edenton.

*Bentot*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Ceylon. 45 miles S. Columbo.

*Ben-Vorlich*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. The height 3300 feet above the level of the ſea.

*Benwell*, a townſhip of England, in Northumberland. In 1801, the population was 951, of which 848 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles W. Newcaſtle.

*Ben-Wyrvis*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roſs. 7 miles NW. Dingwall.

*Beny*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles NNW. Caen.

*Beny*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 21 miles SW. Caen, and 6 N. Vire.

*Bepoſſee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 12 miles N. Corah.

*Bequenccurt*, a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 71. 42. W. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

*Bequencourt*, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 21. W. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

*Bequet*, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 4. W. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

*Bera*, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Fridingen.

*Berabzan*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 97. W. *Lat.* 60. 3. N.

*Beraa*, a town of Syria. 7 miles N. Acre.

*Beram*, ſee *Hermo*.

*Beramandy*, a town of Bengal. 76 miles NW. Midnapour.

*Beraman*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 3 miles NE. Manſora.

*Berangieh*, or *Burgeir*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 22 m. S. Abutigé.

*Berapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 40 miles SW. Raibaug.

*Berar*, or *Barar*, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Malwa and Allahabad; on the eaſt by Oriſſa, on the ſouth by Hydrabad, and on the weſt by the Candeiſh and Dowlatabad. This province is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and many ſorts of legumes. In the ſouthern part is found the deer which yields the bezoar ſtone. The ſheep of this province are of a different ſpecies from the common, the neck is lengthened, the tail very ſhort, their ears long, and their wool not curled. The principal rivers are the Ganga, Barnah, and Pouneah. It was formerly a kingdom, it is now divided; part of it is ſubject to a rajah, and part of it to the Nizam, or prince of the Deccan.

*Beraſtegue*, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa. 9 miles Toloſa.

*Beraun*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; ſometimes called the Circle of Podverd. The principal produce of the circle is wood and corn: the Muldau and the Mies yield abundance of fiſh, and in ſome parts are found mines of iron. The town Beraun was built in the year 746; but its opulence does not keep pace with its antiquity; it is ſituated on the Mies, or Miza. 14 miles SW. Prague. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

*Beraun*, ſee *Bährn*.

*Berbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles S. Neuſtatt.

*Berbecz*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Birlat, near Tecuczi, in the province of Moldavia.

*Berbegal*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 7 miles W. Balbaſtro.

*Berbi*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

*Berbi*, (*El*), a town of Egypt, on the ſite of the ancient Abydus. 3 miles W. Girgé.

*Berbice*, a river of South-America, in the country of Surinam, which gives name to a Dutch ſettlement, in which are cultivated cotton, indigo, &c. The ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781; they were ſoon after driven out by the French, and the ſettlement reſtored to the Dutch. In the year 1796, it was again taken by the Engliſh. The river runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

*Berbino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 5 miles N. Lecco.

*Berbudo*, ſee *Barbuda*.

*Berburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts. 12 miles NE. Luxemburg.

*Bercad*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Bog. 50 miles SSE. Braclaw.

*Berchem*, a town of Brabant. 4 miles SW. Ravestein.

*Berchem*, or *Bergen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 9 miles E. Juliers.

*Berchier*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles N. Lausanne.

*Berching*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Aichstatt, on the Sulz. 22 miles NE. Aichstatt, and 26 WNW. Ratisbon. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

*Berchtoldsdorf* or *Petersdorf*, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Vienna.

*Berchtoldsgaden*, or *Berchtesgaden*, a provostship, and principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, environed in the archbishopric of Salzburg, but exempt from the jurisdiction of that see, and only subject to the Pope. It is wholly mountainous, and contains two towns and a few villages: it contains also several lakes. It is assessed two horses and twenty foot, or 100 florins for a Roman month, and pays each chamber term 121 rix-dollars, 66 kreutzers. In 1802, this provostship was given with Salzburg, &c. as an indemnity to the Duke of Tuscany, and made part of the circle of Austria.

*Berchtoldsgaden*, a town of Germany, and chief place of a provostship to which it gives name, in the circle of Austria, on a small river which runs into the Salzach. 14 miles S. Salzburg. *Long.* 12. 57. E. *Lat.* 47. 33. N.

*Berckel*, a town of Holland. 5 miles E. Delft.

*Berckel*, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishopric of Munster, and runs into the Issel, at Zutphen.

*Berckfenbroeck*, a town of Holland. 6 m. N. Rotterdam.

*Berd*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, near Berskoi.

*Berdaa*, a town of Persian Armenia. In 1386, it was taken by Timur Bec. 40 miles SW. Scamachie, and 140 E. Erivan. *Long.* 47. 12 E. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

*Berdanieh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 32 miles N. Alanieh, and 90 SSW. Konieh.

*Berdaschir*, see *Barsir*.

*Berdjan*, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 60 miles NNW. Zareng. *Long.* 60. 50. E. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

*Berdiczow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 148 miles ESE. Lucko, and 324 SW. Warsaw.

*Berdoa*, see *Burgu*.

*Berdun*, see *Verdun*.

*Bere Alston*, a borough town of England, in the county of Devon, which sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays. 5 miles from Tavistock, and 211 W. London.

*Bere Regis*, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, with 396 inhabitants. Near it is Woodbury-Hill, celebrated for its annual fair. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays. 9 miles from Blandford, 113 W. London.

*Berefiord*, a town and bay on the east coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 64. 26. N.

*Beregszasz*, a town of Hungary. 24 miles N. Zatmar.

*Bereia*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona. 25 m. NNE. Portlogo.

*Bereilly*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Rohilcund Circar. 120 miles NNW. Lucknow, and 112 E. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

*Berelos*, or *Brullos*, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta; 32 miles long, and ten wide in the middle, but gradually narrowing towards each end; it has several islands in it.

*Berelos*, a town of Egypt. 30 miles W. Damietta.

*Berenguela*, or *Verenguela*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. *Long.* 69. 46. W. *Lat.* 18. S.

*Berentz*, a town and castle of Hungary. 20 miles NNE. Presburg.

*Berentzwiller*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

*Beresbirt*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 40 miles NW. Marasch.

*Beresford's Islands*, a cluster of islands, so called by Capt. Dixon, in the North Pacific Ocean, supposed to be the same with those which Perouse called Sartine islands. *Long.* 129. 57. W. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

*Beresky*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 40 miles SE. Braclaw.

*Beretsko*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 24 miles SSW. Lucko.

*Beretzhausen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg. 12 miles WNW. Ratisbon.

*Bereza*, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 30 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

*Bereza*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 56 miles ENE. Brzesc.

*Berezec*, a town of Little Russia, in the palatinate of Chelm. 22 miles E. Chelm.

*Berezen*, a river which runs into the Black Sea, 20 miles W. Otchakov.

*Berezcuka*, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the west side of the Volga. 124 miles S. Saratov.

*Berezina*, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, and runs into the Niemen, 16 miles NE. Novogrodek.

*Berezina*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 44 miles NE. Minsk.

*Berezinskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the north side of the Irtisch. 40 miles E. Tobolsk.

*Berezniki*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 40 miles NNW. Troki.

*Berezov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the weſt ſide of the Oby. 372 miles NNW. Tobolſk. *Long.* 65. 14. E. *Lat.* 64. N.

*Berezov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. 180 miles NNW. Petrozavodſkoi. *Long.* 30. 34. E. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

*Berezovoi*, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Uvelka. 240 m. E. Upha, 68 SE. Tcheliabinſk.

*Berezovſkoi*, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Ural. 140 miles ENE. Orenburg.

*Berfurt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 7 miles NW. Erbach.

*Berg*, a town of Norway. 12 miles S. Frederickſtadt.

*Berg*, a town of Germany, in the province of Culmbach. 4 miles W. Hof.

*Berg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 miles WNW. Wexio.

*Berg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland, on a branch of lake Storſio. 24 miles S. Oſterſund.

*Berg*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the country of the Hottentots, and runs into the Atlantic, a little to the north of St. Helen's Bay, *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

*Berg*, a dutchy and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the archbiſhopric of Cologn, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine; on the north by the dutchy of Cleves, and on the eaſt by the dutchy of Marck; about 60 miles long, and from eight to 22 in breadth. It had once lords of its own, and was erected into a dutchy in 1389; annexed to the dutchy of Cleves, and afterwards ceded to the Elector Palatine. The country along the Rhine is flat and fertile, and produces great quantities of corn: on the hills the inhabitants cultivate vines, in the vallies are meadows, and upon the mountains vaſt foreſts. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal. The inhabitants conſume more wheat than they grow. The principal manufactures are ſwords, knives, and other articles of iron and ſteel. There are alſo ſome manufactures of cloth, ribbands, and handkerchiefs. The principal rivers are the Wipper, the Seig, and the Puhr: the principal towns are Duſſelderf, Elberfeld, Gemark, Ronſdorf, Solingen, Lennep, &c. In 1795, it was entirely over-run by the French; and in 1806, conſtituted a grand dutchy with Cleves, in favour of prince Murat, who, on the 22d March, was crowned by the name of Joachim duke of Cleves and Berg.

*Berg-op-Zoom*, a maritime town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Zoom, at its union with the Scheldt; firſt ſurrounded by a wall in 1287, by Gerard de Weſemael, firſt lord of the town, and erected into a marquiſate by the emperor Charles V. in 1533. The church is a beautiful ſtructure, and was made collegiate in 1442. This is one of the ſtrongeſt places belonging to the Dutch, having been regularly fortified in 1629, and eſteemed nearly impregnable. Towards Antwerp is a grand half-moon, extending to a fort called Kyck-in-de Pot, furniſhed with four redoubts, and well mounted with cannon; by a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, ſuccours may be thrown into the place during a ſiege: between the town and the ſea are eleven forts, well ſupplied, with a number of redoubts and palliſadoes: towards Steenberg alſo, the outworks are very ſtrong, with a number of redoubts and intrenchments. Berg-op-Zoom had its particular lords, ſo long ſince as the year 1211. After the death of John de Glimes, whom the Dutcheſs of Parma ſent into Spain, and who died in priſon in the year 1567, the marquiſate came to Eitel Frederick prince of Hohenzollern, of the houſe of Brandenburg, by a marriage with Elizabeth de Bergh, heireſs of the late marquis; with their daughter it was received as a marriage portion by Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, governor and ſenechal of Limoſin, &c. This prince died in 1707, leaving his ſon Conſtantin, who quitted the ſervice of France, and retired to Holland, where he was made lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces. In 1707, he eſpouſed Mary Anne, daughter of Philip duke of Aremberg and Arſchot, by whom he had one only daughter, Mary Henrietta; and died in 1710, at Douay, in the flower of his age. The commander, Don Louis de Requeſens, governor of the Netherlands was defeated near this place, on the 29th of January, 1574. The town of Middleburg being much preſſed by the confederates he equipped a fleet, which he divided, to occupy both branches of the Scheldt, to ſail towards Zealand. One part he entruſted to John de Glimes, the vice-admiral; and Julien Romero; the other to Don Sanchez Avila. The two firſt were defeated by the Zealanders, under the command of Louis Boiſſot, admiral of Zealand, who loſt an eye in the engagement. The conquerors took nine ſhips, and burnt the Spaniſh admiral; Glimes was ſlain; Romero ſwam to ſhore. The commander, being on the bank, was witneſs of the unfortunate ſucceſs of the enterprize, of the whole of which he was informed by Airla, who retired to Antwerp. The Prince of Parma attempted to take it in 1588, without ſucceſs; and in 1622, the Marquis of Spinola laid ſiege to it again, but the beſieged defended themſelves ſo valiantly, and the Prince of Orange took ſuch

measures to throw succours into the place, that the marquis was obliged to raise the siege on the 2d of October, after having lost ten thousand men, from the 18th of July, when he begun his approach. In the year 1746, the Marechal Saxe, having amused the allies with marches and counter-marches, at length detached Count Lowendahl, with six and thirty thousand men, to besiege Berg-op-Zoom. It was secured with a garrison of three thousand men, and well provided with artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The enemy appeared before it on the 12th day of July, and summoned the governor to surrender. The Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen was sent to its relief, with twenty battalions and fourteen squadrons of the troops that could be most conveniently assembled; he entered the lines of Berg-op-Zoom, where he remained in expectation of a strong reinforcement from the confederate army; and the old Baron Cronstrom, whom the Stadtholder had appointed governor of Brabant, assumed the command of the garrison. The besiegers carried on their operations with great vivacity, and the troops in the town defended it with equal valour. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important siege. Count Lowendahl received divers reinforcements, and a considerable body of troops was detached from the allied army, under the command of Baron Schwartzemburgh, to co-operate with the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen. The French general lost a considerable number of men by the close and continual fire of the besieged: while he, in his turn, opened such a number of batteries, and plied them so warmly, that the defences began to give way. From the 16th day of July to the 15th of September, the siege produced an unremitting scene of horror and destruction: desperate sallies were made, and mines sprung with the most dreadful effects; the works began to be shattered, the town was laid in ashes, the trenches were filled with carnage, nothing was seen but fire and smoke, nothing heard but one continued roar of bombs and cannon. But still the damage fell chiefly upon the besiegers, who were slain in heaps; while the garrison suffered very little, and could be occasionally relieved, or reinforced from the lines. In a word, it was generally believed that Compte Lowendahl would be baffled in his endeavours; and by this belief the governor of Berg-op-Zoom seems to have been lulled in a blind security. At length some inconsiderable breaches were made in one ravelin and two bastions, and these the French general resolved to storm, though Cronstrom believed they were impracticable; and on that supposition presumed that the enemy would not attempt an assault. For this very reason Comte Lowendahl resolved to hazard the attack before the preparations should be made for his reception. He accordingly regulated his dispositions, and at four o'clock in the morning, on the 16th day of September, the signal was made for the assault. A prodigious quantity of bombs being thrown into the ravelin, his troops threw themselves into the fosse, mounted the breaches, forced open a sally-port, and entered the place almost without resistance. In a word, they had time to extend themselves along the curtains, and form in order of battle, before the garrison could be assembled. Cronstrom was asleep, and the soldiers upon duty had been surprized by the suddenness and impetuosity of the attack. Though the French had taken possession of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without opposition. Two battalions of the Scottish troops, in the pay of the States-General, were assembled in the market-place, and attacked them with such fury, that they were driven from street to street, until fresh reinforcements arriving, compelled the Scots to retreat in their turn, yet they disputed every inch of ground, and fought until two-thirds of them were killed upon the spot. Then they brought off the old governor, abandoning the town to the enemy; the troops that were encamped in the lines retreating with great precipitation; all the forts in the neighbourhood immediately surrendered to the victors, who now became masters of the whole navigation of the Scheldt. Berg-op-Zoom was restored to the Dutch at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. 18 miles NNW. Antwerp. *Long.* 4. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

*Berg Reichinstein Kaschperskhi Hory*, a royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz, situated on a mountain, in which are mines of silver. 20 miles W. Prachatitz, 36. WSW. Bechin. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

*Berga*, a town of Norway. 66 m. ENE. Christiania. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

*Berga*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 12 miles NE. Neustadt. 16 E. Jena. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

*Berga*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Lobrogat, anciently a city of the Illergetes, called Berginium. 25 miles N. Manresa, and 12 E. Solsona.

*Berga*, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno. 15 m. WNW. Locarno.

*Bergamasco*, a country of Italy, late belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the north by the country of the Grisons, on the east by the Bressin, on the south by the Cremasco, and on the west by the Milanese. Towards the north it is mountainous and uncultivated; in the environs of Bergamo it is exceedingly fertile; some of the vallies produce large quantities of wine and oil;

others are unproductive. In the mountains are mines of iron. The people in general are inclined to corpulency, and subject to the goitre, or rupture of the throat; nevertheless they are intelligent in commerce, and carry on a considerable traffic in iron, wool, carpets which they manufacture, cattle, marble, and mill-stones. This country now forms a part of the kingdom of Italy, and is divided into two departments, viz, the department of the Serio, and the department of the Adda and Oglio.

*Bergamo*, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Serio, and late of the Bergamasco; fortified with walls, bastions, and ditches; situated upon several small hills. Between the city and a lofty mountain is a strong castle. It has several suburbs; in one of which is kept a large fair at the feast of St. Bartholomew, at which a vast concourse of merchants assembles from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan; and contains 13 parish churches, twelve convents for men, ten for women, and about 30,000 inhabitants. The principal commerce is wool and silk, the former has been prodigious; and the serges as well as the tapestry of Bergamo have been celebrated: their silks equal those of Turin. The inhabitants are active and laborious: their language is a bad Italian. The environs are sandy, but made very fertile by the industry of the inhabitants. Louis XII. of France, after defeating the Venetians at the battle of Agnadel, seized on this city; but restored it to the republic six years after, by the treaty of 1516. Bergamo was in 1796 taken by the French, under Buonaparte; and the year following the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the French republic. 25 miles NE. Milan, 26 NW. Brescia. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

*Bergara*, see *Vergara*.

*Bergas*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles W. Artaki.

*Bergato*, or *Vergato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 10 miles S. Bologna.

*Bergaz*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop. 44 miles ENE. Adrianople. *Long.* 27. 4. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

*Bergedorf*, a town of Lower Saxony, belonging to the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck, which put in a bailiff alternately. 12 m. ESE. Hamburg.

*Bergen*, a city and seaport town of Norway, and capital of the province of Bergenhus, situated in the centre of a valley, disposed in the form of a crescent; seven lofty mountains render it almost inaccessible by land, and towards the sea it is defended by fortifications and batteries. The principal articles of commerce for exportation are fish, skins, tallow, and timber. It was built in the year 1076, and has been in a more flourishing state than it now is. It contains about 19,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Drontheim. The harbour is reckoned one of the best in Europe. 270 miles SW. Drontheim, 180 N. Stavanger. *Long.* 7. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

*Bergen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Munzenberg: the environs produce excellent wine. Here the Hanoverians were defeated by the French in the year 1759. 6 miles NNW. Hanau, 3 NE. Francfort on the Main.

*Bergen*, a town and capital of the island of Rugen: its ancient name was Gora. It is situated in the centre of the island, where are held the tribunals of Swedish Pomerania. *Long.* 13. 34. E. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

*Bergen*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 7 miles E. Plauen.

*Bergen*, a town of Holland. During the campaign in 1799, this was a place of some consequence, and the possession strongly disputed as a post necessary for the advance of the troops towards the south part of the country; and it was soon taken by the Russians, under General Herman, on the 19th of September: but the general and his troops were next day surrounded by the French, and made prisoners. 3 miles N. Alcmaer.

*Bergen*, see *Berghen*.

*Bergen*, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea. 60 miles W. from Sumatra. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

*Bergen*, see *Berchem*.

*Bergen am Dumme*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Zell. 12 miles SW. Danneberg.

*Bergenhus*, the most westernly province of Norway, situated between Aggerhus and the sea; about 180 miles long, and 81 wide. Bergen is the capital.

*Bergerac*, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Dordogne; situated in a beautiful and extensive plain on the Dordogne, which separates it into two towns, called St. Martin and St. Magdelaine. It is a rich, commercial, and populous town, containing near 8000 inhabitants. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it is said there were 40,000 Protestants in this town and its neighbourhood. In 1344, the French, commanded by the Count de Lisle, were beat near this town by the English, under the Earl of Derby. 21 miles S. Perigueux, 37 N. Agen. *Long.* 0. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

*Bergfried*, a village of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, on the Alle. In this

village a battle was fought in January 1807, between the French and the confederate Pruſſians and Ruſſians, in which the former claim the victory. 7 miles N. Allenſtein, 10 S. Guttſtadt.

*Berggreinfeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles SSW. Schweinfurt.

*Berggieszhubel*, or *Berg Gieſshubel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen, near which are warm medicinal ſprings. 6 miles S. Pirna, 56 N. Prague.

*Bergheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck. 4 miles S. Waldeck.

*Bergheim*, or *Berghen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Erfft; late in the dutchy of Juliers. 12 miles W. Cologne, 9 E. Juliers.

*Berghiri*, a town of Kurdiſtan. 20 miles SE. Betlis.

*Bergholzhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravenſberg. 21 miles NE. Munſter, 18 SE. Oſnaburg. *Long.* 8. 11. E. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

*Berghen*, a town of New Jerſey, in a county of the ſame name, built on the weſt point of a neck of land, near Hudſon river, oppoſite New-York. 5 m. E. Newark, 6 W. New-York.

*Bergo*, a ſmall iſland in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 40. E. *Lat.* 65. 45. N.

*Bergoo*, or *Dar Bergoo*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Bornou, on the eaſt by Nubia and Dar Fur, on the ſouth by Nigritia, and on the weſt by Nigritia and Begarmee. 260 m. in length from north to ſouth, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. *Long.* 24. 3. to 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. to 17. 50. N.

*Bergoſa*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 3 miles NE. Jaca.

*Bergstadt*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles N. Olmutz.

*Bergstadt*, ſee *Itter Thal*.

*Bergstadtl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 4 miles NE. Taber.

*Bergstadt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 23 miles NW. Prachatitz, 65 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

*Bergsio*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helſingland. 16 m. N. Hudwickſwall.

*Bergstraſſe*, a long tract or tongue of land, on the ſide of the Rhine, between Heidelberg, and Darmſtadt; it contains a few ſmall places, as Benſheim, Oppenheim, and Weinhem.

*Bergues*, or *Berg*, or *Bergues St. Vinox*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the North; ſo called from St. Vinox, a Flemiſh lord, who lived in that place; it is ſituated on the river Colne, at the union of ſeveral canals, which conduct to Dunkirk, Gravelines, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. It contains two pariſhes. Berg was the laſt town of Weſt Flanders which held out for the Dutch in the war of the 16th century. The Prince of Parma beſieged it in the year 1583, but found ſo much reſiſtance that the ſiege was changed into a blockade, and M. de Villeneuve ſurrendered the place on honourable terms. It was taken by the French in 1658, and confirmed to that country by the peace of the Pyrenées the year following. Since that time ſeveral new works have been added to the fortifications, and by means of ſluices the country round can be laid under water. 4 miles S. Dunkirk, 32 NW. Lille.

*Bergun*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Engadine. 5 miles W. Zulz.

*Bergwerben*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. 2 miles N. Weiſſenfels.

*Bergwerk*, a town of Hungary. 13 miles W. Steinam.

*Bergzabern*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnere, late dutchy of Deux Ponts, ſituated on the Erlbach; with two churches, one for Catholics, and the other for Lutherans; and a château, the ordinary reſidence of the dowager dutcheſs. 30 miles SE. Deux Ponts, 6 SSW. Landau. *Long.* 8. 1. E. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

*Beria*, ſee *Veria*.

*Beriar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 40 miles N. Gazypour.

*Beriezen*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Deſna. 24 miles ENE. Tchernigov, and 516 S. Peterſburg.

*Beridge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 14 m. S. Amedabad.

*Berigan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of the country of Beni-Mezzah. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

*Berinbal*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile. 7 m. SE. Roſetta.

*Beringel*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 6 miles NW. Beja.

*Beringen*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuſe. 22 miles NE. Louvain, 18 NW. Maeſtricht.

*Beringou*, or *Kamanderſkoi*, ſee *Beering's Iſland*.

*Berinſchul*, a rocky iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers.

*Beriſa*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Caſſina, on the north ſide of the Niger, in the road from Tombuctou to Caſſina. 125 miles W. Caſſina. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

*Berka*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar, on the Ilm. 6 miles SSW. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

*Berka*, a town of Germany, in the princi-

pality of Eifenach, on the Werra. 9 miles W. Eifenach. *Long.* 10.4. E. *Lat.* 50.57. N.

*Berka*, a town of Walachia. 75 miles N. Bucharefl.

*Berkaſzefli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbecz. 56 miles NW. Galatz.

*Berkhamſted*, a town of England, in the county of Herts; near which formerly ſtood a caſtle, ſurrounded by a moat, ſome ruins of which are viſible. In 697, a parliament is ſaid to have been held here, and King Ina's laws publiſhed. In this place William the Conqueror ſwore to obſerve the laws of the land. The caſtle was built, or rather reſtored by the Earl of Cornwall, brother to the Conqueror; but in the reign of Henry I. was ſeized by the crown. In the reign of King John it was taken by the barons; great part of the caſtle was demoliſhed, and a houſe built on its ſite; but a part of it remaining, was held by Colonel Axtel for the parliament againſt King Charles I. King Henry II. kept his court here, and James I. had his children nurſed in this town, on which account he made it a corporation; but it ſuffered ſo much in the enſuing reign, that they ſuffered the charter to drop. It has a market weekly on Monday, and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1690. A branch of the Braunſton canal paſſes near the town. 9 miles W. St. Albans, 26 NW. London. *Long.* 0.34. W. *Lat.* 51.48. N.

*Berkholz*, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 17 miles NE. Prenzlow.

*Berki*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, anciently called Hypæpa. 36 miles E. Smyrna.

*Berkley*, a county of Virginia, which furniſhed 1100 men to the militia before the year 1780.

*Berkley*, a town of England, in the county of Glocester, ſituated on the Severn, with a caſtle, begun to be built in the reign of Henry I. the ſeat of the Earls of Berkley. The town carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheeſe, which is much aſſiſted by the river Severn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 658, and about a third employed in manufactures. 18 miles SSW. Glocester, 19 NNE. Briſtol, and 113 W. London.

*Berkley*, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets, on the river Taunton. 24 miles S. Boſton.

*Berkley's-Point*, a cape on the north coaſt of Egmont Iſland. *Long.* 164.12. E. *Lat.* 10.22. S.

*Berkley's Sound*, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean on the weſt coaſt of North-America. 70 miles SE. Nootka Sound.

*Berkley*, a county of South-Carolina.

*Berkſhire*, a county of England, bounded on the north by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from both which it is divided by the river Thames, on the eaſt by Surry, on the ſouth by Hampſhire, and on the weſt by Wiltſhire. This county among the Britons was poſſeſſed by the Attrebatii. Under the diviſion of Conſtantine it was included in the Britannia Prima; and under the Saxons it formed a part of the kingdom of Weſſex. In the reign of Alfred it aſſumed the preſent name of Berocſhire, or Berkſhire, and was by him divided into twenty hundreds. It is included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Saliſbury. The ſhape is very irregular, eſpecially towards the north, yielding every where to the winding of the Thames, which from Oxford to Reading takes a courſe about ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, making the county at the latter town very narrow. After the Thames has paſſed by Reading, it trends northerly, but ſtill the eaſtern part of the county is much narrower than the weſtern. From eaſt to weſt its length is about 50 miles; from north to ſouth, in its wideſt part, 25; in its narroweſt, little more than 5. The number of ſquare miles is computed to be 682, and the number of acres 438,977. It has 12 market-towns, and about 200 villages; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 119,215, of whom 16,921 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 38,155 in agriculture. The ſoil of Berkſhire is in general loamy, in ſome parts mixed with gravel, in others with ſand. The weſtern part of Berkſhire contains ſome land of a rich deep ſoil, particularly in what is called the Vale of White Horſe, equal to the beſt parts of England. Of the quantities of land, 170,000 acres are ſuppoſed to be contained in incloſed lands, parks, and woods; 220,000 in common fields and downs; 40,000 in foreſts, waſtes, and commons; and 8,977 in roads. The market towns are Abingdon, Farringdon, Hungerford, Ilſley, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windſor, and Wokingham. The principal rivers are the Thames, Iſis, Kennet, Ocke, Lambourne, and Loddon. It produces a great deal of corn, and great quantities of meal and malt are ſent in barges by the river Thames to London. This county returns nine members to parliament, viz. two for the county; one for the borough of Abingdon; and for Reading, Wallingford, and Windſor, two each.

*Berkshire*, a county of Penſylvania, in the United States of North-America, in which coal mines are found. Reading is the chief town.

*Berkshire*, a county of the State of Maſſachuſetts, in North-America, which, in 1784, contained 24,544 inhabitants; and 87,028

acres of land in cultivation, 234,497 acres unimproved; and 4,909 men able to bear arms. Lenox is the chief town.

*Berkuſſa*, a town of Croatia, on the river Kulpa. 11 miles W. Petrenta.

*Berlai*, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana. 8 miles S. Sluin.

*Berlaimont*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and diſtrict of Le Queſnoy. 6 miles NW. Aveſnes.

*Berlanga*, or *Verlanga*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero. This town, which had ſuffered much by war, was repeopled in the beginning of the 12th century, by command of Alonſo I. king of Aragon. 15 miles SE. Oſma.

*Berlasruet*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. 12 miles N. Paſſau.

*Berleburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Witgenſtein. 28 miles NW. Marburg, 56 E. Cologn.

*Berleux*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 miles SW. Péronne.

*Berlikum*, a town of Brabant. 3 miles E. Bois le Duc.

*Berlikum*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Frieſland. 6 miles NW. Lewarden.

*Berlin*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the eſtates of the King of Pruſſia; on the banks of the Spree, which is here divided into three branches. On the ſouth it is defended by a wall, on the north only by paliſades. It has 15 gates; the ſtreets are ſtraight, wide, and long. In 1645, it had only 1236 houſes; in 1747, it had 5513, and in 1779, 6437. In 1774, the number of inhabitants was 104,874; of theſe 5381 were French, 1162 Bohemians, and 3958 Jews. The garriſon, reckoning their attendants, amounted to 29,540 ſouls, which may be added to the number of inhabitants. There are 25 churches, 2 houſes for invalids; an academy for ſciences; another for painting, ſculpture, and architecture; a college of medicine, a military academy, 4 colleges, 4 gymnaſia, many public ſchools, libraries, and manufactures. It is compoſed of five ſeparate towns, under the ſame magiſtrate. *Berlin*, properly ſo called, was built in the 12th century, by a colony from the Netherlands, brought thither in the reign of Albert the Bear. *Cologne*, or *Coeln*, is joined to Berlin by a bridge, over the Spree, which ſurrounds it, and forms it into an iſland. It was built at the ſame time as Berlin, and by the ſame people. *Frederickswerder* is alſo built on an iſland in the Spree, by the Elector Frederick William, and contains 19 ſtreets. *Dorotheſtadt*, or Neuſtadt, was built by the Elector Frederick William, and ſo named after his conſort. *Frederickſtadt*, which is the largeſt of the five towns, was built by the Elector Frederick III. All religions are tolerated; the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Jews, have free exerciſe of their religion. By means of canals there is a free communication between the Spree and the Oder, and the Spree and the Elbe. In 1760, Berlin was taken by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians; and in 1806, by the French. *Long.* 13. 27. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

*Berlin*, a town of Penſylvania, near the Blue ridge. 12 miles W. York.

*Berlin*, a town of Penſylvania, between the Allegany mountains and the Cheſnut ridge. 22 miles W. Bedford.

*Berlinchen*, or *Little Berlin*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 80 miles ENE. Berlin, 36 NNE. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 1. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

*Berlinecz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 52 miles W. Braclaw.

*Berloch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau. 9 miles NE. Czazlau.

*Berm*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. 21 miles SSE. Dantzic, 32 W. Marienburg.

*Bermah*, a town of Meckley. 85 miles SSE. Munnypour.

*Bermeio*, or *Berme*, or *Vermejo*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, near Cape Machicaca. 15 miles NW. Bilbao. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

*Bermejo*, an iſland and ſeaport in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, a little to the weſt of Lima.

*Bermuda Hundred*, a town of Virginia, at the Union of the Appamattox and James Rivers. 20 miles SE. Richmond.

*Bermudas Iſlands*, or *Somers Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, ſituated on the Atlantic Ocean. They received their former name from John Bermudas, a Spaniard, who diſcovered them in the year 1503; the other name they take from Sir George Somers, an Engliſhman, who was wrecked on them in the year 1609. They were granted by the Spaniſh king, Philip II. to Don Ferdinand de Camelo, who however never took poſſeſſion. An Engliſh ſhip was forced on them by ſtreſs of weather in 1593. Sir John Somers, and his brothers, formed the firſt ſettlement ſoon after his ſhipwreck. They are in number 400, or more, but for the moſt part ſo ſmall and ſo barren, that they have neither inhabitants or name. Hardly one-eighth part is inhabited. The moſt conſiderable of theſe iſlands are St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerſet, Long Iſland, Bird Iſland, and Noneſuch. The firſt has a town, the two following ſome villages, the others only farms diſperſed. The air is ſo healthy, that ſick people from the continent of America frequently go thither for the recovery of their health. The winter is hardly perceptible; it may be ſaid to be perpetually ſpring, the trees never loſe their verdure, and the leaves

only fall when new ones begin to appear; birds ſing and breed without intermiſſion. But theſe advantages are counterbalanced by frightful ſtorms, accompanied by formidable thunders, which are announced by a circle round the moon. Some fertile plains are ſeen, but in general the country is mountainous. The ſoil is of divers colours, brown, white, and red, of which the former is the beſt; although light and ſtony, it is in general rich and fertile. The water is in general ſalt, having but little freſh, except rain water preſerved in ciſterns. The inhabitants gather two harveſts of Indian corn in a year, one in July, the other in December: this forms the principal food of the inhabitants. They likewiſe cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit ſufficient for their wants. Their trees are principally the cedar and palmetto; the former is much eſteemed for its fragrance, its durability, and beauty, and for the facility with which it is wrought. Of this wood they build their ſhips, and often their houſes and churches. The palmetto, a ſpecies of wild palm, is not leſs common, nor leſs uſeful; the fruit reſembles a plumb, in its colour, form, and ſize; the wood ſerves for building, and the leaves, which are of an amazing length, are uſed to cover houſes. Beſides theſe, they have orange trees, olive, laurels, pear-trees, &c. The red wood is peculiar to theſe iſlands, its coloured fruit feeds worms, which change to flies, a little larger than cochineal, inſtead of which they are uſed. Another plant peculiar to them is a kind of creeping darnel, whoſe root is moſt powerfully emetic. Here are a great variety of birds, both of land and water; fiſh likewiſe abound upon the coaſt. Among the inſects the ſpider is remarkable for its large ſize, but its beautiful colours diminiſh the diſguſt it inſpires; its web is in colour and ſubſtance a perfect raw ſilk, and running from tree to tree, ſmall birds are ſometimes ſo entangled as hardly to be able to eſcape. There are no venomous reptiles in the iſland. In 1765, a ſociety of the principal inhabitants engaged to form a library of all books of economics in every language; to employ all healthy perſons of both ſexes, according to their talents and character; and to reward thoſe who ſtrike out any new art, or improve one already known; to provide for the honeſt workman, who is become old or paſt labour; and to indemnify any individual who ſhould, from any circumſtance, be oppreſſed. Building of ſhips and ſloops is the principal trade of the inhabitants. Theſe iſlands extend from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 45 miles; the whole ſhore is ſurrounded with rocks, moſt of which are dry at low water, but covered at flood. 240 leagues SE. Cape Fear in Virginia. The north point of theſe iſlands lies *Long.* 63. 28. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

*Bermudah Hundred*, a town of Virginia. 20 miles SE. Richmond.

*Bermya*, a town of Bengal. 30 m. N. Dacca.

*Bernabar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 15 m. NW. Merat.

*Bernada*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 5 miles W. St. Severina.

*Bernagur*, a town of Bengal, 3 miles N. Moorſhedabad.

*Bernagur*, a town of Bengal. 23 miles WNW. Purneah. *Long.* 86. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 58. N.

*Bernaldi*, a town of Naples, in the Baſilicata. 15 miles S. Matera.

*Bernange*, or *Berneck*, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a juriſdiction in the Upper Rhinthal. 8 m. ENE. Appenzell.

*Bernarditze*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 6 miles NW. Bechin.

*Bernard's Caſtle*, ſee *Barnard's Caſtle*.

*Bernard's Heath*, an open plain near St. Alban's, where the troops of Queen Margaret defeated the Earl of Warwick in 1461.

*Bernardsweiler*, a town of the marggravate of Anſpach. 7 miles SW. Feuchtwang.

*Bernardzice*, ſee *Bernſtadt*.

*Bernau*, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria. 5 miles S. Wels.

*Bernau*, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria. 1 mile E. Wels.

*Bernau*, a town of Bavaria, on the borders of Bohemia. 28 miles NE. Amberg.

*Bernau*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburgh, ſurrounded with walls, ramparts, and ditches, containing three churches. The principal commerce is beer, of which large quantities are brewed in this town. 14 miles NNE. Berlin, 41 W. Kuſtrin. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

*Bernaville*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. SW. Dourlens.

*Bernay*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure. 20 miles W. Evreux, 15 E. Liſieux. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

*Bernbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 11 m. N. Erlbach.

*Bernburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of Anhalt Bernburg, and the reſidence of the prince; ſituated on the Saale. It is divided into Old and New Town, which had each its own magiſtracy, till they were united in the year 1506. In 1115, this town was ravaged by the Wends; and in 1636, it was taken by the Saxons, who put the Swediſh garriſon to the ſword, and plundered the houſes. 20 m. W. Deſſau, 24 S. Magdeburg. *Long.* 11. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

*Berncaſtle*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, herctofore in the electorate of Treves, ſituated on the Moſelle. It owed its municipal privileges to the Em-

peror Rodolphus I. 18 miles ENE. Treves, 3 WSW. Traarbach. *Long.* 7. 2. E. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

*Berndorf*, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Wurzburg. 4 miles S. Konigſhofen in Der Grabfeld.

*Berne*, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the eaſt by the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucern, and the county of Baden; on the north by the Auſtrian foreſt-towns, and the cantons of Bâle and Soleure; on the weſt by the canton of Soleure, the county of Bienne, and a part of France; and on the ſouth by the lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the dutchy of Savoy. This canton is well cultivated, and very populous; its length is about 180 miles, and its breadth 90. It is far the largeſt of the cantons, and comprehends one-third of all Swiſſerland. The plains are fertile in corn and fruit, the lofty Alps afford abundance of excellent paſturage, and ſupport numerous flocks, from whoſe milk they make butter and excellent cheeſe. The moſt beautiful and moſt fertile ſpots are on the ſides of the lakes of Geneva and Neufchâtel. Here grow moſt excellent fruits, and here are made moſt excellent wines. Near Berne is found a white clay, farther on, red, white, black, and blue. Near Grandſon is a blue clay, uſed for pottery; in other places are found ſtone of different ſorts, plaſter of Paris, cryſtal, ſalt ſprings, coal, ſulphur; mines of iron, copper, lead, ſilver; and medicinal baths. They count 39 towns, great and ſmall, and 1300 villages. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated, according to ſome, at 340,000; according to others 400,000. In ſome parts of the country they ſpeak French, but German is the moſt general language. Horſes, cheeſe, linen cloth, coarſe cloth made of hemp, cloth of cotton, and woollen ſtuffs, are the principal articles of exportation. They ſend annually from this canton 10,000 pieces of linen, the principal part of which goes to Lyons. At Berne they have alſo manufactures of ſilk, chiefly ſtuffs and coloured ſtockings. In the weſtern part of the mountains the principal employment is clock-making, and poliſhing falſe ſtones. The whole canton profeſſes the reformed religion. This canton firſt united to Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, in 1353, and from that time has been accounted among the members of this league. Its power has exalted it to the ſecond rank, and its extent of country has increaſed inſenſibly by purchaſe, treaties, and conqueſt. The government is ariſtocratical. The militia is formed of 21 regiments of infantry, and 4 regiments of dragoons. Each diſtrict is governed by a bailiff, who reſides in his bailiwick as long as his office continues; he is choſen by lot, and every year gives an account of his charge.

*Berne*, a city of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name, founded by Berchtold duke of Zahringen. It is ſituated on the Aar, which waſhes three ſides, and forms a peninſula. To the weſt it is fortified by walls, ditches, and ramparts; the ſtreets are wide, and the houſes in general built with ſtone. Among the public buildings are the town-houſe, public grammar ſchool or academy, arſenal, well ſupplied with arms and military ſtores, and a public granary. The great church was founded in 1421, and it is eſteemed a moſt beautiful piece of architecture. In March 1797, this city was taken by the French. 45 miles S. Bâle, 78 NE. Geneva. *Long.* 7. 19. E. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

*Berneck*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 8 miles N. Bayreuth.

*Berneck*, ſee *Bernang*.

*Bernecourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles SW. Pont-a-Mouſſon, 9 N. Toul.

*Berner's Bay*, a bay in Lynn canal, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, between Point Bridget and Point St. Mary.

*Bernera*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, in which are barracks for 200 men. 32 miles NW. Fort William.

*Berneray*, or *Biſhop's Iſland*, one of the Weſtern iſlands of Scotland, and the moſt ſoutherly of thoſe called Biſhop's iſlands, about 5 miles in circumference. It is fertile, and has a wood of firs. In the centre is a lake of freſh water; and on the iſland there are two chapels. *Long.* 7. 35. W. *Lat.* 56. 47. N.

*Berneray*, one of the Weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad, between Harris and North Uiſt. *Long.* 7. 10. W. *Lat.* 57. 42. N.

*Berneray*, a ſmall iſland in a bay, called Loch Bernera, on the weſt coaſt of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 49. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

*Bernersdorf*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Meiſſen. 4 miles NE. Lauenſtein.

*Berneſſa*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 5 miles W. Coni.

*Berneville*, a town of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais. 4 miles SW. Arras.

*Bernex*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 4 miles NW. Geneva.

*Berngries*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Aichſtadt, on the Altmuhl. 24 miles W. Ratiſbon, 32 SSW. Amberg.

*Bernhard*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles SSW. Schleuſingen.

*Bernharts*, a town of Auſtria. 7 miles ESE. Feldſburg.

*Bernheim*, ſee *Burg Bernheim*.

*Bernic*, a town of Barca, on the coaſt. 50 miles SW. Tolometa.

*Bernin*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 8 miles N. Grenoble.

*Bernina*, a mountain of the Griſons. 17 miles NE. Chiavenna.

*Bernn*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 16 miles S. Dantzic.

*Berno*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg 15 miles NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

*Bernon*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 4 miles SE. Ervy.

*Bernovitzkoe*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſko. 40 m. N. Smolenſk.

*Bernſtadt*, or *Berolſtadt*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels, on the Weyda. 7 miles SE. Oels, 20 E. Breſlau. *Long.* 17. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

*Bernſtadt*, or *Bernſtadtel*, or *Bernardzice*, a town of Upper Luſatia, in the circle of Budiſſin. In 1429, this town was laid waſte by the Huſſites. 9 miles SW. Gorlitz. *Long.* 14. 54 E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

*Bernſtein*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 40 miles NE. Cuſtrin, 18 SE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 16. E. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

*Bernſtein*, a town and caſtle of Bavaria. 2 miles WSW. Gravenau.

*Bernſtein*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 3 miles NE. Wunſiedel.

*Bernus*, a mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 10 miles SE. Saloniki.

*Berny*, a town of France. 6 m. S. Paris.

*Bernya*, a town of Bengal. 18 m. Noony.

*Berolſtadt*, ſee *Bernſtadt*.

*Berolzheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the Altmuhl, with two churches. 5 miles W. Weiſſenburg.

*Beron*, or *Berun*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Rahbor. 9 m. NE. Ples.

*Berombell*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 3 miles SW. Atfieh.

*Beroo*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Sahara, on the eaſt by Tombuctoo, on the ſouth by Maſina and Bambara, and on the weſt by Ludamar; about 240 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 30 to 70 broad. Walet appears to be the chief town. *Long.* 1. to 5. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. to 13. 30. N.

*Beroudge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Lahore. 110 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 71. 25. E. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

*Berowhy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Benares. 20 m. E. Gazypour.

*Berrauly*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles E. Boglipour.

*Berré*, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, ſituated at the mouth of a river running into the lake of Martigues, otherwiſe called the Lake of Berré; in an unhealthy climate. It was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Provence. Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy took it after a long ſiege in 1591, during the wars of the League; and although all the reſt of the province ſubmitted to Henry IV. he could not drive the Savoyards from Berré, till it was given up, in 1598, by the peace of Vervins. 13 m, W. Aix, 25 S. Apt. *Long.* 5. 9 E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Berroom*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 46 miles WSW. Kairabad.

*Berry*, before the revolution, a province of France, of which Bourges was the capital; bounded on the eaſt by Nivernois, on the ſouth by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the weſt by Poitou, and on the north by Orleannois. Berry is fertile in corn, fruit, wine, and paſturage; and contains alſo ſome mines of ſilver, iron, and ochre.

*Berry Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas. *Long.* 79. 10. W. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

*Berrydale Neſs*, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of Caithneſs. *Long.* 3. 23. W. *Lat.* 58.

*Berſabea*, or *Begbelin*, or *Bianca Guardia*, a caſtle or fortreſs of Paleſtine, near the town of Aſcalon; built by the Chriſtians in 1133, to keep the inhabitants of the town in awe, and committed to the care of the knights of St. John.

*Berſagia*, a town of Turkeſtan. 40 miles ENE. Turkeſtan.

*Berſana*, a town of Hindooſtan. 55 miles S. Delhi.

*Berſchetz*, a town of Iſtria. 13 miles S. Firme, and 38 SE. Trieſte. *Long.* 14. 35. E. *Lat.* 45. 27. N.

*Berſch*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 20 miles SW. Fort Vauban.

*Berſchweiler*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 20 miles N. Deux Ponts.

*Berſel*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch, on the Euphrates. 50 miles S. Malatia.

*Berſello*, or *Briſello*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Croſtolo, on the Po. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1702, and by the Duke of Vendôme the year following. The emperor Otho died here, after being defeated by the army of Vitellius. The town is ſmall, but ſtrong, and defended with a caſtle. 10 miles NE. Parma, and 27 NW. Modena. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

*Berſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. 20 miles NE. Kolivan.

*Bert*, ſee *Brit*.

*Bertelsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 6 miles SSE. Cloſter Heilſbroun.

*Bertefzti*, a town of Walachia. 21 miles SW. Ibriali.

*Berthier, (La,)* a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

*Berthier, (La,)* a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 70. 34. W. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

*Bertholz*, a town of Auftria. 5 miles WNW. Zwelt.

*Berthoncelles*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 13 miles NE. Belleſme.

*Bertie*, a town of South-Carolina. 25 miles ESE. Halifax.

*Bertinero*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna, anciently called *Forum Fruentinorum*. It is ſituated on a hill, and defended by a citadel, built by the Emperor Ferdinand II. after he had made himſelf maſter of the town. 5 miles E. Forli, and 15 S. Ravenna. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

*Bertingen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 4 miles S. Allenſtein.

*Bertoncourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and diſtrict of Bourlay. 10 miles NE. Metz.

*Bertonico*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 16 miles WNW. Cremona, 9 SE. Lodi.

*Bertrimontier*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 4 m. E. St. Diey.

*Berttula*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland 34 miles WSW. Tavaſthus.

*Beruga*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Mexico, in Salinas-Bay. *Long.* 84. 46. W. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

*Bervie*, or *Inverbervie*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the mouth, which forms a bay in the German Ocean, called *Bervie Bay*. It is a royal burgh; and united with Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, and Montroſe, ſends a member to the imperial parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1068. 13 miles N. Montroſe, and 23 S. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 56. 49. N.

*Bervie Brow*, ſee *Craig Davie*.

*Bervine*, or *Dalem*, a river of France, which paſſes by Dalem, and runs into the Meuſe near Viſet.

*Beruma*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 miles W. Sahar.

*Berus*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and diſtrict of Sar-Louis. 4 miles SW. Sar-Louis, and 2 E. Bouzonville.

*Berun*, or *Bierun*, a town of Sileſia, in the lordſhip of Pleſz. 9 m. NNE. Pleſz. *Long.* 19. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

*Berurſ*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 22 miles W. Currah.

*Berwick*, a river of New-Hampſhire, in North-America.

*Berwick in Elmet*, a village of England, in the county of York, once a royal villa, and ſurrounded with walls. 3 miles W Aberford.

*Berwick, (North,)* a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, on the coaſt of the German Ocean, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into the frith of Forth. It is a royal burgh, and aſſiſts, with four other places, to return one member to parliament. 9 miles N. Haddington, 22 E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

*Berwick upon Tweed*, a town of England, ſituated on the north or Scotch ſide of the Tweed, and a county of itſelf, regularly fortified with walls, baſtions, and ditches. It formerly belonged to Scotland, was the capital of the county of Berwick, and ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Engliſh, till the year 1482, when it was taken by the Duke of Gloſter, brother to Edward IV. and has ever ſince belonged to the Engliſh. The river is broad, with a bridge over it of ſixteen arches. The town is of much leſs extent than formerly; the old caſtle, now gone to decay, lies at ſome diſtance from the ramparts. The barracks are large, and capable of containing two regiments of foot with convenience. Abundance of wool is exported from this town; eggs in vaſt abundance, collected through all the country almoſt as far as Carliſle, are packed up in boxes with the thick end downwards, and ſent to London for the uſe of ſugar-refiners. The ſalmon fiſheries here are very conſiderable, and likewiſe bring vaſt ſums. They lie on each ſide the river, and all private property, except what belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, which in rent and tithe of fiſh brings in 450l. per annum; for all the other fiſheries are liable to tithe. The common rents are 50l. a year, for which tenants have as much ſhore as ſerves to launch out and draw their nets on: the limits of each are ſtaked; one man goes off in a ſmall flat-bottomed boat, ſquare at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on ſhore at the extremity of his boundary, where others aſſiſt in landing it. The beſt fiſhery is on the ſouth ſide; very fine ſalmon trout are often taken here, which come up to ſpawn from the ſea, and return in the ſame manner as the ſalmon do. The chief import is timber from Norway and the Baltic. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and, in 1801, contained 7187 inhabitants. 54 miles S. Edinburgh, and 335 N. London. *Long.* 2. 8. W. *Lat.* 55. 47. N.

*Berwick*, a town of Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana. 20 miles W. Wilkeſbarre.

*Berwick*, a town of Pennſylvania. 12 miles WSW. York.

*Berwickſhire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north-weſt by Haddingtonſhire; on the north-eaſt by the German ſea; on the ſouth by Northumberland and Roxburghſhire, from both which it is ſeparated by the Tweed, from the former wholly, from the latter in part only; and on weſt by the counties of Roxburgh and Edinburgh: about 30 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 16 in breadth. It was anciently inhabited by a people called Ordolutæ, a branch of the Scottadeni: it was afterwards called Mers, or Merch, from its being the boundary between the two kingdoms. It is now divided into Mers, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. Mers is the ſouthern part, bordering on the Tweed, well watered by the Black and White Water, two rivers which unite, and afterwards run into the Tweed about two miles above Berwick. It is fertile, and produces plenty of corn and hay. Lammermuir is ſituated to the north of Mers, and is a large tract of mountains and moors, which abound in game; it affords good paſture, but not much corn. Lauderdale, ſo called from the river Lauder, which runs through it from north to ſouth, is ſituated to the weſt of the other two diſtricts; it contains ſome woods, paſtures, and good corn land. The principal rivers in this county are the Tweed, the Lauder, the Black and White Water before-mentioned, and the Eye. The Lauder riſes in the north-weſt part of the county, paſſes by the town of Lauder, and runs into the Tweed 10 miles weſt of Kelſo. The Eye riſes in Haddingtonſhire, and runs into the German Ocean at Eyemouth. The chief towns are Dunſe, Greenlaw, Eyemouth, Lauder, Coldſtream, and Cockburnſpath. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 30,621, of whom 3343 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 6396 in agriculture.

*Berygan*, a town of Africa, belonging to the Beni-Mezab. 27 miles E. Gardeiah.

*Berza*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. In 1654, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the Spaniards the year following.

*Berzeh*, or *Berzieh*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damaſcus; near this place it is ſaid Abraham overtook the four kings when he delivered Lot. 4 miles N. Damaſcus.

*Berzo*, a town of Italy. 11 m. NNW. Breno.

*Berzowitz*, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NNE. Leutſch.

*Berzum*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno. 10 m. NW. Locarno.

*Berzyna*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 42 miles NNE. Minſk.

*Beſagno*, a river which riſes in the Appennines, and runs into the ſea at Genoa.

*Beſalu*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It had anciently its particular counts. Pope Benedict VIII. erected it into an archbiſhopric, which was ſoon after ſuppreſſed. 21 miles from the Mediterranean, and 15 N. from Gerona.

*Beſançon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Doubs; before the revolution, the capital of Franche Comté, and ſee of an archbiſhop. Beſançon is ſituated in a bottom between mountains on the Doubs, whoſe waters almoſt ſurround and divide it into Upper and Lower town, joined by a handſome bridge. It has ſix gates, three to the upper and three to the lower town. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, being defended by a wall flanked with eight towers like baſtions: the citadel is a long ſquare, built on a ſharp rock. The ancient name of this city was Veſontio. Cæſar took it from the Sequani, and made it a place of arms. Under the Romans, it was one of the moſt magnificent places which they had in Gaul, and many remains of their ſuperb buildings are yet viſible: after the death of Julian, it was nearly deſtroyed by the Germans, and a ſecond time by Attila. It afterwards became an Imperial city, till the time of Louis XIV., who, in the year 1674, made himſelf maſter of it, and united it to France. The univerſity is an ancient and celebrated foundation; and in the year 1752, a literary and military ſociety was inſtituted there. It contains eight pariſhes, and the number of inhabitants computed at 20,000. 26 poſts SSW. Straſburg, and 48 ESE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

*Beſanni*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan. 20 miles W. Jondeſabur, and 50 NW. Toſta.

*Beſca*, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Veglia. 9 miles E. Veglia.

*Beſborough*, an iſland in Norton-Sound, on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 161. 15. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

*Beſcara*, ſee *Biſcara*.

*Beſelpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Agimere. 10 miles NE. Joodpour.

*Beſerg Henlu*, or *Beſerghenlu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 24 miles N. Akſerai.

*Beſſtadt*, or *Beſſa-Stader*, a ſeaport on the weſt coaſt of Iceland. 45 miles W. Skalholt. *Long.* 17. 46. W. *Lat.* 64. 6. N.

*Beſhlivai*, a town of Circaſſia. 27 miles NW. Eſkikeſek.

*Beſhnapour*, a town of Bengal. 24 miles S. Calcutta.

*Beſſan*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 10 miles E. Beziers.

*Beſſaraba*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 48 m. N. Ternova, 6 S. Ruſeek.

*Beſſarabia*, or *Budziac Tartary*, a ſmall country of Europe, bounded on the weſt by Moldavia, on the ſouth by the Danube, on

the eaſt by the Black Sea, and on the north by Ruſſia. The inhabitants are the Budziac Tartars. The country was of old inhabited by the Arpii, a people of Lower Mæſia, and it was called the *Deſert of the Getæ*. It became afterwards annexed to the kingdom of Hungary, then to Moldavia, to which it is ſtill conſidered to belong. It is partly marſhy, and partly mountainous. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Iſmail.

*Beſſau*, a town of Africa, on the Grain coaſt. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

*Beſſay*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 8 miles S. Moulins.

*Beſſe*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 18 miles S. Clermont, and 13 W. Iſſoire. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

*Beſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles SE. Brignols.

*Beſſé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, on the river Braye. 3 miles S. St. Calais.

*Beſſenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles W. Lyons.

*Beſſenbach*, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz. 6 miles E. Aſchaffenburg.

*Beſſerne*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark. 2 miles SE. Veyeroe.

*Beſſieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles NE. Toulouſe.

*Beſſigheim*, or *Beſigheim*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Ens and Neckar. 23 miles N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

*Beſſin*, before the revolution a ſmall country of France, in Lower Normandy, near the ſea coaſt.

*Beſſines*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles N. Limoges.

*Beſſonie*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles NNE. Caſtres, and 15 SSE. Alby.

*Beſſy-Bell*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 10 miles S. Strabane.

*Beſt*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan. 10 miles NE. Yeſd.

*Beſtaad*, a town of Norway. 36 miles NNE. Drontheim.

*Beſtendorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 4 miles W. Morungen.

*Beſudagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 14 miles NNW. Andeah.

*Beſtorozin*, or *Beſzermeny*, a town of Hungary. 8 miles NNW. Debreczin.

*Betah*, a town of Bengal. 36 miles SW. Burdwan.

*Betamore-Head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

*Betamungulum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 9 miles W. Bangalore.

*Betanços*, or *Betanzos*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, according to ſome anciently called *Flavium Brigantium*, or *Flaviobriga*. 32 miles NW. Lugo, and 33 NNE. Compoſtello. *Long.* 8. 12. W. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

*Betancuria*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Fuerteventura, one of the Canary iſlands. *Long.* 14. 4. W. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

*Beteba*, a town of Africa, in the country of Calbari. 20 miles NNE. Moneba.

*Beteenan*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. N.

*Beteiah*, a town of Nigritia. *Long.* 25. 12. E. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

*Betel Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Cambaye, near the coaſt of Guzerat. This iſland was taken from the King of Cambaye by the Portugueſe, after a bloody conteſt, in which almoſt every Cambayan periſhed, rather than ſurrender. 25 miles ENE. Diu. *Long.* 70. 20. E. *Lat.* 20. 40. N.

*Beteru*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 15 miles Gazypour.

*Beteſkoe*, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Irtiſch. 230 miles SE. Tobolſk.

*Bethabara*, a town of North-Carolina, in the diſtrict called Wachovia. 5 miles N. Salem. *Long.* 80. 22. W. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

*Bethany*, a village of Paleſtine, in which are now only a few families. Here they ſhew the tomb of Lazarus, the houſe of Simon the leper, and the houſe of Mary Magdalene and Martha. 3 miles SE. Jeruſalem.

*Bethany*, a town of Paleſtine. 15 miles N. Jeruſalem.

*Bethany*, a town of North-Carolina, in the diſtrict of Wachovia. 8 miles N. Salem. *Long.* 80. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

*Bethienah*, a town of Paleſtine. 10 miles NW. Jeruſalem.

*Bethlehem*, a village of Paleſtine, remarkable for being the birth-place of our Saviour CHRIST. It is now a ſmall place, and has only a few poor inhabitants; ſituated on a mountain, about 5 m. S. from Jeruſalem.

*Bethlehem*, a town of North-America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, firſt ſettled by German Moravians, in the year 1741; ſituated on a branch of the river Delaware, called Lehigh: the manners and dreſs of the people are ſimple, and peculiar to themſelves; divine ſervice is performed in Engliſh and in German. 53 miles N. Philadelphia.

*Bethnal*, ſee *Bednal*.

*Bethſan*, or *Baiſan*, a town of Paleſtine. 46 miles N. Jeruſalem.

*Bethune*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It formerly belonged to the counts of Flanders, but being taken by Gaſton duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. it was united to France by the peace of the

Pyrenées, when the fortifications were augmented and repaired under the direction of M. Vauban. In the year 1710, after the taking of Douay, the allied army, under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, inveſted this town, and carried it after a ſiege of ſix weeks: allowing the garriſon, with two pieces of cannon and other honours of war, to retire to St. Omer. Mr. Du Puy Vauban, nephew to the marechal, commanded the garriſon, which conſiſted of 9 battalions, 4 ſquadrons, and a detachment of artillery. It was reſtored to France in 1713, at the peace of Utrecht. $3\frac{1}{2}$ poſts N. Arras, and $25\frac{3}{4}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

*Beti*, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 11 miles WNW. Sabi.

*Betigola*, a town of Samogitia. 10 miles SSE. Roſienne.

*Betimieh*, a town of Syria. 20 miles SW. Damaſcus.

*Betiqua*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

*Betitlo*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 22 miles S. Miſitra.

*Betley*, a town of England, in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. 5 miles NW. Newcaſtle-under-Line, 156 NNW. London.

*Betlis*, or *Bedlis*, or *Bidlis*, a town of Curdiſtan, in the government of Van, ſituated on the river Khabur, between two high mountains, which are about a cannon-ſhot from each other. It was formerly the capital, and is now the reſidence of a curd prince, who reſides in a caſtle, placed in the centre of the town. This prince is neither ſubject to the King of Perſia, or the Turkiſh Emperor, and commands an army of 20,000 or 25,000 horſemen, beſides infantry. The Armenians tell us, that Betlis was built by Alexander. 110 m. E. Diarbekir, 100 N. Moſul. *Long.* 42. E. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

*Betola*, a town of Italy, in the Plaiſantin. 16 miles S. Piacenza.

*Betoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 30 miles S. Cunoge.

*Betowky*, a town of Poland, in Samogitia. 16 miles W. Roſienne.

*Betſchkow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 9 miles NW. Czaſlau.

*Betſiamites*, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, near Dive-bay.

*Betſies River*, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

*Betta*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey. 70 m. SSW. Erzerum.

*Bettaw*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 12 miles NNE. Bahar.

*Bettay*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Raujeſhy. 3 miles ESE. Moorſhedabad.

*Bettendorf*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts, on the Sour. 4 miles above Echternach.

*Bettenfeld*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Rothenburg. 3 miles SW. Rothenburg.

*Bettenfidel*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles SSW. Graffenberg.

*Bettenhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 m. W. Meinungen.

*Bettiah*, or *Champaran*, a province of Bahar, bounded on the north by Napaul, on the eaſt by Tyroot, on the ſouth by Hajypour, and on the ſouth-weſt by the Gunduck, about 80 miles long, and from 10 to 32 broad. Bettiah is the capital.

*Bettiah*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province in the ſubah of Bahar. 80 miles NNW. Patna, 325 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 26. E. *Lat.* 27. 3. N.

*Bettingen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 m. N. Geroldſtern.

*Bettingen*, a town of Swiſſerland. 35 miles SE. Berne.

*Betton*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Valaine, and diſtrict of Rennes. 4 miles N. Rennes.

*Betton's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Revilla-Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 28. E. *Lat.* 55. 21. N.

*Bettooriah*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Goragot, Shalberis, and Dinagepour, on the eaſt by Burbazzoo, Attyah, and Dacca, on the ſouth by Paatpaſſar, and on the weſt by Dinagepour, Raujeſhy, and Luckeſepour; about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 50 broad. Nattore is the capital.

*Bettyah*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Ghidore.

*Betuwe*, or *Betuve*, or *Betaw*, or *Batavia*, a diſtrict of Holland, in the dutchy of Guelders, which lies between the Meuſe and the Leck.

*Betwa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 17 miles NE. Durbungah.

*Betwha*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumna, 25 miles SE. Calpy.

*Betzendorf*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 8 miles Salzwedel, 26 W. Stendal. *Long.* 11. 18. E. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

*Betzini*, a town of Circaſſia, on the ſouth ſide of the Cuban. *Long.* 42. 29. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

*Betzirvan*, or *Barſan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 100 miles NE. Tauris.

*Betzko*, a town of Hungary. 18 miles W. Topolczan.

*Bevagna*, a town of the dutchy of Spoleto. 15 miles NW. Spoleto, 12 SSE. Peruglia.

*Bevais*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchâtel. 6 m. S. Neufchâtel.

*Bevecum*, a town of Brabant. 8 miles SE. Louvain.

*Beveland, (North,)* an iſland in the ſtate

of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt. About 6 miles long, and 4 broad. *Long.* 3. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

*Beveland, (Zuit,* or *South,)* an iſland in the Scheldt, belonging to the ſtate of Zealand: near 24 miles long and 7 wide, with the town of Goes, and ſeveral villages. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

*Bever*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, three miles W. Arenſberg, and runs into the Roer, about a mile N. Wenden.

*Bever*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, near Beverungen.

*Bever*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Ravenſberg, and runs into the Embs, 2 miles N. Telget, in the biſhopric of Munſter.

*Bever-Head*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova-Scotia. *Long.* 62. 20. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

*Bevera*, a river of France, which paſſes by Soſpello, and runs into the Roia, 2 miles N. Vintimiglia.

*Beverey*, a ſmall iſland in the river Severn, near Worceſter.

*Bevergern*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated in the midſt of a moraſs, near a ſalt ſpring. 21 miles N. Munſter.

*Beverlacke*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aland, 3 miles ſouth from Seehauſen, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

*Beverley*, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the north ſide of Salem bay. A cotton manufacture has lately been eſtabliſhed there. 15 miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 50. W. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

*Beverley*, a town of England, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, is of great antiquity; firſt began to be noticed by the retirement of John de Beverley, archbiſhop of York, in 717, who lived here four years, built a monaſtery, and died in 721. In honour of whom ſeveral kings, particularly Athelſtan, who choſe him guardian ſaint, endowed the place with many privileges and immunities; and particularly, that the freemen ſhould be free from all manner of tolls whatſoever throughout all the kingdom of England. This ſo increaſed its trade and extent, that it was found neceſſary to draw a channel of ſix furlongs from the river to the town, for conveyance of foreign commodities by barges, &c. It appears there had been a church here before John de Beverley, and that it was burned in 1188. The town is now governed by a mayor, annually choſen the Monday before Michaelmas, twelve aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all ſums whatſoever, except titles of lands. It ſent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The ſeſſions for the Eaſt Riding of York are always held here. A houſe and office has been built for the public regiſter of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. in this riding, purſuant to an act of parliament 1708, which is an additional advantage, and ſuch as no county in England, beſides Middleſex and Yorkſhire, can yet boaſt of. Its principal manufactures are malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather; but the poor people ſubſiſt moſtly by making lace. Trade here is much increaſed ſince, for by act of parliament in 1727, the cut above-mentioned, called *Beverley-Beck*, from the town to the river Hull, which runs into the Humber, was cleanſed, deepened, and widened, and thereby made navigable for large veſſels. Here are two markets, Wedneſday for cattle, and Saturday for corn, which is brought hither in large quantities, and great variety of fiſh and fowl to both, with other proviſions. There are two churches at Beverley. In 1801, the population was 5401, of which 995 were employed in trade and manufactures. 30 miles ESE. York, 8 NW. Hull, 183 N. London.

*Beverley*, a town of Virginia. 24 miles W. Dumfries.

*Bevern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Brunſwick, ſituated on the Weſer. 20 m. W. Eimbeck.

*Beveron*, a river of France, which runs into the Drance, 4 miles SW. Evian.

*Beverone de Sopra*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles SSW. Belgrado.

*Boverone di Sotto*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles SSW. Belgrado.

*Bevers*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Engadine. 3 miles S. Zulz.

*Beverſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. 24 miles N. Bremen.

*Beverungen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, at the conflux of the Bever and the Weſel: near it are ſprings of ſalt water. 26 miles SE. Paderburn.

*Beverwyck*, a town of North-Holland, with a ſmall harbour, in the Wyckermeer, a continuation of the Ye. 9 m. N. Haerlem.

*Beuf River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 91. 34. W. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

*Beuf River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Miſſouri, *Long.* 91. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

*Bevieux*, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, celebrated for its ſalt-works. 3 miles S. Aigle.

*Bevilacqua*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 4 miles NE. Legnago.

*Beuil*, ſee *Boglio*.

*Bevolona*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 13 miles S. Verona.

*Beura*, a town of Bengal. 60 miles SSW. Dacca.

*Beurey*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 7 miles N. St. Dizier, and 4 W. Bar-le-Duc.

*Beurfelden*, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 5 miles S. Erbach.

*Beurre*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 2 miles S. Beſançon.

*Beutelſpach*, or *Budelſpach*, a town of Wurtemberg. 8 miles SE. Stuttgart.

*Beuten*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 3 m. SW. Ziegenbruck.

*Beuterſheim*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 6 m. S. Worms.

*Beuthen*, (*Nieder*,) a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Carolath, on the Oder. During the wars of Poland, in time of the Emperor Frederic I. this town being ſacked and deſtroyed, the inhabitants rebuilt it about two miles more weſterley, near a caſtle, which had been erected for the defence of the old town. In 1475, it was conſumed by fire, all but the church. Again, during the civil wars of Germany, it ſuffered very much, being taken and retaken ſeveral times. 13 miles WNW. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

*Beuthen*, (*Ober*,) or *Bithern*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a lordſhip; which, by a ſolemn decree, dated 16th April 1617, was detached from Ingerndorf, and declared to belong to the principality of Oppeln. Near it is a ſilver mine, which in 1366 was uncommonly productive. In 1627, it was taken by the Duke of Saxe Weimar. 40 miles ESE. Oppeln, 32 NE. Ratibor. *Long.* 18. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

*Beutkowa*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Natangen. 8 miles S. Lick.

*Beutingen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 4 miles W. Ohringen.

*Beutſchen*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen. 44 miles W. Poſen.

*Beuvron*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 miles S. Caen.

*Beuvron*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 6 miles below Blois.

*Beuvry*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 2 m. E. Bethune.

*Beuzeville*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 7 miles W. Pont Audemer.

*Bewdley*, or *Beaulieu*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the ſide of the river Severn. According to tradition, this town is ſaid to have been within the juriſdiction of the Marches of Wales; but by a ſtatute in the reign of Henry VIII. it is made a parcel of the county of Worceſter. It takes its preſent name from its agreeable ſituation on the declivity of a hill over the weſtern bank of the Severn. The ceremony of Prince Arthur's marriage was performed here, himſelf attending in perſon, with Catherine of Aragon by proxy, on the 19th of May 1499; and here his corpſe reſted in the year 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worceſter for interment. Formerly there were two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; but the Wednesday's market is diſcontinued. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and burgeſſes. The ſituation of Bewdley, in the midſt of a populous and manufacturing county, has made it long a flouriſhing town. Several trades are exerciſed here. Tannery has been long an eſtabliſhed buſineſs. The Dutch and ſailors' caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping; they ſeem to have been worn all over England by all ranks of people, till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees in the year 1685. The number of inhabitants in 1801 amounted to 3671, of whom 939 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles W. Kidderminſter, 14 N. Worceſter, 128 NW. London.

*Bewr*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 23 miles SSW. Patnah.

*Bex*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, anciently called Bacca. 43 miles SSW. Berne, and 36 NE. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 52. E. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

*Bexia*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 13 miles N. Sergorba.

*Beyad*, a town of Perſia, in Choraſan. 200 miles WNW. Herat.

*Beyah*, a river of India, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Setledge at Firoſepour.

*Beyar*, a town of Curdiſtan. 60 miles N. Sherezur.

*Beyenberg*, or *Bienberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, on the Wipper. 3 miles N. Lennep.

*Beyenfleth*, a town of the duchy of Holſtein. 5 miles NW. Gluckſtadt.

*Beyerlack*, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Aland, 3 miles S. Sechauſen.

*Beyerland*, an iſland belonging to Holland, ſituated in the Meuſe, with a town of the ſame name. 12 miles W. Dort.

*Beyern*, a town of Germany, in the county of Furſtenberg, ſituated on the Danube. 12 miles from Dutlingen.

*Beyhar*, or *Coos-Beyhar*, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of Coos-Beyhar, on the Toreſha. In the diſtrict of this town, a very ſingular cuſtom has long prevailed, and Capt. Turner tells us he was aſſured by many of the inhabitants of its actual exiſtence at this time; if a reiat, or peaſant, owes a ſum of money, and is not able to pay the debt, he is compelled to give up his wife as a pledge, until the debt is diſcharged. The inhabitants have a wretched appearance, and the lower ranks without ſcruple ſell their

children for ſlaves. 82 miles N. Dacca, and 110 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 34. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

*Beyharting*, a town of Bavaria. 24 miles ESE. Munich.

*Beylah*, a town of Africa. 60 miles NE. Sennaar.

*Beymont*, or *Beywort*, a town of France. 8 miles S. Liege.

*Beyoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 6 miles SE. Bangalore.

*Beyt*, a diſtrict of the ſubah of Lahore, eaſt of the river Behat.

*Bezaba*, a river of Spain, which runs into Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

*Bezdelkino*, a town of Siberia. 80 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

*Bezdziez*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc. 24 miles W. Pinſk.

*Beze*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and the diſtrict of Il-ſur-Tille. 10 miles W. Gray, and 7 ESE. Il-ſur-Tille.

*Bezenſtein*, or *Petzenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and territory of Nuremberg. 19 miles NE. Nuremberg, and 26 SE. Bamberg.

*Bezetzſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver. 48 miles NNE. Tver, and 260 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 36. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

*Bezlhen*, a town of Tranſilvania. 12 miles NNE. Biſtriz.

*Beziers*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Herault, ſituated on the left bank of the Orbe, not far from the grand canal. Before the revolution it was the ſeat of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral was ſmall, but beautiful; it had, beſides one collegiate church, ſeveral religious houſes, two hoſpitals, a college, and an academy of ſciences for thirty-ſeven members. It is ſurrounded by a wall flanked with old towers, and bad baſtions. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. Eight ſluices of the grand canal are within ſight of the town. 3 poſts NE. Narbonne, and 108 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

*Bezzama Marcella*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles NE. Tarento.

*Bezoara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly. 15 m. SE. Condapilly.

*Bhagalcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour, on a river which runs into the Kiſtnah. 16 miles N. Baddammy, and 65 S. Viſiapour.

*Bhaiawar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 28 miles N. Junagur.

*Bhakor*, ſee *Behker*.

*Bhartpour*, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, governed by an independent rajah. In January 1805, the Britiſh took it by ſtorm. 36 miles W. Agra.

*Bhatter*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 55 miles WNW. Gogo.

*Bheerah*, or *Beherab*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore, on the Behat. 90 miles W. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 10. E. *Lat.* 33. 1. N.

*Bherwah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Mewar. 10 miles SW. Aſawully.

*Bhonſeree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 21 miles W. Balkee.

*Bhorakeera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 10 miles N. Saurungpour.

*Bhotul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 20 miles NW. Maltoy.

*Bhoderrah*, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the ſouth by Soorore, and elſewhere by Dinagepour; nearly of a ſquare form, about 5 miles each way. Bydell is the chief town.

*Bhaider*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 40 miles W. Junagur.

*Biafara*, a country of Africa, lying to the ſouth-eaſt of Benin, with a capital of the ſame name. *Lat.* 4. N.

*Biajoo*, a river of Borneo, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 114. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S

*Biala*, ſee *Zaltz*.

*Biala*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 100 miles SSE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 22. 18. E. *Lat.* 53. 22.

*Bialacerkiev*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles SSW. Kiev. *Long.* 30. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

*Bialagrodko*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 28 miles NNW. Conſtantinov.

*Bialegrodko*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov. 14 miles SW. Kiov.

*Bialla*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſkie, belonging to Auſtria. 16 miles SW. Brzeſk.

*Biallijſtock*, or *Bialyſtock*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, in Podlachia. 24 miles N. Bielſk. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

*Bialoboky*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 48 miles SW. Lemberg.

*Bialogorod*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 8 miles SE. Lida.

*Bialutten*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles S. Soldaw.

*Bialykamien*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in Galicia, near the ſource of the Bog. 25 miles ENE. Lemberg.

*Bianabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. 25 miles N. Gnerden.

*Biana*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Agra; famous for its indigo. 20 miles SW. Fattipour.

*Bianca Guardia*, ſee *Berſabea*.

*Bianco*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 13. 39. E. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

*Bianco, Lo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 12 miles NE. Bova.

*Biandrate*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 6 miles NW. Novara.

*Biandrona*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 15 miles WSW. Come.

*Biar*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Elda, on the confines of New Caſtile. Its principal riches conſiſt in honey, celebrated for its whiteneſs and ſolidity, which is not affected by weather. 6 miles E. Villena.

*Biaſca*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwic of Riviera. 5 miles N. Bellinzona.

*Bibar*, a town of Egypt, where a large cattle-market is held every Monday. 10 miles S. Demenhur.

*Bibart*, ſee *Market-Bibart*.

*Bibbiena*, or *Bibbona*, a town of Etruria. 15 miles N. Arezzo, and 25 E. Florence.

*Bibbipour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 25 miles SE. Lucknow.

*Bibeh*, ſee *Bebé*.

*Bibelgied*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. ESE. Wurzburg.

*Biben*, a town of Perſia, in the Irak Agemi. 140 miles E. Iſpahan.

*Biben*, ſee *Pedena*.

*Biber*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 5 miles ESE. Francfort on the Main.

*Biber*, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Danube near Leipheim.

*Biberchren*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 4 m. NE. Rottingen.

*Biberach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in a valley, watered by the Rieſs, near the Danube. The magiſtrates and people are partly Proteſtants and partly Catholics; the church and hoſpital are common to both. It paid 65 florins for a Roman month. In 1634, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1702, by the Elector of Bavaria. In June 1796, it was taken by the French; and in the month of September following, the Auſtrians were defeated near it by Moreau. In 1802, Biberach, among the indemnities, was given to the Marggrave of Baden. 16 miles SSW. Ulm, 48 WSW. Augſburg. *Long.* 9. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

*Biberſburg*, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NE. Preſburg.

*Biberſtein*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Aar, nearly oppoſite Arau.

*Biberſtein*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda. 8 miles E. Fulda.

*Bibert*, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles above Furth.

*Bibhee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Gurry Mundlah. 20 miles SE. Gurrah.

*Bibig*, a town of Egypt, 2 miles S. Feium.

*Bibigundy Chek*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Moultan, on the Indus. 67 miles N. Behker.

*Bible Head*, a cape on the eaſt of the iſland of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

*Bibligam*, a town of Ceylon. 45 miles S. Candy.

*Bibra*, or *Bebra*, or *Biebra*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 10 miles W. Naumburg, and 8 S. Querfurt. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 51 15. N.

*Bibrach*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Baden, where the Auſtrians were poſted in 1796, and were driven away by the French. It is ſituated on the left bank of the Kintzig 3 miles S. Gengenbach.

*Bibrich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen. 3 miles SSW. Wiſbaden.

*Bic Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the river St. Laurence, near the coaſt of Canada. *Long.* 68. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

*Bicam*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 45 miles SW. Riochico.

*Bicagong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 50 miles S. Indore.

*Bicari*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Termini, two miles W. Sclafani.

*Bicariah*, a town of Algiers. 10 miles S. Tipſa.

*Biccari*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 5 miles NW. Troja.

*Bicciator*, a town of Napau. 24 miles S. Mocaumpour

*Biceſter*, *Biſſeter*, or *Burceſter*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a large weekly market held on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1946, of whom 906 were employed in trade and manufactures. The chief manufacture is making of ſlippers. 16 miles WNW. Ayleſbury, and 54 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 9. W. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

*Biche*, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 81. 18. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

*Biches*, a ſmall iſland in the Straits of Malacca. E. *Long.* 101. 27. *Lat.* 1. 48. N.

*Bichni*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Erivan. 30 miles NNE. Erivan.

*Bicholim*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Soonda. 6 miles N. Goa.

*Bickager*, a town of Norway. 70 miles SSW. Drontheim.

*Bickaneer*, a town of Hindooſtan, the capital of a circar or diſtrict, in the country of Agimere; the country is ſandy, deſert, and in great want of water It is governed by a rajah. 42 miles W. Nagore, 80 WNW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. E. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

*Bickerabad*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 12 miles Ghizni.

*Bickerton's Iſland*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Lattai*, diſcovered by Maurelle in 1781. It conſiſts chiefly of a vaſt conical mountain, the ſummit of which appeared to be burned; but the ſides

were covered with trees; and it is furrounded with a lower border, which is fertile, and affords freſh water. Many canoes came off, and the people in them, among whom was the chief of the iſland, behaved with much confidence and kindneſs, and ſold bananas and cocoa-nuts to the Spaniards. Captain Edwards gave it the name of Bickerton's Iſland. *Long.* 174. 18. W. *Lat.* 18. 47. S.

*Bickrampour*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NNW. Kiſhenagur.

*Bickrampour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong,. 5 m. S. Iſlamabad.

*Bickrampour*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NW. Boglipour.

*Bicocco*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona; near which the French were defeated by the Imperialiſts in the year 1552. 2 miles NE. Milan.

*Bicqueley*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles S. Toul, and 10 WSW. Nancy.

*Bidaboxa*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Bidache*, a town of France, in the department in the Lower Pyrenées. 14 miles E. Bayonne, and 9 N. St. Palais.

*Bidaſſoa*, a river which riſes in the Pyrenées, and runs into the ſea between Andaye and Fontarabia, ſeparating France from Spain. This river was a long time a ſubject of diſpute between France and Spain, each country laying an excluſive claim to it; but in the 15th century, Louis XII. king of France, and Ferdinand king of Spain, agreed that it ſhould be common between the two nations; that the duties paid by thoſe who paſs from Spain to France, ſhould belong to the latter, and of thoſe who paſs the contrary way, to the former.

*Bidburg*, or *Biedburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts, containing two pariſh churches and a convent. 30 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 18 NNW. Treves.

*Biddanore*, ſee *Bednore*.

*Biddaoly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles Fyzabad.

*Bideford*, *(By the Ford,)* a ſeaport town of England, ſituated near the union of the Towridge and the Taw, over the former of which there is a very long bridge of twenty-four arches, built by ſubſcription, and ſupported by lands ſet apart for that purpoſe; and the management thereof placed by a decree of chancery in the hands of truſtees, inhabitants of the town. It is a corporate, and was formerly a borough town. It was, the latter end of laſt century, and to the middle of this, a place of great foreign trade; but ſince the year 1760, it has conſiderably leſſened. Large quantities of coarſe earthen ware are made here, and ſent to moſt parts of the kingdom. The market is large, and well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2987. 40 miles N. Exeter, and 108 W. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

*Bideford*, a ſeaport of America, in the province of the Main, on Rennebeck. 18 miles SW. Portland. *Long.* 70. 28. W. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

*Bidetto*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. 10 miles SSW. Hari, and 118 E. Naples. *Long.* 16. 46. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Bidehan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the Perſian gulf. 60 miles SSW. Gaur.

*Bidgoſt*, or *Bigodſez*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 64 miles S. Dantzig.

*Bidgoſchtſch*, ſee *Bromberg*.

*Bidgull*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 5 miles N. Caſhan.

*Bidiſſur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 28 miles WSW. Cattack.

*Bidlis*, ſee *Betlis*.

*Bideſoli*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 8 miles E. Breſcia.

*Bidourle*, a river of France, which paſſes by S. Hypolite, Sauve, Sommieres, &c. and runs into the lake of Peraut, 9 miles E. Montpellier.

*Bidouze*, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near the junction of that river with the gaves of Pau and Oleron.

*Bidſchow*, or *Biezow*, *Allt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 25 miles NW. Neu Bidſchow.

*Bidſchow*, *Neu*, or *Biezow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. It is a royal town. 14 miles W. Konigingratz, 36 ENE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

*Bidumi*, a country of Aſiatic Turkey, the ſouth part of Syria, bounded on the north by Paleſtine, on the weſt by Egypt, on the eaſt and ſouth by Arabia. It is nearly a deſert, with only a few ſtraggling villages.

*Bidzigur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad. The fort is built on a ſteep and lofty rock, and is important from its ſituation, rather than the ſtrength of the materials of which the walls are compoſed. In this place Cheyt Sing had depoſited ſome conſiderable riches, when he fled from Benares. It was taken by the Britiſh, and the riches, to the value of 300,000l. divided among the troops. 40 m. S. Benares, 128 SW. Patna. *Long.* 83. 16. E. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

*Bieber*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg. 16 miles E. Hanau.

*Bieberſbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth. 8 miles ENE. Wunſiedel.

*Biebra*, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wiezna, in Maſovia.

*Biechov Starov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilov. 32 miles S. Mogilov, and 364 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

*Biechovitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 9 miles E. Prague.

*Biecz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 48 miles SE. Cracow.

*Bieda*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 10 miles W. Sutri.

*Biedburg*, ſee *Bidburg*.

*Biedenkopf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heſſe. 16 miles NW. Marburg.

*Bieka*, *Bieque*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab Iſland*, one of the Virgin iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies; about 14 miles in circumference. The ſoil is rich, and there is a good road on the ſouth ſide. 9 miles ESE. from Porto-Rico. *Long.* 65. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. N.

*Bieke*, ſee *Bieque*.

*Biekow*, or *Jezow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz. 24 miles SE. Lenczicz.

*Biel*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles SW. Jaca.

*Biel*, a river of Spain, which joins the Ores at Exea.

*Biel*, ſee *Bienne*.

*Biela*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 6 miles NE. Teutſch Brod.

*Bielach*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, near Melck.

*Bielaſtena*, a town of Croatia. 10 miles N. Bihacs.

*Bielay*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 4 miles SW. Branau.

*Bielbſkoi*, a town of Siberia. 40 miles S. Eniſeiſk.

*Bielcepol*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov. 48 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

*Bielcz*, ſee *Bielſk*.

*Bieler*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula. 50 miles WSW. Tula, and 340 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 36. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

*Bielfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg, divided by the Lutterbach, into Old and New Town, ſituated at the foot of a mountain. It contains about 800 houſes; the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics. The former town has two churches; the latter a convent and a chapel. It received municipal privileges in the year 1287, and was formerly Anſeatic. 22 miles N. Lippſtadt. 25 m. E. Munſter. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

*Bielgorod*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, the ſee of an archbiſhop. 50 miles SSW. Kurſk, and 340 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

*Bielgrad*, a town of Croatia. 40. miles SE. Bihacs.

*Bielgorod*, ſee *Akerman*.

*Bielian*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary. *Long.* 66. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

*Bielica*, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna. 10 miles S. Lida.

*Bieliſky*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 48 miles SW. Kiev.

*Bielitzi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev. 96 miles S. Mogilev, and 464 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 30. 54. E. *Lat.* 52. 20. K.

*Biella*, or *Biela*, or *Bioglio*, a town of France, in the department of the Seſia; heretofore the capital of a ſmall country in Piedmont, bounded on the north by the Alps, on the weſt by the dutchy of Aoſta, on the eaſt by the Vercellois and the Maſſeran, and on the ſouth by the Canavez. Biela is a rich and populous town, containing 7000 inoabitants; it is divided into Upper and Lower, containing four churches and four monaſteries. 24 miles NW. Vercelli, and 35 NNE. Turin. *Long.* 7. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

*Bielle*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles ESE. Chaumont.

*Bielle*, a town of France, in the Lower Pyrenées. 14 miles S. Oleron.

*Bielo*, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod; 60 miles long, and 30 where wideſt. *Long.* 32. to 38. E. *Lat.* 60. to 61. N.

*Bielogrodka*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 15 miles S. Oſtrog.

*Bieloi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk, on the river Meza. 50 miles NNE. Smolenſk, and 270 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

*Bieloi*, an iſland in the Karſkoi ſea, about 70 miles in circumference. 20 miles from the continent of Ruſſia. *Long.* 69. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. 40. N.

*Bielokameſkoi*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. 12 miles SE. Semipolatnoi.

*Bielopole*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov. 84 miles NNW. Charkov, and 555 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Bielowitz*, a town of Croatia. 11 miles SW. Damianovitz.

*Bielovodſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez, on the Derkul. 130 miles S. Voronez, and 710 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Bielow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 36 miles E. Lucko.

*Bielozerſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the ſouth ſide of lake Bielo. 64 miles NE. Vologda, and 220 ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 38. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

*Bielſa*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles from Ainſa.

*Bielſk*, or *Bielcz*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, capital of the palatinate of Podlachia, called alſo the palatinate of Bielſk, on the river Biela. 108 miles ENE. Warſaw. *Long.* 23. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

*Bielſk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko. 10 miles NE. Ploczko.

*Bieltsch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 16 miles N. Chrudim.

*Bieltschitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 15 miles N. Strakonitz.

*Bienenbuttel*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lunenburg. 10 miles SSE. Lunenburg.

*Bienne*, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, near Thuin.

*Bienne*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, heretofore capital of a ſmall republic, in the biſhopric of Bâle, ſituated on the river Scheuſs, or Suze, near a large lake, to which it gives name, on an eminence, at the foot of mount Jura; the Germans call it *Biel*. The country about it is pleaſant, and commodious for ſupplying the induſtrious inhabitants with all their wants. The number of inhabitants of this ſmall republic, conſiſting of the town and four ſmall villages, is 5500. The biſhop had no ſpiritual juriſdiction here; but he named one of their ſenators for mayor, who preſided in his name, in the council, in criminal caſes; and the biſhop ſwore to maintain their privileges, when they ſwore fealty to him. He had part of the fines, tithes, and other revenues; but the cuſtoms belonged to the city, who were to furniſh him with a number of ſoldiers, in time of war, at their own charge; but to march no farther than ſo as they may return at night, unleſs he paid them. The citizens are governed by two councils, the greater conſiſting of 30, the leſſer of 24, choſen out of the ſix trading companies. The burgomaſter, choſen by both, preſided in matters of the republic, when the mayor, &c. who held of the biſhop, muſt withdraw. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the moſt common language is German. The lake is to the north-eaſt of that of Neufchatel, with which it runs almoſt parallel from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and they communicate by the Tiel canal, which ſeparates the country of Neufchâtel from the canton of Berne. 15 miles NW. Berne. *Long.* 7. E. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

*Bientina*, a town of Etruria, on the ſide of a lake, called the *Lake of Bientina*, or *Lake of Seſſo*; the lake is about 6 miles long, and 5 wide. 12 miles E. Piſa, 28 W. Florence.

*Bieque*, or *Bieke*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab's Iſland*, ſee *Bieke*.

*Bierno*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles SE. Abo.

*Bieron*, ſee *Berun*.

*Biertra*, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland, on the river Angermann. 22 m. N. Hernoſand.

*Biervliet*, a town of Flanders, on the weſt ſide of the Scheldt; which has been much reduced by frequent inundations: the fortifications have been deſtroyed. William Beukelſzoon, who taught the Dutch the art of curing herrings, was born and died in this town. 20 miles N. Ghent, 12 ENE. Sluys.

*Bieſbos*, a large lake in the Merwe, between Dort and Gertrudenburg, formed by the burſting of the banks or dikes: ſee *Dort*.

*Bieſe*, a river of Germany, which riſes eight miles ſouth-weſt from Stendal, in the the Old Mark of Brandenburg, and running to Seehauſen, changes its name to *Aland*.

*Bieſenthal*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 20 miles NE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

*Bieſmes*, a place of France, where is a paſs acroſs the river Aiſne, from the department of the Meuſe to the department of the Marne. Here General Dillon formed a camp in September 1792, to ſtop the progreſs of the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia. 3 m. St. Menehould, 12 Grandpré.

*Bietigheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and dutchy of Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Metterbach and the Ens. 10 miles N. Stuttgart, 30 SSE. Heidelberg.

*Bievre*, a river of France, which riſes a little to the ſouth of Verſailles, and paſſing towards Paris, changes its name to *Gobelins*, on account of its water being uſed in that manufacture, and ſoon after joins the Seine.

*Bieurta*, or *Ganquel*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, at the mouth of the Senegal. *Long.* 16. 10. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Bieuzi*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles SSW. Pontivy.

*Biezow*, ſee *Bidſchow*.

*Biferno*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, not far from Termoli.

*Big Eddy*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 88. 36. W. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

*Big Tallaſee*, Indian villages in Weſt Florida, on the Oakfuſkee. *Long.* 86. 20. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

*Biga*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 16 miles S. Artaki.

*Biga*, a river of North-Wales, which joins the Severn, in the county of Montgomery.

*Biga*, one of the ſmall Shetland Iſlands, between Mainland and Yell. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 60. 47. N.

*Bigah*, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NNW. Ramgur. *Long.* 85. 24. E. *Lat.* 24. 18. N.

*Bigan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

*Bigarella*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 m. ENE. Mantua.

*Bigbone Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

*Bigbury Bay*, a bay of the Engliſh channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, between Bolt Tail and Stoke Point.

*Biggar*, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkſhire, with about 1200 inhabitants. 27 miles SSW. Edinburgh.

*Bigge*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lenne, 3 miles N. Allendorn, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia.

*Biggleſwade*, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, ſituated on one of the roads from London to York. Here is a market on Wedneſday, which is one of the greateſt in England for barley, peaſe, and horſe-corn, pitched in the market for ſale. Here alſo is an inconſiderable manufactory of white thread-lace and edgings; which are made in ſome parts of this county in large quantities. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1650. A navigable river comes to this place, but no farther, called the Ivell; it joins the Bedford river, called the Ouſe, at Temps-Ford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis. It ſerves principally to bring up coals, timber, oats, and merchandize, from Lynn, to ſupply this and the neighbouring towns and villages, which it does with great convenience, being ſo ſituated in the centre, as to check and receive checks from the neighbouring towns. Here was a terrible fire on June 16th, 1785, which raged with aſtoniſhing fury, and in a few hours laid about 150 dwelling-houſes in aſhes, beſides ſeveral malt-houſes, corn-chambers, &c. all in the centre of the town, around the market-place. The loſs was eſtimated at 24,000l. On the 25th of February, 1792, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at this place, about half paſt eight in the morning, which threw down ſome old houſes, but happily no lives were loſt; it laſted ſeveral ſeconds, and conſiderably alarmed the inhabitants. The ſhock was felt northward of Doncaſter, and extended towards the ſea coaſt of Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire. 24 miles N. Hertford, and 45 N. London. *Long.* 0. 15. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

*Bigini*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 10 miles E. Mazara.

*Biglo*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 40 m. ENE. Wilkomierz.

*Biggan*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 m. SW. Joſſelin.

*Bigonca*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 10 miles SW. Baluſore.

*Bigorno*, a town of Corſica. 7 m. S. Baſtia.

*Bigorre*, a country of France, before the revolution, about 200 miles ſquare, in the government of Guyenne, ſituated at the ſouth of Armagnac. The air is cold on the mountains, but mild in the plains. It produces a great deal of wood, excellent wine, rye, barley, and millet, but little wheat. It has rich paſtures, quarries of marble, and medicinal ſprings. Tarbes was the capital.

*Biguba*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rio Grande. *Long.* 13. 32. W. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

*Bihacs*, or *Bihatz*, or *Bihitz*, or *Wihatz*, a town of Croatia, ſituated on the river Unna, belonging to the Turks; it was beſieged by the Imperialiſts in 1697, without ſucceſs. 60 miles S. Carlſtadt, 180 W. Belgrade.

*Bihri*, a town of Perſia, in the country of Lariſtan. 30 miles NW. Lar.

*Bija*, a river of Ruſſia, which iſſues from lake Teletſkoi, in the government of Kolivan, and joining the Katunia at Katunſkaia, takes the name of Oby.

*Bijore*, a city of India, in the Sewad country, on a river of the ſame name. 106 miles SE. Cabul, 215 N. Moultan. *Long.* 70. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

*Bijore*, a river of India, which runs into the Penjekoreh. 20 miles S. Bijore.

*Biiſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Oby. 150 miles SSE. Kolivan. *Long.* 84. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

*Bijucoy*, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 59. E. *Lat.* 10. 55. N.

*Bijudico*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſaid to have been a ſeat of juſtice for the earldom of Caſtile. 6 miles N. Medina del Pomar.

*Bikand*, a town of Great Bukharia. 20 SW. Bukharia.

*Bikeer*, ſee *Abukir*.

*Bikbulakova*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the river Ik. 80 m. NE. Orenburg.

*Bikillam*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, 24 miles from the coaſt of Arabia. *Lat.* 16. 18. N.

*Bikkur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles W. Bandere.

*Bikou*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 50 miles N. Braclaw.

*Bila*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Auſſig.

*Bila*, a town of Bohemia. in the circle of Leitmeritz. 10 m. WSW. Kamnitz.

*Bilau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles W. Chrudim.

*Bilan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 7 miles NNW. Kaurzim.

*Bilavola*, a town of Ceylon. 25 miles SW. Candy.

*Bilbao*, or *Vilvao*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, on the river Ybaiçabal, in a plain ſurrounded with high mountains. It contains about 800 houſes, part of which are built on piles; the harbour

is good, and well frequented. The air is healthy, the inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, long-lived, and little acquainted with diſeaſes or ſorrow. It is well ſupplied with water and proviſions, fiſh very abundant; and the environs are fertile in legumes and fruits. It contains five pariſhes, and twelve religious houſes. Among the laws peculiar to the town, is one againſt ingratitude; its commerce principally conſiſts in wool and iron. In 1793, it was taken by the French. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

*Bilcas Guaman*, or *Guaman*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction in the biſhopric of Guamanga. 40 miles ESE. Guamanga. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 13. S.

*Bilcas*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Apurimac, 80 miles ENE. Guamanga.

*Bilder-wertſchen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian province. 4 miles WNW. Stalluponen.

*Bildeston*, ſee *Bilſton*.

*Bildhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles ENE. Munerſtadt.

*Bildih*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan. 40 miles ESE. Seamachie.

*Biledgik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. This town was ſurpriſed and taken by Othman in 1298. 32 m. NW. Eſki-Shehr.

*Biledulgerid*, a country of Africa, lying ſouth of Tunis and Algiers, ſuppoſed to be about 180 miles ſquare. According to ſome, and the general opinion, it received its name from the Arabic words *Biled el gerid*, ſignifying the land of dates; becauſe it abounds with that kind of fruit more than any other country of Africa, inſomuch that it can furniſh the neighbouring kingdoms with it in exchange for wheat, which here grows ſcarce. But Dr. Shaw ſays, the name ſeems rather borrowed from the *Blaid-al-Jeridde* of the Arabians, who thereby ſignify the *dry country*. *Numidia* is the name by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. The whole country is very mountainous, ſandy, and barren, producing little or no ſuſtenance, ſome parts of it being quite covered with large thick woods of palm-trees, from which dates are gathered. The climate is hot and unhealthy; the people lean, and of a ſwarthy and ſhrivelled complexion, their eyes being very much hurt by the eaſt winds, which drive the hot ſand into them, and are ſometimes ſo violent as to bury whole hordes of them under it: Another inconvenience they are liable to, and for which we cannot aſſign the reaſon, is, their teeth often drop out of their heads, even in youth: Otherwiſe they are healthy and vigorous, and many of them live to a great age. The plague (ſo frequent in Barbary) is ſcarely ever heard of here. As to their character, they are repreſented as lewd, treacherous, thieviſh, and cruel. They are a mixture of the ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in ſome kind of cities, towns, or villages; the latter in tents, and ranging from place to place for food and plunder. The country has few rivers or towns. The Arabs think themſelves the noble race, and, being independent, ſometimes for pay ſerve neighbouring princes in war; the reſt follow either the plundering or the hunting trade, which laſt is one of their nobleſt diverſions, eſpecially that of oſtriches; they eat the fleſh, and barter the feathers for corn, pulſe, or other things which they want. Their common food, beſides dates, is the fleſh of oſtriches, goats, and camels; their drink is either the thin liquor or broth in which ſuch fleſh is boiled, or the milk of their camels; for they ſeldom drink any water, the little they have of it being neither wholſome nor pleaſant, and in moſt parts they labour under the want of that.

*Bilefeld*, ſee *Bielfeld*.

*Bilegar*, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SSE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 10. E. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

*Bilghey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. 58 miles WSW. Harponelly, and 35 NNW. Bednore. *Long.* 74. 32. E. *Lat.* 14. 17. N.

*Bilgilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 15 miles SW. Galgala.

*Bilefur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 15 miles NW. Sattarah.

*Bilferſhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 m. N. Arnſtein.

*Bilgorai*, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles SSW. Zamoſch.

*Bilgum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles NW. Cicacole.

*Biliapatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, taken by the Britiſh in 1790. 5 miles N. Cananore.

*Biliarvic*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz. 25 miles E. Lenczicz.

*Bilich*, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia. 8 miles SE. Vercholenſk.

*Biligam*, or *Viligam*, a ſeaport of the iſland of Ceylon, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth coaſt. Here is a celebrated pagoda. *Long.* 80. 32. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

*Bilihan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles SSW. Hamadan.

*Bilikowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 50 miles W. Kiev.

*Bilin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 14 miles W. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

*Bilina*, or *Moſta*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe near Auſſig.

*Bilitot*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. 25 miles S. Calitoor.

*Bilitz*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a ſmall principality, ſituated on the borders of Poland, from which it is ſeparated by the river Biala, north-eaſt of the principality of Teſchen. This principality was erected by

the Emperor Francis Stephen in 1752, and, beſides the town, contains ſeveral villages. 15 miles ENE. Teſchen. *Long.* 18. 59. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

*Bill*, a river which paſſes by the city of Hamburg to the Elbe.

*Billaigur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 40 miles SE. Ruttunpour.

*Bill Birds Key*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh main, on the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 82. 54. W *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

*Billancourt*, a town of France. 4 miles SW. Paris.

*Billapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 65 miles NW. Poonah.

*Billarcee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewah. 14 miles SSW. Bahraitch.

*Billau*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Neiſſe, near the town of Neiſſe.

*Bille*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and diſtrict of Fougeres. 3 m. S. Fougeres, 9 N. Vitré.

*Billeka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 10 miles E. Lemberg.

*Billericay*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on an eminence, with a large weekly corn market on Thurſdays. The inſurgents were defeated by the troops of Richard II. near this town. 9 m. S. Chelmsford. 24 E. London.

*Billerbeeck*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter. 5 m. NNE. Coesfeld.

*Billeſdon*, a town of England, in Leiceſterſhire, with about 580 inhabitants. This town is remarkable for being the place where George Villars, afterwards duke of Buckingham, and George Fox the Quaker, received their education. 8 miles E. Leiceſter, and 96 NNW. London.

*Billgilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 15 miles SW. Galgala.

*Billiat*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 7 miles NE. Nantua.

*Billigheim*, a town of France, in the deparment of Mount Tonnere. 4 miles S. Landau, and 16 SW. Spire.

*Billigratz*, a town of Carniola. 12 miles N. Laubach.

*Billimbing-Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

*Billingen*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts. 20 miles E. Spa.

*Billingshauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 12 miles NE. Wertheim.

*Billingsport*, a place on the river Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which, during the war, was fortified for the defence of the river, and chevaux de frizes of timber, headed with iron ſpikes, ſunk to prevent the Britiſh veſſels from paſſing. 12 miles below Philadelphia.

*Billiton*, a iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian ſea, of a circular form, about forty miles in diameter. *Long.* 108. E. *Lat.* 3. S.

*Billom*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 36 miles SW. Roanne, and 12 ESE. Clermont. *Long.* 3. 25. E. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

*Billongtee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 13 miles NW. Arrah.

*Bills*, a rock in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. 6 miles NW. from the iſland of Clare, and 6 SSE. Achil-Head. *Long.* 10. 1. W. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

*Billy*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 m. N. Cuſſet, 12 NE. Gannat.

*Billy*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. 6 miles SE. Caen.

*Bilmah*, a deſert country of Africa, between Bornou and Fezzan, which caravans are ten days croſſing.

*Biloi Yar*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the eaſt ſide of the Volga. 16 miles SE. Simbirſk.

*Billowes*, ſee *Wagſtadt*.

*Bilſah*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in Malwa, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Bopal, and weſt of Gurry-Mundlah, almoſt in the centre of Hindooſtan. Bilſah is celebrated for producing moſt excellent tobacco. The chief towns are Bilſah, Andea, and Raiſeen.

*Bilſah*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar in the Malwa country. 14 m. E. Oudein, 308 S. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 53. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

*Bilſen*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuſe, on the Demer, which, though it had the privileges of a city, is not of much conſideration. 14 miles N. Liege. *Long.* 5. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

*Bilſkoi*, a town of Siberia, on the Bilaia. 90 miles NW. Irkutſk.

*Bilſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on a mountain. 19 miles SSE. Arenſberg, 42 E. Cologn. *Long.* 8. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. N.

*Bilſton*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated near a navigable canal, which communicates with the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canals, and rivers Merſey, Dee, Ouſe, Trent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. Near it are large mines of coal, ironſtone, &c. Here are erected furnaces for ſmelting iron-ore, forges, and ſlitting mills. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6914, of whom 2414 were employed in trade and manufactures. The principal manufactures are japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle-chapes. 11 miles NW. Birmingham, and 121 NW. London.

*Bilſton*, or *Bilderſton*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk. 11 miles NE. Sudbury, and 67 NNE. London.

*Bilten*, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Glarus. 10 miles NNW. Glarus.

*Biltboel*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Sleſwick. *Long.* 8. 52. E. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

*Bilur*, a bay in the Red Sea, on the coaſt of Abyſſinia. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

*Bima*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cumbava. *Long.* 118. 51. E. *Lat.* 8. 24. S.

*Bimber Kooſhaub*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 30 miles SW. Gujurat.

*Bimbia*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 5. N.

*Bimé*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Nagorcote, built by a prince of the ſame name, on the top of a ſteep mountain, where the Hindoos formerly depoſited the wealth conſecrated to their idols, in all the neighbouring kingdoms. This place, with all its treaſures, was in 1008 taken by Mamood I. king of Ghizni. Among the riches were found 700,000 golden dinarz, 700 maunds of gold and ſilver plate, 40 maunds of pure gold in ingots, 2000 maunds of ſilver bullion, and 20 maunds of jewels ſet. The maund in India, according to Mr. Dow, is equal to 37 lbs. avoirdupois; but this makes the riches ſo extraordinary, that we think there muſt be ſome miſtake.

*Bimern*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 12 miles W. Heilſperg.

*Bimini*, one of the Bahama Iſlands, on the weſt ſide of the Great Bahama Bank, near the gulf of Florida. It meaſures about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. *Long.* 79. 34. W. *Lat.* 25. N.

*Bimlepatam*, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole, which the Dutch hold in farm. The country people manufacture coarſe cloth, chiefly for Batavia. Off ſhore are ſome rocks, which appear above water; but a ſhip may paſs ſafely between them and the land. 12 miles SE. Vizianagram, and 35 SSW. Cicacole. *Long.* 83. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

*Bimnaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 5 miles W. Cambay.

*Bimped*, a town of Napaul. 15 miles S. Batgao.

*Bimſing*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 12 m. S. Vizianagram.

*Bimulwilſa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole 12 m. S. Vizianagram.

*Bina*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the Oglio. 10 miles NE. Cremona.

*Binagonah*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 18. E. *Lat.* 14. 51. N.

*Binalbagan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Negros. *Long.* 122. 52. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

*Binaros*, or *Vinaros*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the confines of Catalonia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river which forms a ſmall harbour, with anchorage at about cannon ſhot from the town, in from ſix to nine fathoms. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by ſome cannon. 5 m. N. Peniſcola, 20 S. Tortoſa.

*Binbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. ESE. Arnſtein.

*Binaſco*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. This town was taken by the French, in the month of April 1796. The tocſin was ſounded, and about 800 armed peaſants threw themſelves into the town; 100 of them were killed, and the reſt diſperſed. The town was afterwards ſet on fire. 10 miles S. Milan.

*Binbrook*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with leſs than 500 inhabitants. 22 miles NE. Lincoln, and 159 N. London. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

*Binche*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Haiſne. This town was burned by Henry II. king of France, in 1554, but ſoon after rebuilt. In the year 1578, it was taken by John duke of Auſtria; but the Duke of Alençon, profiting by the death of Don John, beſieged it the ſame year, and took it by aſſault. The French put to the ſword all that were found in arms, and pillaged the town and churches; the Spaniards retook it, and ceded it to France, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; but by the peace of Nimmegen it was reſtored to Spain, with its juriſdiction, which includes fifty-one towns and villages. 8 miles ESE. Mons.

*Bincheſter*, a village of England, in the county of Durham: near it are the ruins and veſtiges of a large town, anciently called *Binovium*, or *Vinovium*. Here Arthur is ſaid to have defeated the Saxons.

*Binde*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 18 miles NE. Gohud, and 50 SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 46. E. *Lat.* 26. 23. N.

*Bindelle Viſegna*, a town of Italy. 10 m. W. Legnano.

*Bindi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles E. Kimedy.

*Bindkee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, 16 miles E. Corah.

*Bineaga*, or *Leaga*, a harbour on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Sumatra. Here the chief mate of the Orange-Tree ſloop, Captain Duggin, was ſtabbed by an Acheeneer. Four or five aſſaſſins intended to have murdered the captain, and ſeize the veſſel, but were overpowered; two were killed; the reſt jumped overboard and eſcaped. 14 miles E. from the mouth of Sinkel river.

*Binetta*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 4 miles WSW. Bidetto.

*Binfeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. NW. Haſfurt.

*Bingazi*, a ſeaport town of Africa, formerly a large and beautiful city, and the capital of Barca; but now a mean place, with a harbour, only fit for veſſels of 200 tons burden. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

*Binge*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and diſtrict of Dijon. 10 miles E. Dijon.

*Bingelſtein*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn. 3 miles S. Buren.

*Bingen*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, ſituated at the conflux of the Nahe and the Rhine. The fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV. in 1689. Bingen was taken by the French in the year 1792, and retaken by the Pruſſians the following year. It was again taken by the French in the month of October 1794; they were driven from it in the year 1795; and re-entered it in the month of June 1796. The Rhine is here compreſſed into a narrow channel, barely admitting a practicable paſſage between rocks on either ſide. This ſtrait is called *Bingenloch*. Near Bingen is an iſland on the Rhine, called *Mauſthurn*, or *Tower of Rats;* from a tradition, that an archbiſhop of Mentz was devoured there by theſe animals in the tenth century, as a judgment on him for his cruelty to the poor, whom he compared to rats eating up the ſubſtance of the rich. 19 miles W. Mentz, 30 S. Coblentz, and 54 E. Treves. *Long.* 7. 48. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

*Bingenheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe. 12 miles SSE. Gieſſen, and 16 NNE. Franckfort on the Mayne.

*Bingham*, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thurſdays, and 1082 inhabitants. 9 miles E. Nottingham, and 122 N. London. *Long.* 0. 57. W. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

*Bing-gheul*, (i. e. *Thouſand Fountains*,) a town of Turkiſh Armenia. 30 m. SSW. Kars.

*Bingley*, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Are, with a market on Tueſday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4100, of whom 692 were employed in trade and manufactures. 16 miles N. Leeds, and 208 N. London.

*Bingum*, a town of Eaſt-Frieſland. 1 mile NW. Ort.

*Biniefzky*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 44 miles SE. Wilna.

*Binko*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 10 miles NW. Sonepour.

*Binnel Point*, a cape on the S. coaſt of the Iſle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 7. W. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

*Binni*, a town of Africa, in Bambara. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 14. 1. N.

*Binnigaet*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of France, about three miles SW. Le Conquet, and 2 W. St. Matthew's Point. *Long.* 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

*Binſby Mountains*, a range of mountains in North-Carolina. *Long.* 81. 10. W. *Lat.* 36. N.

*Bintan*, ſee *Vintain*.

*Bintang*, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, about 30 miles long and 10 broad, near the coaſt of Malacca. Bintang, the capital of the iſland, was taken and deſtroyed by the Portugueſe in 1527. *Long.* 104. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 5. N.

*Bintingha*, a town of Africa, in the country of Konkodoo. 36 miles E. Satadoo.

*Bintſchay*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 7 miles NE. Turnau.

*Binwy-Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the NW. coaſt of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

*Binz*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Aar, 3 miles NE. Arau.

*Binzago*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 20 miles NNE. Breſcia.

*Biobio*, a river of South-America, in the country of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 36. 50. S.

*Bioglio*, ſee *Biella*.

*Biograd*, ſee *Zara Vecchia*.

*Biokirk*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 22 miles NW. Nykoping.

*Biolo*, a town of Italy, in the Valtelin. 6 miles NE. Morbegno.

*Bioncourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, in the diſtrict of Château Salins. 6 miles WSW. Château Salins, and 9 NE. Nancy.

*Bione*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 134 m. NNE. Breſcia.

*Biorko*, one of the Quarkern iſlands, in the gulf of Bothnia; about 5 miles in circumference. *Long.* 21. 44. E. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

*Biorko*, a ſmall iſland in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 9. E. *Lat.* 65. 48. N.

*Biorko*, a ſmall iſland, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 46. E. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

*Biorko*, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in Malar lake, on which there was formerly a town. 15 miles W. Stockholm.

*Biorko, Sud*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long* 20. 51. E. *Lat.* 62. 44. N.

*Biorneborg*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, ſituated on a lake. 65 m. N. Abo. *Long.* 21. 32. E. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

*Biorn's Knude*, or *Biorn's Head*, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of Jutland. *Long.* 10. 3. E. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

*Biornon*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 19. 42. E. *Lat.* 63. 36. N.

*Biornon*, a ſmall iſland, on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 16. 59. E. *Lat.* 60. 54. N.

*Biornſe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen.

*Biorſkar*, a ſmall iſland, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 1. E. *Lat.* 63. 27. N.

*Biot*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 miles N. Antibes.

*Bioulle*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 20 miles S. Cahors, 3 NE. Montauban.

*Bir*, ſee *Beer*.

*Bir-il-Cadhi*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 80 m. W. Zareng.

*Bir-Devedar*, a town of Egypt. 17 miles NE. Tineh.

*Bir-el-Malha*, a place of Nubia, where natron is found. 180 miles SW. Dongola. *Lat.* 18. N.

*Biram*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 8 miles WNW. Auch.

*Birboom*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Ghidore, Curruckpour, Hendooa, Sultanabad, and Raujeſhy; on the eaſt by Raujeſhy, Futtaſing, and Burdwan; on the ſouth by Burdwan and Pachete; and on the weſt by Pachete and Curruckdeah; about 85 miles long, and 30 broad. Nagore is the capital.

*Birbuſca*, ſee *Birvieſca*.

*Birch Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, ſo called from the quantity of black birch-trees found growing on the coaſt. The ſouth-eaſt part of this bay is formed by nearly perpendicular rocky cliffs, from whence the higher woodland country retires a conſiderable diſtance to the north-eaſtward, leaving an extenſive ſpace of low land between it and the ſea, ſeparated from the high ground by a rivulet of freſh water, that diſcharges itſelf at the bottom or north extremity of the bay. On the low land very luxuriant graſs was produced, with wild roſe, gooſeberry, and other buſhes in abundance. *Long.* 237. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

*Birchee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 10 miles W. Tolnam.

*Birchington*, a ſmall ſeaport of England, on the north coaſt of Kent, a member of the port of Dover. William III. remained here a ſhort time, waiting for wind for Holland. 13 miles E. Canterbury. *Long.* 1. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

*Birck*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 3 m. NE. Siegberg, 16 SE. Duitz.

*Birck*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 8 miles S. Bayreuth.

*Birckag*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 2 miles S. Grofzweinſtein.

*Birckenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 8 miles SE. Konigſhofen.

*Birkenfeld*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 36 m. SE. Konigſberg.

*Bird Iſlands*, ſmall iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by Capt. Cook; they lie low, and almoſt covered with birds. 16 miles NW. Cape Grenville.

*Bird Iſland*, an iſland almoſt four miles in circumference, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 216. 24. E. *Lat.* 17. 48. S.

*Bird Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. 6 miles SE. Cape Bonaviſta.

*Bird Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, in the gulf of St. Laurence. 63 miles W. Cape Anguilla, on the iſland of Newfoundland. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

*Bird Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance into Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

*Bird Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, in Strangford Lough, on the coaſt of Ireland. 8 miles S. Newtown. *Long.* 5. 28. W. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

*Bird Iſland*, one of the Bermudas iſlands.

*Bird Iſland*, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of New Georgia, diſcovered, in 1775, by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 38. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. S.

*Bird Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 40. S.

*Bird Iſlands*, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt-Indies: there are two, the Great and Little; they are both ſmall. *Long.* 67. 46. W. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

*Bird Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 25. E. *Lat.* 1. 39. N.

*Bird Iſland*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, about four miles in circumference: it is a low ſpot of land, covered with green heath or ſhrubs, and quite a rock in many parts of the centre. Nothing animal was ſeen but water-fowl and ſea-lions. *Long.* 54. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

*Bird Iſland*, an iſland in the North Paciſic Ocean, diſcovered by the commander of the Prince of Wales, in the year 1788. It is, ſays Capt. Vancouver, a very remarkable ſolitary iſland, or more properly ſpeaking, ſingle rock, riſing out of this immenſe ocean. Its greateſt extent, which was in a direction S. 74. W. and N. 74. E. did not exceed one mile. The uncouth form of its northern, eaſtern, and weſtern extremities, againſt which the ſea broke with great violence, preſented a moſt awful appearance, riſing perpendicularly from the ocean in lofty rugged cliffs, inacceſſible but to its winged inhabitants; on its ſouthern ſide the aſcent is not ſo ſteep and abrupt; and near its weſtern extremity is a ſmall ſandy beach, where, in fine weather and a ſmooth ſea, a landing might probably be effected. At this place there was the appearance of a

little verdure, though it was deſtitute of tree or ſhrub; every other part was apparently without ſoil, and conſiſted only of the naked rock. The Sandwich Iſlanders recognize it under the appellation of Modoo Mannoo, that is, Bird Iſland; and from its great diſtance from all other land, and its proximity to their iſlands, it ſeems to claim ſome diſtant pretenſions to be ranked in the group of the Sandwich iſlands, being 117 miles from Onehow. *Long.* 198.8.E. *Lat.* 23.6.N.

*Bird Iſlands*, or *Aves*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Caribbean ſea, near the coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 66.50.W. *Lat.* 12.N.

*Bird Iſland*, or *Aves*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean ſea. A long bank, called the Bank of Aves, extends from this iſlands to St. Euſtatius, about 130 miles to the NNE. *Long.* 64.W. *Lat.* 15.40.N.

*Bird's Key*, or *Round Iſland*, a ſmall iſland or rock among the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies. 6 miles from St. John's Iſland, and 3 NE. from St. Croix. *Long.* 64.25.W. *Lat.* 17.54.N.

*Bird's Neſts Rocks*, three rocky iſlets in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10.42.N.

*Birdsborough*, a town of Pennſylvania, on the Schuylkill. 8 miles SE. Reading.

*Biredgick*, ſee *Beer*.

*Birghé*, ſee *Berki*.

*Birkingham*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 15 miles S. Aurungabad.

*Birkala*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland. 37 miles NW. Tavaſthus.

*Birkan*, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Yemen. 24 miles S. Saade.

*Birkenfeld*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, lately belonging to the county of Sponheim, and the ſeat of a bailiwic, which includes thirty-two villages, and two iron founderies. It was taken by the French in the campaign of 1794. 30 miles ENE. Treves, 30 NNW. Deux Ponts.

*Birkenfels*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 5 m. N. Anſpach.

*Birkeſtorff*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 1 mile N. Dueren.

*Birket el Hadsji*, or *Lake of the Pilgrims*, a lake of Egypt, where the company and pilgrims aſſemble, which form the caravan to Mecca. It had formerly a communication with the Nile by means of a canal. 10 miles ENE. Cairo.

*Birket il Kerun*, a lake of Egypt, thirty miles long, and ſix wide in the middle, but narrowing towards each end. 40 miles SW. Cairo.

*Birket el Mariouk*, a lake of Egypt, anciently called Mareotis, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and a little to the ſouth of Alexandria; about 50 m. in circumference.

*Birkholm*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, about 6 miles S. Fyen. *Long.* 11.31.E. *Lat.* 54.56.N.

*Birkin*, a river of England, which runs into the Bollin. 1 mile S. Altringham, in the county of Cheſter.

*Birkin Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the North Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Lewis. *Long.* 6.20.W. *Lat.* 58.6.N.

*Birkooty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 30 miles WNW. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 87.55.E. *Lat.* 24.25.N.

*Birkozowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 m. SE. Bialacerkiew.

*Birkunita*, a town of Bengal. 38 miles ESE. Dacca.

*Birlab*, a town of Egypt. 17 miles ENE. Catieh.

*Birlat*, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in the province of Moldavia. 60 miles NW. Galatz, 116 SW. Bender. *Long.* 27.37.E. *Lat.* 46.12.N.

*Birlat*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, at Dubravitza, in Moldavia.

*Birma*, ſee *Ava*.

*Birmingham*, a town of England, in the county of Warwick; of late years become one of the firſt manufacturing towns in Europe. In the year 1676, it was not even a market-town, and is now not a corporation, nor has it any chartered privileges. Indeed this very circumſtance appears to be one of the firſt advantages enjoyed by the town. Formerly tanning of leather was the principal buſineſs carried on by the people of Birmingham; no appearances of that now remain. Before the revolution, the manufactures of Birmingham were confined to coarſe iron ware; ſhortly after that period, ſome of the inhabitants obtained a contract for furniſhing a ſupply of fire-arms to government; ſoon after the button and buckle trade became extenſive. Birmingham was conveniently ſituated, labour, coals, and neceſſaries of life were cheap; manufactures were erected upon a general and extenſive ſcale. Whatever could be deſired, either uſeful or ornamental, in the various branches diſcovered by ingenuity or ſtudy, the endleſs variety of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and jewellery, ſilver and plated fire-arms, caſt-iron work, mill-work, &c. &c. are all and abundantly ſupplied by Birmingham. Some of the moſt extenſive manufactures in the kingdom are eſtabliſhed here. Inland navigations have increaſed the trade, and will ſtill increaſe it much more by freſh communications. Even London now receives the manufactures of Birmingham by means of inland navigations. It is ſcarcely fifty years ſince there was not a ſingle mercantile houſe, which correſponded directly from hence with any foreign country, but furniſhed their products for the ſupply of thoſe markets through the medium of merchants in London; at this

time the principal orders for foreign ſupply come directly to merchants or manufacturers reſident in the town. The air is naturally exceeding pure, and notwithſtanding the diſadvantages which muſt reſult from its cloſe population, the noxious effluxia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual ſmoke ariſing from the immenſe quantity of coals conſumed, it is remarked by the moſt accurate obſerver on the probability of human exiſtence, (Dr. Price,) to be one of the healthieſt towns in England. The foundation being a dry reddiſh ſand, the loweſt apartments are perfectly free from damp; and hence it follows, that agues, and the numerous tribe of diſtempers accidental to moiſt ſituations, are here unknown. The [illegible] of longevity are ſtrikingly numerous. Every means for the preſervation of health have been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing; one of the moſt extenſive and complete ſet of baths in the kingdom having been erected at Lady-Well. Almoſt every family occupying a ſeparate houſe, they are ſpread over a greater extent of ground, and conſequently free from the diſadvantages ſo remarkable in other great towns where the habitations are larger, and every floor occupied by one or more families; the dwellings, however, of the merchants and principal manufacturers are equal to thoſe of the ſame rank in any other part of the kingdom; and Birmingham boaſts of ſome ſtreets which would even do honour to the capital. Birmingham has two pariſh churches, and four chapels of eaſe. Of the former, St. Philip's is juſtly juſtly admired for the beauty of its architecture and ſituation, being built in a light elegant ſtyle, about 80 years ago. In each ſteeple is a ſet of muſical chimes, which play every three hours, and different every day in the week. The chapels are all modern handſome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. There were two Preſbyterian meetings; but they were both deſtroyed in the riots in July 1791: they are now rebuilt, and a third is in contemplation. There are alſo three meetings of Independents, one of Quakers, three of Anabaptiſts, a Romiſh chapel, with ſeveral Methodiſt meeting-houſes, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. Amongſt the charitable endowments, muſt be ranked the General Hoſpital. This is a large and convenient edifice, erected on the edge of the town at above 7000l. expence, voluntarily ſubſcribed, as is its preſent ſupport, amounting to about 1000l. per annum, in which upwards of ſeventy patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and a ſtill greater number are relieved externally. There is a weekly market on Thurſday, which is plentifully ſupplied from the country with every kind of proviſion, and well ſtored with live cattle of all kinds. The following compariſon will place in a very ſtriking light the rapid increaſe of population in Birmingham within a century: in 1688, the ſum diſburſed for the poor was 308l. 17s. 9½d. From Eaſter 1786, to Eaſter 1787, 12,429l. 9s. 11¼d. and nearly the ſame for the preceding ſeven years. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 73,670, of whom 62,702 were employed in trade and manufactures. 62 m. NW. Oxford, 87 N. Briſtol, 115 WNW. London.

*Birna*, a river of Aſia, which forms the ſouthern boundary of the kingdom of Pera, and runs into the Straits of Malacca, *Long.* 100. 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 48. N.

*Birnam*, a hill of Scotland, near Dunkeld, about 1580 feet above the level of the ſea, anciently a foreſt and a royal domain. Near the foot is a round mount called Duncan's Hill, where that king is ſaid to have held a court of juſtice; and higher up are the ruins of a ſtrong fortreſs. Birnam Wood is rendered remarkable by Shakeſpear in his tragedy of Macbeth.

*Birnfeld*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 4 m. E. Lauringen.

*Biron*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 21 miles SW. Sarlat, and 10 S. Belvez.

*Biron*, an iſland in the gulf of St. Laurence. 78 miles W. Cape Anguilla. *Long.* 61. 5. W. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

*Bironico*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 10 m. NNW. Lugano.

*Birouan*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 15 miles NW. Chizni.

*Birr*, a town of Ireland, in King's County, ſituated near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon. It was formerly called Parſons'-town, from the family of Parſons, who had a caſtle here, which was beſieged by Sarsfield, general of the Iriſh, but relieved by General Kirk. 34 miles NE. Limerick, 34 NNW. Kilkenny.

*Birs*, or *Birſch*, or *Burſch*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, near Bâle.

*Birſa*, a town of Pamona, the principal Orkney iſland. *Long.* 3. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 59. N.

*Birkſka*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Lena. 28 miles SW. Olekminſk.

*Birſkar*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 13. E. *Lat.* 61. 22. N.

*Birſlein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg. 7 miles E. Buddingen, and 27 ENE. Franckfort on the Maine.

*Birt*, ſee *Brit*.

*Birterbury Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, open to the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

*Birthin*, a river of England, which runs

into the Usk, near the town of Usk, in the county of Monmouth.

*Biru*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 25 miles SSE. Truxillo.

*Biruckpour*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 55 miles E. Chanderee, and 12 S. Chatterpour.

*Birviesca*, or *Birbesca*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 15 miles NE. Burgos.

*Biruisa*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tchiuna, *Long.* 95. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

*Biruitsch*, a town of Russia, in the government of Volonez. 50 miles S. Voronez, and 158 SSE. Petersburg.

*Birza*, a town of Samogitia, and capital of a dutchy, which contains three churches, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Protestants. 15 miles S. Bauske, and 50 N. Troki. *Long.* 23. 50. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

*Bisaccia*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop united to St. Angelo de Lombardi. 13 miles N. Conza, and 40 E. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 21. E. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

*Bisagu*, an island of Africa, one of those called Bissagos, in the Rio Grande, 15 miles from its mouth.

*Bisantagan*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 42 miles WNW. Gogo.

*Bisbal*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 15 miles SE. Gerona.

*Biscara*, a town of Africa, in the country of Zaab, of which it is the capital. It has a Turkish garrison in a small castle built by Hassan bey of Constantina, on Roman foundations. The chief strength consists in six small pieces of ordnance, and some large muskets mounted on carriages. 100 miles SSW. Constantina, and 150 SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 5. 12. E. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

*Biscari*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 9 miles W. Monte Rosso.

*Biscay*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Guipuscoa, on the south by Alava, and on the west by Asturia. The shape is tending to a circle, and measures above 30 miles in diameter. The lordship of Biscay is a mountainous country, about 36 miles in length from east to west, and 24 from north to south; consisting entirely of hills and mountains of various dimensions, most of which are cultivated to the very summit; the vallies being chequered as well as the hills, with villages, farms, arable land, and pasture. The surface of earth generally lies over masses of stone, or detached rock, limestone, sandy or grit stones, and sometimes valuable marble of various colours, particularly dark grey, inclining to black, streaked with white. At other times the surface extends over iron mines, which employ a great number of forges. Many of these mountains consist of hills piled up upon each other, like that of Gorveya, which takes five hours to ascend: its summit affords a beautiful plain, with abundance of pasture, where the herds of Biscay and Alaba remain for some months. Near Durango the hills are bare; and from their steepness difficult to ascend. Serantes, near Portugalete, is another high hill, in the form of a pyramid; and being seen at a great distance, is a good land-mark for mariners sailing into the river of Bilbao: from its shape it seems as if it had been a volcano. There are other mountains of two or three miles in length, with craggy peaks, whose sides nevertheless admit of cultivation and dwellings. Others are low and flat-topped, covered with earth, having farms, besides wood for charcoal, and even meadows for pasture, extending to their summit; but none yield products in proportion to their surface, for the vegetative system rising in a perpendicular line, an oblique superficies cannot support more trees or plants than a plain of equal basis. Small rivers and brooks issue from the crevices and clifts of these mountains, which, though almost dry in summer, are tremendous in winter. If we except the ploughed fields, and the bare tops of some jagged mountains, all the rest are covered with woods, either for timber or charcoal; some are natural, such as the holm and arbutus; others, such as oaks, are planted and grow very fast. Where there are no woods, and a good depth of soil, it produces impenetrable thickets of the shrub called *urgoma*, as well as Cantabrian heath and fine gorze. Higher up, where there is less earth, the sides of the hills and the vallies have plenty of grafted chesnuts, which the Hamburg ships carry away in great quantities from Bilbao. The apple-tree seems here to be in its natural soil, and thrives admirably without cultivation: the whole country produces varieties of this fruit. They have excellent peaches, which they call *pavias*, with this remarkable circumstance, that they are never grafted, or improved by any particular culture. Of pears they have a great variety, and the choicest sorts; besides abundance of figs, nuts, and currants; and though the country does not produce raspberries naturally, it abounds with excellent strawberries, as well as all manner of garden plants, greens, and pulse, in perfection. Their onions are remarkably sweet; Galicia furnishes them with turnips for cattle, and they have small ones for their kitchen. Their cows and oxen are small, but stout and robust; goats they had better be without, as great care must be taken to prevent them from destroying the trees; sheep they have none. They have six or seven sorts of grapes, of which they make the Chacoli wine; all spots are not equally favourable, however

the vineyards are numerous about Orunda and Bilbao, and form the principal revenues of the country gentlemen; but as the prices are fixed, and no foreign wine can be introduced nor ſold by the publicans while their own vintage is ſelling, they are more eager to increaſe the quantity than meliorate its quality; for which reaſon it is in general bad: beſides, they make their vintage too early, which gives a ſharpneſs to the wine, and deprives it of body; and being unſkilful as well as careleſs, mixing the rotten and ſour grape with the reſt, Chacoli is poor wine. Their whole vintage will not ſuffice for four months' conſumption, and the deficiency muſt be made up from the province of Rioja; which occaſions a ſaying, "that the iron of Biſcay is ſwallowed down in foreign wine by the natives." Even Engliſhmen and Germans are people of great ſobriety compared with many Biſcayners. Moſt of the mountains of Biſcay and Guypuſco are of an argillaceous ſubſtance, the ſtone decompoſes very little, or reſolves into earth, though calcareous ſtone is abundant, and in many parts they have manured for ages with lime. The corn raiſed is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. Game would be plentiful, if there not ſo many ſportſmen; though they do not want for partridges, and their quails are the beſt in all Spain. In marſhy places they are well ſtocked with wild-ducks, woodcocks, and ſnipes. In the plains they have hares, but no rabbits, nor any deer. There are ſome wild-boars in the woods; the common wolf is ſcarce, there being ſo few ſheep to entice them, and the country being ſo fully inhabited, they are immediately diſcovered and killed; but they have plenty of foxes, which much annoy the poultry. Their ſeaports are well ſupplied with fiſh. Oyſters, and other teſtaceous fiſh, are likewiſe in great plenty; and that delicate fiſh the Sardina is ſo abundant, that a hundred may be bought for the value of a halfpenny. The Biſcayners give the name of republicks to the different juriſdictions in their provinces; all which, except Orduna, their only city, and a few towns, are compoſed of hamlets and lonely houſes, diſperſed up and down, according to the convenience of ſituation in ſo cloſe and interſected a country. The villagers wear brogues, not unlike thoſe of the highlands of Scotland, tied up with great neatneſs; being the moſt uſeful for a ſlippery and mountainous country. When they are not buſy in the fields, they walk with a ſtaff taller than themſelves, which ſerves them to vault over gullies and torrents, and is an excellent weapon in caſe of aſſault, with which they will baffle the moſt dextrous ſwordſmen: they wear cloaks in the winter; their pipe is conſtantly in their mouth, as well for pleaſure as from a notion that tobacco preſerves them from the dampneſs of the air. All this, joined to their natural activity, ſprightlineſs, and vigour, gives them an appearance ſeeming to border on ferocity, were it not the reverſe of their manners, which are gentle and eaſy; they are however extremely choleric. It has been obſerved, that the inhabitants of mountains are ſtrongly attached to their country; which probably ariſes from the diviſion of lands in which, generally ſpeaking, all have an intereſt. In this the Biſcayners exceed all other ſtates; looking with fondneſs on their hills, as the moſt delightful ſcenes in the world; and their people as the moſt reſpectable, vaunting themſelves to be deſcended from the *aborigines* of Spain. The manners of the Biſcayners and the ancient Iriſh are ſo ſimilar on many occaſions, as to encourage the notion of the Iriſh being deſcended from them. The King of Spain has no other title over this free people than lord of Biſcay, the ſame as the kings of England formerly held over Ireland. They admit of no biſhops nor of cuſtom-houſes in their provinces; and as they pay leſs duty than the king's other ſubjects, they were not included in the late extenſions of the American commerce. Its convenient ſituation near the ſea, and its vicinity to France, has made it the moſt commercial country of Spain, Lower Andaluſia only excepted. It is computed that the inhabitants yearly manufacture 300,000 quintals of iron and ſteel, in arms, nails, iron tools, and bars. The air is mild, pure, and more temperate than in the other provinces of Spain. The Biſcayans have always had the reputation of of bravery and courage; and whenever Spain has changed its maſter, they have always been the laſt ſubdued. Biſcay is remarkable for its roads, cultivation, and privileges, but more particularly for the induſtry of its inhabitants. The beſt ſoldiers and the beſt mariners of Spain are ſaid to be natives of this country. They have leſs phlegm than the other Spaniards, are more animated, and of a temper more free or open; they are civil, honeſt, and polite, though ſometimes a little vain and proud. Their women are merry, lively, and paſſably handſome. The three provinces of Biſcay, Alva, Guipuſcoa, are the aſylum of liberty and induſtry, and this is the cauſe of their common proſperity. If the king be in want of a certain number of ſoldiers or ſailors, he makes his will known to the province, and the people furniſh their contingency. When a certain ſum is demanded, it is levied upon the different cities and communities, according to a regiſter, ſo that Biſcay may be ſaid to tax itſelf. The language of Biſcay is different, not only from the reſt of Spain, but from the language of any other part of Europe, and

is only underſtood by themſelves. Bilbao is the capital. The provinces of Alava and Guipuſcoa are generally united with Biſcay Proper, under the general term of Biſcay.

*Biscay, (Bay of,)* that part of the Atlantic which lies north of the province of Biſcay, between the projecting coaſts of France and Spain, extending from Uſhant to Cape Finiſterre.

*Biscay, (Bay of,)* a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. *Long.* 53. 6. W. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

*Biscay, (New,)* a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by New Mexico, on the eaſt by New Leon, on the ſouth by Zacatecas, and on the weſt by Culiacan. The country is in general mountainous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks; it has ſome mines of ſilver and lead. Durango is the capital.

*Biscayno*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Florida, near the coaſt. *Long.* 80. 23. W. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

*Bischburg*, or *Bischofsburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the country of Ermeland. 54 m. S. Konigſberg.

*Bischdorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles NNW. Biſchofswerder.

*Bischeim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Lichtenberg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Rhine, where Marſhal Villars had his headquarters in the year 1705 8 miles NE. Straſburg, 8 NW. Oberkirch

*Bischmarch*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 72 m. SSW. Dantzic.

*Bischoffiack*, or *Schosia Koloka*, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 4 miles SSE. Crainburg, 72 NNE. Trieſte. *Long.* 14. 17. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

*Bischoffrod*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles NNW. Schleuſingen.

*Bischoffsheim*, a town of Germany, ſituated on the Tauber, in the circle of Franconia, but belonging to the electorate of Mentz. 32 miles E. Heidelberg, 64 SE. Mentz. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

*Bischoffsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 13 miles ENE. Gratz.

*Bischofsheim*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Rhom. 32 miles N. Wurzburg, and 16 NNW. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

*Bischofsheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Munzenburg. 6 miles ENE. Frankfort on the Maine, 3 WNW. Hanau.

*Bischofstein*, or *Biſtein*, a town of Pruſſia, in the county of Ermeland. 42 miles S. Konigſberg. *Long.* 20. 55. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

*Biſchofsgrun*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles W. Wunſiedel, and 11 NE. Bayreuth.

*Biſchofswerda*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Meiſſen, ſituated on an iſland in the river Weſenitz. Its principal commerce is in white thread; it has two churches This town was founded about the year 1076, by the Biſhop of Meiſſen. In 1420, it was plundered by the Huſſites. In 1596, it was almoſt burned to the ground. In 1631, it was plundered by the Imperialiſts. In 1639, and in 1714, it was taken by the Swedes, who committed great barbarities. The inhabitants are Lutherans. 20 miles E. Dreſden, 28 E. Meiſſen. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

*Bischofswerder*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 94 miles SSW. Konigſberg, 63 SSE. Dantzic. *Long.* 19. 17. E. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

*Bischofzell*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgaw, with a caſtle, in which reſided the bailiff of the biſhop of Conſtance, who exerciſed a juriſdiction over the Catholics, and received a moiety of the fines; ſituated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur. 11 miles S. Conſtance, 8 NW. St. Gal. *Long.* 9. 13. E. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

*Biſcholtz*, a town of Pruſſia, in Natangen. 25 miles S. Brandenburg.

*Biſchwald*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm. 45 miles S. Culm, 37 SE. Marienwerder.

*Bischweiler*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and diſtrict of Haguenau, ſituated on the Motte, near the Rhine, and defended by a caſtle, flanked with towers and defended by ditches. 4 miles SE. Haguenau, 10 N. Straſburg.

*Biscina*, a town of the dutchy of Urbino. 8 miles S. Gubbio.

*Biscopsvaare*, a town of Norway. 48 m. E. Bergen.

*Biscupia*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 32 m. S. Marienburg.

*Bisdorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Cothen. 9 m. N. Cothen.

*Biseglia*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari, the fee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani; ſituated on a hill, in a fertile country, near the coaſt of the Adriatic. 5 miles E. Trani. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. E.

*Bisentz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 14 miles SW. Hradiſch.

*Bisert*, a town of Ruſſia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Upha, in the province of Perm. 80 miles SSE. Perm.

*Biserta*, ſee *Bizerta*.

*Bishbesh*, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the branch cut from the Khalits Abu Meneggi, or Canal of Trajan, to that which runs from the Nile to the lake of Menzaleh, near Tineh, anciently the Peluſiac canal. It was

formerly called Bubaſté. I have adopted the name of Biſhbeſh, from Dr. Shaw. D'Anville calls it Baſtah. Here are many monuments of antiquity and hieroglyphics. Enormous maſſes of granite, almoſt all mutilated, lie in great heaps; many of them made into mill-ſtones, ſome of which completely cut have been left on the ſpot, probably from want of means to carry them away. This city was raiſed on maſſy foundations of unburnt brick; the extent is about 600 or 700 fathoms each way. In the centre is an immenſe baſon, in the middle of which the monuments are ſituated. In this city the feaſt of Diana was celebrated annually by the Egyptians; on which occaſion, Herodotus tells us that not leſs than 700,000 people aſſembled, beſides children; it was a kind of bacchanalian orgy, and the quantity of wine conſumed was aſtoniſhing. To this place were ſent all the mummies of cats made in Egypt. 40 miles NE. Cairo, 47 m. SW. Tineh. *Long.* 31. 52. E. *Lat.* 30. 33. N.

*Bishbesh*, a river of Algiers, which riſes in the province of Titterie, and being joined by ſeveral other ſtreams, forms the Yiſſer. It is ſo named from the quantity of fennel found on its banks.

*Bisheri*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 20 miles S. Meia Sarekin.

*Bishni*, a town of Perſian Armenia, on the Zenghi. 24 miles NE. Erivan.

*Bishop*, one of the Faroer iſlands, in the North ſea.

*Biſhop and his Clerks*, a cluſter of dangerous rocks, near the weſt coaſt of South-Wales, at the entrance of St. George's Channel. 4 miles W. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

*Bishop and his Clerks*, rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 88. W. *Lat.* 15. 53. N.

*Bishop's Aukland*, ſee *Aukland*.

*Biſhop's Caſtle*, a town of England, in Shropſhire, with a well-frequented market held every Friday, and 1313 inhabitants. 16 miles SSW. Shrewſbury, 152 NW. London.

*Bishop's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the W. coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

*Bishop's Iſlands*, a chain of ſmall iſlands, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, extending about 12 miles from north to ſouth; the principal are Bernera, Mingalla, and Pabbay, with a few iſlets. *Long.* 7. 35. W. *Lat.* 56. 48. N.

*Bishop's Hatfield*, ſee *Hatfield*.

*Biſhop's Stortford*, a town of England, in the county of Herts, near the borders of Eſſex, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea. The principal buſineſs is making malt, of which great quantities are ſent to London. It has a large market, eſpecially for corn, held on Thurſdays. Here was formerly a caſtle, which together with the town was given by William the Conqueror to the Biſhop of London, whence its prænomen. King John ſeized and demoliſhed the caſtle, in revenge to the biſhop, who had publiſhed the Pope's interdict againſt the nation. The town in the ſame reign was incorporated, and returned members to ſeven ſucceſſive parliaments. The biſhop was reſtored by the ſame prince, and ſatisfaction made him for demoliſhing the caſtle. The hill or keep of the caſtle, is artificial, made of earth carried thither, with a breaſt-work at top of ſtones and mortar. A bank of earth leads from it through the moory ground, on which it was ſituated to the north-eaſt. There is a large wall from the top of the hill yet remaining. The biſhop's priſon was in being in Biſhop Bonner's time; though all the old buildings are ſince demoliſhed. But the caſtle-guard is ſtill paid by ſeveral places to the biſhop, beſides other quit-rents. This town is built in the form of a croſs, having four ſtreets turned to the cardinal points; and the river Stort runs through it. In 1801, the population was 2305, of which 453 were employed in trade and manufactures. 12 m. E. Hertford, 30 N. London. *Long.* 0. 12. E. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

*Bishop's Waltham*, a town of England, in the county of Herts, where the biſhops of Wincheſter formerly had a palace, which was deſtroyed by the republican party in the civil wars of the laſt century. It has a weekly market on Friday. 10 miles SSE. Wincheſter, 65 WSW. London.

*Bisignano*, a town of Naples, in Calabr in Citra, ſituated on a hill, near the river Cotila; ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty mountains, and defended by a ſtrong fortreſs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Roſſano. 16 m. WSW. Roſſano, 14 N. Coſenza. *Long.* 16. 33. E. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

*Biskem*, a town of Pruſſia, in Ermeland. 18 m. WSW. Heilſperg.

*Biskupitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 15 m. N. Znaym.

*Bislan*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 3 m. S. Damietta.

*Bisley*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated near the canal which unites the Severn with the Thames. There is a conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth carried on here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4,227, of whom 1863 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 m SSE. Glouceſter, 28 WNW. London.

*Bislig*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 6. N.

*Bismark*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 12 miles W. Stendal. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

*Bismeo*, or *Bixmea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 25 m. W. Algiers.

*Bisnagar*, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore, and circar of Sanore, once the capital of a mighty kingdom; for at the time the Europeans firſt opened a paſſage to the Indies by ſea, the great peninſula without the Ganges was moſtly ſubject to the Emperor of Biſnagar, whoſe dominions extended from the frontiers of Oriſſa to Cape Comorin. The air is very hot, but winter nights extremely cold; it rains every year for three months together. The ſoil is fruitful, well watered, and abounds in cattle and deer, alſo in lions, tygers, elephants, and boars. The people are well ſhaped, tawny, and lazy; yet ſome very ingenious at watering and painting of calicoes, the chief trade. The emperor was once ſo powerful as to bring into the field 3400 horſe, 76,000 foot and 600 elephants. Biſnagar, is ſituated on the river Nigouden; and was founded in 1344, by Belaldeo king of the Carnatic. In 1563, it was ſacked and ruined by a confederation of Mahratta princes, ſince which time it has been deſerted, and is now a vaſt heap of ruins. 172 m. N. Seringapatam, and 132 S. Viſiapour, *Long.* 76. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

*Bisnatpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 65 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 44. E. *Lat.* 21. 48. N.

*Biſnee*, a country of Aſia, ſituated partly in Bootan, and partly belonging to Bengal; bounded on the north by mountains, on the eaſt by Aſſam, on the ſouth by the Burrampooter, and on the weſt by part of Bootan-Biſnee, from which the whole is named. Biſnee is the chief town.

*Biſnee*, a town of Bootan, which gives name to a country belonging partly to Bootan, and partly to Bengal. 186 miles E. Moorſhedabad, 116 SE. Taſſuſadon. *Long.* 90. 46. E. *Lat.* 26. 28. N.

*Biſraimpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Palamow. 15 miles NNW. Palamow. *Long.* 84 3. E. *Lat.* 24. 8. N.

*Biſs*, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, 6 miles S. Inſterburg.

*Biſſi*, a town of Servia, on the Danube. 16 miles SSE. Orſova.

*Biſſig*, a town of Croatia. 16 miles NE. Agram.

*Biſſanpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 5 miles W. Arrah.

*Biſſago*, or *Biſſaux*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Africa, and the principal of the cluſter called Biſſagos, eighty miles in circumference. The ground riſes imperceptibly to the middle of the iſland. The ſoil is cultivated and fertile, abounding with ſeveral ſorts of trees, particularly fine large orange and mangroves near the ſhor.; Portugueſe and negroes being intermixed inhabitants. The iſland is divided into nine provinces, eight of which are governed by officers appointed by the ſovereign, each bearing the title of king. *Long.* 14. 10. W. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

*Biſſagos*, or *Biſſaos Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Africa. 255 miles S. Cape Verd. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

*Biſſaree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Bundelcund. 8 miles SE. Chatterpour. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

*Biſſendorf*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Oſnabruck. 5 miles SE. Oſnabruck.

*Biſſentchar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 28 miles S. Lucknow.

*Biſſentz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 5 miles N. Straſſnitz.

*Biſſingen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen Wallerſtin. 4 miles SSW. Haarburg.

*Biſſipour*, a town of Bootan. 32 miles E. Amerpour.

*Biſſoah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 12 miles E. Kairabad.

*Biſſoo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 22 miles N. Cambay.

*Biſſoolie*, a town of Hindooſtan, and principal place of a diſtrict in the ſubah of Lahore, on the Rauvee. 65 miles NE. Lahore. *Long.* 74. 57. E. *Lat.* 32. 22. N.

*Biſſore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 22 miles W. Balaſore.

*Biſſory*, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mandioly, with 12 fathom water. *Long.* 123. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 18. S.

*Biſſow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 3 miles WSW. Kiev.

*Biſſowlah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rohilcund. 25 miles W. Bereilly, and 85 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 15. E. *Lat.* 28. 17. N.

*Biſſumpourgola*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Rajemal. 17 miles N. Rajemal. *Long.* 87. 52. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

*Biſſunpour*, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the weſt by Midnapour and Pachete, and elſewhere by Burdwan; about 40 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. Biſſumpour is the capital.

*Biſſunpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar in Bengal. 65 miles NW. Calcutta, and 85 SW. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 87. 29. E. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

*Biſſunpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad, at the union of the Dewah with the Ganges. 50 miles E. Gazypour.

*Biſſagno*, a village of France, in the department of the Tanaro. In 1799, the Auſtrians were driven from this place by the French. 4 miles W. Acqui.

*Biſſam*, or *Biſſain*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Comis. 300 miles W. Herat,

and 240 NNE. Ifpahan *Long.* 54. 30. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Bistein*, fee *Bischofstein*.

*Biſter*, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 30 miles E. Sion.

*Biſterfelt*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 9 miles WSW. Marienburg.

*Biſtertz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 5 miles NW. Brunn.

*Biſtra*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles SSE. Politzka.

*Biſtra*, a river which riſes in Tranſylvania, and runs into the Temes, 4 miles N. Karanſebes.

*Biſtraca*, a river of Circaſſia, which runs into the Cuban. *Long.* 40. 29. E. *Lat* 44. 45. N.

*Biſtraia*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the W. ſide of the Donetz, 70 m. ENE. Azoph.

*Biſtraia*, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Donetz, 64 m. NE. Azoph.

*Biſtraia*, a river of Kamtchatka, which runs into the Bolchaia-raka, oppoſite Bolcheretſkoi.

*Biſtrianka*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the S. ſide of the Don. 100 m. ENE. Azoph.

*Biſtricz*, or *Biſtritz*, a town of Tranſylvania, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, on the river Briſtricz. 42 miles NNE. Clauſenburg, 256 E. Vienna. *Long.* 23. 54. E. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

*Biſtricz*, a river of Tranſylvania, which runs into the Samos, 4 miles SW. Kozorvar.

*Biſtritz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 miles ESE. Prerau. *Long.* 17. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

*Biſtritz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 6 miles WSW. Els 25 NNW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

*Biſtritza*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a river of the ſame name. 20 miles SW. Jaſſi.

*Biſtritza*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, 6 m. SE. Bakeu.

*Biſtritza*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 26 m. WSW. Kimnik.

*Biſtritza*, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Tiſmana, 7 miles E. Kitzeſti.

*Biſtriz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 4 miles SW. Beneſchaw.

*Biſtroff*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 4 m. NNE. Morhange.

*Biſtry*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 10 miles from Gitschin.

*Biſtwisi*, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 30 miles S. Teflis.

*Biſuga*, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the ſea of Azoph, 48 m. SW. Eiſkoi.

*Biſuton*, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 20 m. NNE. Kirmanſhah.

*Biſutun*, a town of Curdiſtan. 25 miles NE. Amadieh, 35 S. Betlis.

*Bitche*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on a river at the foot of the Voſges mountains, on the frontiers of Deux Ponts. It was taken by Louis XIV. and fortified by Vauban; afterwards it was diſmantled, and reſtored to the dutchy of Loraine. It was fortified again in the year 1740, after the beſt manner. It was the capital of a county, which included fifty villages. On the 20th of September, 1793, the French were defeated near this town by the Duke of Brunſwick. 3 poſts S. Deux Ponts, 52 E. Paris. *Long.* 7. 31. E. *Lat.* 49. 4. N.

*Biteſch*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 42 miles N. Znaym. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

*Bitetto*, ſee *Bidetto*.

*Bitford*, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the Avon. 7 m. WSW. Stratford upon Avon, 101 NW. London.

*Bithon*, ſee *Beathen*.

*Bito*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, eaſt of Tombuctou.

*Bitonto*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari, about 8 miles from the Adriatic. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. Near this town the Spaniards, under the command of the Duke of Mortemar, obtained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians, in 1734, by which the whole country of Naples ſubmitted to the crown of Spain. 7 m. S. Bari, 11 SE. Trani. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

*Bitow*, or *Vottau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, with a citadel on the Teva. 12 miles WNW. Znaym.

*Bitſchen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm. 6 miles N. Straſburg.

*Bitſchen*, ſee *Pitſchen*.

*Bittendorff*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze. 2 m. N. Otmuchau.

*Bitterfield*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the Moldau. 16 m. S. Deſſau, 18 SSW. Wittenberg. *Long.* 12. 23. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

*Bittounjah*, a ſmall circar of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the weſt of Bahar, and ſouth-eaſt of Benares.

*Bittrebund*, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Coos-Beyhar, on the eaſt by Rangamatty and Baharbund, on the ſouth by Baharbund, and on the weſt by Rungpour, about 15 miles long, and 7 broad. Cooriah and Paradangah ſeem the chief towns.

*Bivero*, ſee *Vivero*.

*Bivio*, a town of Switzerland. 22 miles NNE. Chiavenna.

*Bivona*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles NE. Nicotera.

*Bivona*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 6 m. N. Calata Bellota. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

*Bivoras*, or *Pedro Shoals*, rocks in the Spaniſh main. 30 m. S. Jamaica. *Long.* 77. to 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

*Biurales*, a town of Sweden, in Helfingland. 15 NW. Hudwickfwall.

*Biurgo*, a town of Sweden, in Weft Bothnia. 45 miles NNE. Umea.

*Biurfaker*, a town of Sweden in Helfingland. 20 miles NW. Hudwickfwall.

*Bizantia*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 40 miles SW. Birlat.

*Bizen*, a town of Abyffinia. 20 m. SW. Arkiko.

*Bizerta*, a feaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleafantly fituated upon a canal, betwixt an extenfive lake and the fea. It is about a mile in circuit, defended by feveral caftles and batteries, the principal of which are towards the fea. Bizerta is a corruption of the *Hippo Diarrhytus*, or *Zaritus*, of the ancients; though the prefent inhabitants derive it from their own language, and affirm it to be fame with *Benfhertd*, i.e. the offspring of a canal or rivulet. The lake upon which Bizerta is fituated, has an open communication with the fea; and according to an obfervation of the younger Pliny, is either continually receiving a brifk ftream from the fea, or elfe difcharging one into it. In the hotter feafons, (nay fometimes when the weather is calm and temperate in winter) the fame phænomenon that has been taken notice of betwixt the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea, is to be obferved betwixt the latter and this lake. The channel of communication betwixt the lake and the fea is the port of Hippo Darrhytus, which ftill receives fmall veffels; though it muft have been formerly the fafeft as well as the moft beautiful haven of this part of Africa. There are ftill remaining the traces of a large pier that was carried out into the fea, to break off the north-eaft winds, the want whereof, together with the great averfion in the Turks to repair it, will make this haven ufelefs, which in any other country would be ineftimable. Befides fifh and fruit of all kinds, the environs abound with corn, pulfe, oil, cotton, and a variety of other valuable productions. The gulf of Bizerta, the Sinus Hipponenfis of the ancients, is a beautiful fandy inlet, near 12 miles in breadth. The bottom of it being low gives us a delightful profpect, through variety of groves and plantations of olive trees, a great way into the country; but to the eaftward, the eye is bounded by a high rocky fhore, which reaches as far as Cape Zibeet, a diftance of 21 miles. 30 miles N. Tunis. *Long.* 9. 48. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

*Bizie*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 10 miles NW. Narbonne.

*Bizonnes*, a town of France, in the department of the Ifere. 12 m. NW. Moirans.

*Bizorgat*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 70 miles SW. Cabul.

*Bizu*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, fituated on a mountain, in a fertile country. 75 miles N. Morocco.

*Bizya*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 50 miles E. Adrianople.

*Black Bay*, a bay on the fouth-eaft coaft of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

*Black Bay*, a bay in the north part of lake Superiour. *Long.* 88. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

*Black Bay*, a bay in the Chefapeak, on the coaft of Virginia. *Long.* 76. 21. W. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

*Black Bay*, a bay in the Atlantic, on the coaft of Virginia. *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

*Blackbear Islands Lake*, a lake of North-America, full of fmall iflands, about 30 miles long, and from 5 to 10 wide. *Long.* 105. 40. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

*Blackbrook*, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough, in Leicefterfhire.

*Blackburn*, a town of England, in the county of Lancafter, fituated on the Derwent, with a weekly market on Mondays. In 1801, the population was 11,180, of which 6707 were employed in manufactures. 21 miles NNW. Manchefter, 203 NNW. London.

*Blackcave Head*, a cape on the eaft coaft of Ireland, in the Irifh fea. *Long.* 5. 43. W. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

*Black Creek*, a river of New Jerfey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

*Black Creek*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, *Long.* 81. 18. W. *Lat.* 32. 16. N.

*Black Creek*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Pedee, *Long.* 79. 35. W. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

*Black Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 77. 15. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

*Black Down*, a mountainous diftrict of England, in the fouth-weft part of Somerfetfhire, on the borders of Devonfhire, about 4 miles S. Wellington. On this down are immenfe quantities of flints lying in vaft heaps, upwards of 60 yards in circumference, called Robin Hood's Butts, and fuppofed to have been placed over the graves of men who fell in the wars between the Danes and Saxons.

*Blackfoot Indians*, Indians of North-America, about *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Blackford*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth, which, in 1715, was burned by the rebels.

*Black Foreft*, fee *Foreft*.

*Blackhall Head*, a cape at the fouth-weft coaft of Ireland, at the north fide of the entrance into Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the eaft coaft of

Ireland, at the north entrance into Belfaſt Lough. 4 miles NE. Carrickfergus.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, on the weſt ſide of Kinſale harbour. 5 miles S. Kinſale.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Galway bay. *Long.* 9. 11. W. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 6 miles WSW. Stranraer.

*Blackhead*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 50. 1. N.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. 22 m. NNE. Cape Kidnapper.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, forming the north-eaſt point of port Stephens. 12 m. NE. Point Stephens.

*Blackhead*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 64. 50. W. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

*Blackheath*, an open and elevated ſpot of ground at the north-weſt extremity of the county of Kent, of ſome celebrity in the hiſtory of England. In the year 1012, the Danes encamped here while their fleet lay in the Thames, near Greenwich. In 1391, Wat Tyler made a ſtand here, as did Jack Cade in 1450. In 1450, Henry VI. encamped here on his intended meeting with Edward duke of York. In 1471, the baſtard Falconbridge reſted here with his army; and in 1497, Lord Audley was defeated here by Henry VII. In 1400, Henry IV. met here the Greek emperor Manuel Paleologus, who came to ſolicit ſuccours againſt the Turks. In 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London met Henry V. on this heath, when he returned from France after the battle of Agincourt. In 1416, the citizens met here the Emperor Sigiſmund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England; and in 1474, they met Edward IV. on his return from France; and in 1541, it was the place of meeting between Henry VIII. and Ann of Cleves. Many good houſes are built on the heath; and on the eaſt ſide is Morden college, an hoſpital erected by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, ſeveral years before his death, which happened in 1708, for the reception of poor, decayed, honeſt merchants, whereof in his life-time he placed 12 there: and the number not being limited, they are to be increaſed as the eſtate will afford; for the building was deſigned for, and will conveniently hold 40: at the death of his lady, Sir John's whole eſtate coming to the college, the number was increaſed.

*Black Island*, an iſland near the coaſt of America, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. *Long.* 71. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

*Black Islands*, iſlands near the coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

*Black Islands*, ſee *Heyſan*.

*Black Mountains*, a tract of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, ſuppoſed to be the moſt elevated public road in Great-Britain, between Stirling and Fort William.

*Blackley*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2361, of whom 1522 were employed in manufactures. 4 miles NE. Mancheſter.

*Blackmoor Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight. *Long.* 0. 56. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

*Blackmoor Hill*, an eminence in the county of Wicklow, near Blaſſington, ſeized by the inſurgents, from which they were driven on the 1ſt of June 1798.

*Blackneſs Caſtle*, an ancient fortreſs of Scotland, on the ſouth ſide of the Forth, near Borowſtounneſs. This is one of four forts, which, by the Union, are to be kept in repair. It has a governor, a lieutenant-governor, and a ſmall garriſon.

*Black Nib*, a cape of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, on the Iriſh ſea. *Long.* 5. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

*Black Point*, or *Saddle Point*, the ſouth-weſt cape of Prince Charles's iſland, in the North ſea. *Long.* 10. 33. E. *Lat.* 78 13. N.

*Black Pool*, a village of England, in Lancaſhire, on the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea, with accommodations for ſea-bathing. 4 miles SW. Poulton, 237 NNW. London.

*Black River*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 8 m. S. Ballinrobe.

*Black River*, a river of the ſtate of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 25. W. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

*Black River*, a town of New Jerſey. 21 miles NNW. New Brunſwick.

*Black River*, a river of America, which runs into Honduras bay, *Long.* 85. 28. W. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

*Black River Lagoon*, a gulf on the coaſt of of Honduras, *Long.* 85. 12. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Black River*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Pedee, *Long.* 99. 5. W. *Lat.* 23. 29. N.

*Black River*, or *Ouachita*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into Red River, *Long.* 92. W. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

*Black River*, a river of America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 92. 3. W. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

*Black River*, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 52. W. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

*Black River*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, *Long.* 86. 52. W. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

*Black River*, a river of North-America, which runs into Black Bay, in lake Superiour, *Long.* 88. 14. W. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

*Black Rock*, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in St. George's channel. 4 miles SW. from Carnſore Point, in

the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

*Black Rock*, a rock near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sligo Bay.

*Black Rocks*, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. 6 m. NW. from Saddle-Head, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Achil. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

*Blacrode*, a town of England, in Lancaſhire, with 1623 inhabitants, of whom 1551 were, in 1801, employed in manufactures. 5 miles S. Chorley.

*Black Sea*, or *Euxine Sea*, an inland ſea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia; bounded on the north by the Ruſſian governments of Ekaterinoſlav and Caucaſus, on the eaſt by Mingrelia and Georgia, on the ſouth by Natolia, and on the weſt by European Turkey. The Turks would not ſuffer any Europeans to navigate this ſea; but by a treaty with Ruſſia in the year 1774, they were obliged to permit a free paſſage for veſſels of that nation to paſs by the ſtraits into the Mediterranean, and return. The navigation is ſaid to be dangerous; perhaps ſkilful mariners would not think ſo. There are but few good har- bours. *Long.* 28. to 41. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. to 46. 20. N.

*Blackſod Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, between the Mullet and the main land of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 48. W. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

*Blackſod Point*, a cape of Ireland, at the ſouthern extremity of the Mullet, in the county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blackſod Bay. *Long.* 9. 52. W. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

*Blackſtairs*, mountains between the counties of Wexford and Carlow.

*Blackſtock's-Hill*, an eminence in South-Carolina, near the river Tyger. In 1780, an action was fought here between the Britiſh under General Tarleton, and the Americans under General Sumpter, in which the former were worſted.

*Blackſtone's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland of Virginia, in the Potomack. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

*Blacktail*, a great ſhoal of ſand, on the coaſt of Eſſex, which runs out to ſea for ſeveral miles, from Shrewſbury Neſs. A mark is erected at the end, as a ſea-mark.

*Blackwall*, a village of England, eaſt of London, to which it in effect joins, on the ſide of the Thames, long celebrated for its docks and yards.

*Blackwater*, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which riſes from Saffron-Walden, and is at firſt a continuation of the river Pant; increaſing in its courſe by the addition of other rivers and brooks, and eſpecially by the Chelmer, at Malden, it then becomes wide enough to be called a bay, and ten miles below joins the main ocean. It is celebrated for its beds of oyſters.

*Blackwater*, a river of England, which riſes near Cranbourn in Dorſetſhire, and joins the Stour near its mouth.

*Blackwater*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. 5 miles NNW. Armagh.

*Blackwater*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, five miles NNE. from Charlemont.

*Blackwater*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea, near Youghal, in the county of Cork.

*Blackwater*, a river of Virginia, which joins the Nottoway, to form the Chowan, *Long.* 77. 2. W. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

*Blackwater*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the ſea, at Black Bay, *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

*Blackwater*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, *Long.* 76. 15. W. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

*Blackwater*, a river of New Hampſhire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 38. W. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

*Bladenſburg*, a town of Maryland. 18 miles W. Annapolis.

*Blagaitſki*, a town of Croatia. 10 miles NNW. Sluin.

*Blagnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. 3 miles NW. Touloufe.

*Blagovetſchenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the White Sea. 70 miles SW. Archangel.

*Blain*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire. Near this town the Royaliſts were defeated with great loſs, by the French Republicans, in the month of December, 1793. 18 miles NNW. Nantes, 40 S. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 38. W. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

*Blainville*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 5 miles W. Coutances, 13 N. Granville.

*Blainville-ſur-l'Eau*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 miles SW. Luneville, 12 SE. Nancy.

*Blair*, or *Blair Athol*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, with a caſtle called Blair-Caſtle, the ſeat of the Duke of Athol. This caſtle, in 1644, was occupied by the Marquis of Montroſe; and in 1653, was ſtormed by Daniel, a general under Oliver Cromwell. 36 m. N. Perth, 80 S. Inverneſs.

*Blair Gowrie*, a town of Scotland, in Perthſhire. It is the borough of barony, and holds its ſecond name from the Gowrie family, to whom it formerly belonged. The manor-houſe is built in the form of a caſtle. 17 miles N. Perth.

*Blaiſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Larzicour, in the department of the Marne.

*Blaiſe*, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Upper Marne. 12 miles NNW. Chaumont.

*Blaiſois*, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Orleannois, on the ſouth by Berry, on the weſt by Touraine, and on the north by Vendomois and Dunois. The country is accounted one of the moſt agreeable in France. Blois was the capital.

*Blaiſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles SE. Angers.

*Blakeney*, or *Snitterly*, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated on a river near the German ſea, with a ſmall harbour for veſſels which trade for timber and coals. 5 miles NW. Holt, 138 NNE. London.

*Blamont*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the Meurte. 13 miles E. Luneville, 25 E. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

*Blamont*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles SW. Porentrui, 4 N. St. Hypolite.

*Blanc-en-Berry, (Le,)* a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre, containing about 4300 inhabitants. 27 miles WSW. Châteauroux, 18 W. Argenton. *Long.* 1. 8. E. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

*Blanca*, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 86. 42. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Blanca*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 20. W. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

*Blanca*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of America. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

*Blanca*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt. 12 miles SSE. Vera Cruz.

*Blanca*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean ſea, about 100 miles from the coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 63. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Blanche Iſland*, or *Burnt Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Adel. *Long.* 47. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

*Blanckſtettin*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichſtatt. 3 miles NNW. Berngries.

*Blanckamer*, a town of Brabant. 2 miles S. Breda.

*Blanconi*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

*Blandford*, or *Blanford Forum*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated on the river Stour, in a plain and fertile country. Blandford is ſtyled a burgh in ancient records, but ſent members to parliaments only twice in the reign of Edward III. Ralph de Uſher and Roger de Manyngford. Its antiquity appears from Doomſday-book, as well as from ſeveral ſtone coffins that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous ſize, and the head of a ſpear, known to have belonged to the ancient Britons, ſettled here before the arrival of the Romans. It is governed by a bailiff, and ten capital burgeſſes, or common-council; who have power to purchaſe and enjoy lands in fee, &c. to have a common ſeal, and a ſerjeant at mace. Few towns have handſomer buildings and ſhops. Market-day on Saturday, which is ſupplied with a great quantity of butcher's meat, &c. The principal manufacture of the town and neighbouring villages is that of thread, waiſtcoat and ſhirt buttons, which employs many thouſand women and children. The town has ſuffered conſiderably by ſeveral great fires, one before the year 1579; about the year 1677 was another. In the year 1713, the lower part of Eaſt-ſtreet was conſumed, ſuppoſed by ſome malicious perſon. June 4, 1731, the whole town (excepting the lower part of Eaſt-ſtreet, which was burnt in the laſt fire,) was deſtroyed. It began at a ſoap-boiler's, or tallow-chandler's, the corner of Brianſtone and White-cliffe Mill ſtreets: three fire-engines were burnt, or rendered unſerviceable, in a ſhort time: a briſk north-weſt wind carried the fire into diſtant parts of the the town, and a grocer's ſhop blew up, having a caſk of gunpowder in it, by which means the thatch was blown over the town, ſo that in the ſpace of a quarter of an hour near twenty houſes were on fire: the wind ſhifting to the north-eaſt and eaſt, carried the flakes to every other part of the town, and to the adjacent villages, Blandford St. Mary, and Brianſtone; and conſumed all but three houſes. It is remarkable, that the houſes deſtroyed by fire in 1713, and rebuilt, were not burnt in the fire in the year 1731; ſo that in the ſpace of twenty years the whole town was burnt, except a few out-houſes. The fire was ſo violent and rapid, that very little property was ſaved. Above ſixty families had the ſmall-pox raging during this calamity, none of which periſhed in the flames, but were removed under hedges in the fields, and but one died. The loſs amounted to upwards of 85,726l. excluſive of inſurances. In the year 1732, an act of parliament paſſed to rebuild the town with brick and tile. Blandford gives title of marquis to the Duke of Marlborough. In the year 1756, a camp was formed near the town, under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, the Duke of Bedford, &c. Chriſtopher Pitt, and Creech, two poets, Lindeſey archbiſhop of Armagh, Wake archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Liſle biſhop of Norwich, were natives of this town. The number of houſes is about 400, and inhabitants 2326. 23 miles W. Saliſbury, 105 W. London.

*Blandford*, a town of Virginia, in the Appomatox. 18 miles S. Richmond. *Long.* 78. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

*Blandford*, a town of Maſſachuſets. 11 miles WNW. Springfield.

*Blanes*, (anciently *Blanda*,) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Tordera. 34 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 38. E. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

*Blangies*, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, near which was fought the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, between the French and the Allies. 8 miles SE. Mons.

*Blangis*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 20 m. E. Dieppe, 14 NNE. Neufchâtel.

*Blangy*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles NE. Hefdin.

*Blangy*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 24 miles E. Caen, 4 SE. Pont l'Eveque.

*Blanguelade*, a village of France, in the department of the Somme, at a ford on the Somme. At this ford Henry V. intended to paſs before the battle of Agincourt, but it was too well guarded.

*Blankenberg*, a ſeaport town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated near the ſea coaſt. 10 miles NE. Oſtend.

*Blankenberg*, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 20 miles SE. Cologn.

*Blankenburg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, on the Rinne. 20 miles S. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 21. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

*Blankenburg*, a county and principality in Lower Saxony, belonging to the reigning houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, for which he holds a ſeat at the diet of the empire, and pays twelve rix-dollars a month. It is about 20 miles long, and about 8 wide; lying partly on the Harz mountain, and partly near it. In the northern part it is fertile in corn, the reſt, which lies on the Harz, abounds in woods with quarries of marble and iron mines.

*Blankenburg*, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, in which are held courts of judicature. The Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel has a palace here. 7 miles S. Halberſtadt, 7 ESE. Wernigrode. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

*Blankenhayn*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg. 16 miles ESE. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 51. E.

*Blankenheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, heretofore the capital of a county, in the biſhopric of Treves. The prince who reſided there, paid 64 florins for a month, and 72 rix-dollars 44 kreutzers to the imperial chamber. 36 m. NNE. Treves. *Long.* 6. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

*Blankenſee*, a town and lake of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles E. Belitz.

*Blankenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, ſituated on an eminence near the Rhur. 13 miles ENE. Duſſeldorp.

*Blankerſdorf*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 9 miles W. Leypa.

*Blanquefort*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 miles N. Bourdeaux.

*Blanſko*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles N. Brunn.

*Blantyre*, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkſhire. 2 miles W. Hamilton.

*Blanzac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles SSW. Uzes.

*Blanzac*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the river Nay. 12 miles SSW. Angouleſme.

*Blapheſe*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm. 30 miles ENE. Culm.

*Blaregnies*, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, noted for a battle fought near it in 1709, between the French and the Allies. 9 miles S. Mons. See *Malplaquet*.

*Blaringhem*, a town of France, in the department of the North. 6 m. SE. St. Omer, 4 WSW. Hazebrouck.

*Blaſij Zelle*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha, in which is a manufacture of fire-arms. 16 miles S. Gotha.

*Blaſimont*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 20 miles E. Blamont, 10 N. la Reolle.

*Blaſkets*, or *Ferriter Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland; the largeſt being about 3 miles long, and about half a mile broad. This iſland lies at the north ſide of the entrance into Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

*Blatana*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebiſond. 5 miles SW. Trebiſond.

*Blatchingworth*, a populous village or diſtrict in Lancaſhire, forming a part of the town of Huddersfield. 6 m. NE. Rochdale.

*Blatna*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 25 miles N. Prachatitz, 44 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

*Blau*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube at Ulm.

*Blaubeuren*, a town of Wurtemberg, the ſeat of a ſmall bailiwick, ſituated on the Blau. 7 miles W. Ulm. *Long.* 9. 48. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

*Blauenthal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 m. SW. Schwartzenberg.

*Blavet*, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, oppoſite Belle Iſle.

*Blavet*, ſee *Port Louis*.

*Blauſelden*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 3 miles NE. Gerhardſbron.

*Blavignac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 6 miles S. St. Chely d'Apcher.

*Blauſluys*, a town of Holland. 6 miles W. Gertrudenberg.

*Blauzac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 8 miles N. Nimes.

*Blaye*, or *Blayes*, a ſeaport town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the right ſide of the river Gironde, or Gironne, near its conflux with the Dordogne. It contains 3000 inhabitants, and is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The citadel has four baſtions, ſurrounded with good works, and deep wide ditches; it is likewiſe defended by a fort called *Paté*, built on an iſland in the Gironde, which is there 1900 toiſes wide. Veſſels depoſit their arms and cannon at Blaye, before they go to Bourdeaux. 20 miles N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 34. W. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

*Blazey Bay*, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cornwall, between Fowey and Deadman Point.

*Blechingley*, a ſmall town of England, in the county of Surry. It is a borough, and ſends two members to parliament. 6 miles E. Ryegate, 20 S. London.

*Blechington*, a village of England, in the county of Oxford. In 1645, it was taken by Oliver Cromwell; and Col. Windebank, who commanded, was condemned by a court-martial, and executed as a coward. 7 miles N. Oxford.

*Bleda*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 12 miles S. Viterbo.

*Bleeda*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titterie, ſurrounded with mud walls, anciently called Bida. 33 miles E. Sherſhell. *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 23. N.

*Bleicherode*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Lora. It is a ſmall town, but populous and commercial. 10 miles SW. Nordhauſen, 20 N. Muhlhauſen. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

*Bleichfeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles W. Volckach.

*Bleidenſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen. 9 miles NNW. Mentz.

*Bleinfeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichſtatt. 14 miles N. Aichſtatt. 18 ESE. Anſpach.

*Bleiſtein* or *Pleiſtein*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Newburg, with a lordſhip annexed, a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia. 22 miles ENE. Amberg. *Long.* 12. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

*Blekede*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Elbe. 20 miles ENE. Luneburg.

*Blekingen*, a diſtrict of Sweden, bounded on the north by Smaland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by Scania, about ninety miles in length, and ſeven in breadth; the country is mountainous, but one of the moſt agreeable in the kingdom. The principal trade is in pot-aſh, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, timber, &c.

*Bleknas*, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, near the coaſt of Finland. *Long.* 21. 8. E. *Lat.* 62. 52. N.

*Bleneau*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, containing about 1200 ſouls. 6 miles NW. St. Fargeau.

*Blenheim*, a village of Germany, in the principality of Neuburg, celebrated for a victory obtained there by the Engliſh and their allies, over the French and Bavarians, on the thirteenth of Auguſt 1704. The French and Bavarians amounted to about 60,000 men. Marechal Tallard commanded on the right, and poſted 27 battalions with twelve ſquadrons in the village of Blenheim, ſuppoſing that there the allies would make their chief effort; their left was conducted by the Elector of Bavaria, aſſiſted by Marſin, a French general of experience and capacity. The number of Engliſh and their allies did not exceed 55,000; their right was under the direction of Prince Eugene, and their left commanded by the Duke of Marlborough. Tallard was ſurrounded and taken priſoner, together with the Marquis de Montperoux, general of horſe; the Major-Generals de Seppeville, de Silly, de la Valliere, and many other officers of diſtinction. This was one of the moſt glorious and complete victories that ever was obtained. 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field of battle: the greater part of thirty ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons periſhed in the river Danube; 13,000 were made priſoners, 100 pieces of cannon were taken, with 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 ſtandards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 laden mules, two bridges of boats, 15 pontoons, 15 barrels and 8 caſks filled with ſilver. Of the allies about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded or taken. This is indifferently called the battle of Hochſtatt and Blenheim. 2 miles NE. Hockſtatt, 8 SW. Donauwert.

*Blenkenſop*, an ancient caſtle of England, in Northumberland, on the river Tippal, built for the defence of the borders, and garriſoned in the time of Edward VI. 2 miles NW. Haltwhiſtle.

*Blenod*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles S. Toul, 14 SW. Nancy.

*Bleonne*, a river of France, which runs into the Durance near Mees, in the department of the Lower Alps.

*Blerancourt*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Aisne. 6 miles S. Chauny, 10 NW. Soissons.

*Blére*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, containing about 1400 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Amboise, 12 ESE. Tours.

*Blergies*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 8 miles SW. Poix.

*Blerville*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 5 miles E. La March, 22 WSW. Epinal.

*Bleschino*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 3 miles E. Konigingratz.

*Blesen*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen. 48 miles W. Posen.

*Blesle*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Alaignon, and containing two parishes. 18 miles N. St. Flour, 10 W. Brioude.

*Blessington*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which, before the union, sent two members to the Irish Parliament. 5 miles SW. Naas, 20 NW. Wicklow.

*Blet*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 18 miles SE. Bourges.

*Bletterans*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles NW. Lons-le-Saunière.

*Blevio*, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. 12 miles SE. Furstenau.

*Blévy*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 9 miles SSW. Dreux.

*Blexen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 30 miles NNE. Oldenburg.

*Bleymard*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 10 m. E. Mende.

*Bleystatt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 9 miles WNW. Elnbogen, 75 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 32. E. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

*Bleyswelch*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 4 miles S. Wunnenberg.

*Bleyswick*, a town of Holland. 8 miles N. Rotterdam.

*Blies*, a river of France, which rises about 4 miles N. St. Vendel, in the department of the Sarre, and runs into the Sarre near Sarguemines.

*Blies-Castel*, a town of France, in the department of the Tonnerre. 10 miles E. Sarbruck, 5 W. Deuxponts.

*Bligh's Cap*, or *Bligh's Night Cap*, a small island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near Kerguelen's land. This island is by Kerguelen, who discovered it before Capt. Cook passed it in 1773, called the island of Rendezvous. Capt. Cook says, "but I know nothing that can rendezvous at it but fowls of the air, being inaccessible to every other animal. *Long.* 68. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 29. S.

*Bligh's Island*, an island in the north part of Prince William's Sound, near the west coast of North-America, about twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 213. 43. E. *Lat.* 60. 52. N.

*Bligny sur Ouche*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 miles NW. Beaune.

*Blikovskoi*, a small island in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 125. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

*Blind Harbour*, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

*Blis*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 20 miles WSW. Racca.

*Blitas, (Las,)* a cluster of small islands in lake Nicaragua. 16 m. SE. Grenada.

*Blithe*, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, 4 miles NE. Lichfield.

*Block Island*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Connecticut. *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Bloezyll*, or *Bloezylfschans*, a town and fort of Holland, in the state of Overissel, situated at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, where it enters the Zuyder sea, with an harbour capable of containing 200 vessels; defended with six bastions, and well fortified; built by the Dutch, at the commencement of the republic, to defend them from the invasions of the Spaniards. 32 miles WNW. Covorden, 28 S. Lewarden. *Long.* 5. 52. E. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

*Blohbefen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 m. S. Culmbach.

*Blois*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loire and Cher. Before the revolution the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Paris; the seat of a lieutenant-general, a grand bailiwick, and capital of the Blaisois, once the abode of the kings of France. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; the principal manufacture, serges and ticken. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. There are several fountains in different parts of the town, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The castle is celebrated for being the place where Louis XII. was born, and where the Duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, were assassinated at a meeting of the states, by order of Henry III. on the 23d of December, 1587. 7 posts SW. Orleans, 21½ SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

*Blomberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 22 miles NNE. Paderburn, 8 SE. Lemgow. *Long.* 8. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

*Blomeholm*, a town of Sweden, in the district of Bahus.

*Blonel Sound*, a narrow strait of the North Sea, between the islands of Yell and Unst.

*Blonne*, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, between the island of Aland, and the

coaſt of Finland. *Long.* 20. 52. E. *Lat.* 60. 31. N.

*Blonay*, a barony and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, about 1½ mile from the lake of Geneva. 2 miles NE. Vevay.

*Blondvaury*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 miles E. Confolens.

*Blonic*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Tſcherſk. 16 miles W. Warſaw.

*Bloniza*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 8 miles below Oppeln.

*Bloody-Bay*, a bay on the north ſide of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey, weſt of Harvey's Point.

*Bloody Iſland*, an iſland in the harbour of Port Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca.

*Blood Indians*, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 123. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

*Bloody Point*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 62. 41. W. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

*Bloody Farland Point*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 35 m. WNW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 11. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

*Bloody Bay*, a channel of the Caledonian ſea, between the iſlands of Mull and Icolmkill. *Long.* 6. 33. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

*Bloomingdale*, a town of New-Jerſey. 10 miles NNE. Morriſtown.

*Blooming-Grove*, a town of New-York, in the county of Orange. 42 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 74. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

*Blore-Heath*, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Shropſhire, where a bloody battle was fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, on the 23d of September 1459, between Drayton and Eccleſhal. The former were commanded by the Earl of Saliſbury, the latter by Lord Audley. The Lancaſtrians were defeated with the loſs of their general, and 2400 men killed in the field.

*Blot l'Egliſe*, or *Blot le Roche*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 miles W. Gannat.

*Blotno*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 miles N. Lida.

*Blowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. 10 miles SSE. Topel.

*Blouere*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles NW. Chollet.

*Bloye*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 3 miles N. Befort.

*Blucksvelt-Bay*, or *Bluefield-Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Nicaragua. *Long.* 83. 10. W. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Blue-Ground Range*, rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 35. W. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

*Blue-Ridge*, or *South Mountains*, a range of mountains, beginning in North-Carolina, and croſſing the ſtate of Virginia, from north to ſouth, about 200 miles from the ſea, and about 4000 feet in height. *Long.* 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

*Blue River*, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 52. W. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

*Bluefield's-Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 79. 59. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

*Blue Water*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tennaſee, *Long.* 87. 34. W. *Lat.* 34. 41. N.

*Bluff Point*, a cape on the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 39. W. *Lat.* 36. 3. N.

*Blum*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 3 miles NE. Marienburg.

*Blumberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Baar. 10 miles N. Schaffhauſen, 13 SW. Duttlingen. *Long.* 8. 29. E. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

*Blumenau*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Aue. 10 miles NW. Hanover.

*Blumenau*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 15 miles S. Elbing.

*Blumenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the Teutonic Knights. 21 miles NW. Conſtance, 8 NNE. Schaffhauſen.

*Blumenthal*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Neyſze. 4 m. SW. Neyſze.

*Blumenthal*, or *Plumenthal*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria. 2 miles S. Aicha.

*Blumenthal*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 12 miles NW. Bremen.

*Blumenſtein*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 11 miles SSE. Berne.

*Bluttaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in Ermeland. 5 miles S. Frauenburg.

*Blyring's Sound*, or *Port Andrews*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 211. E. *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

*Blyſwog*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 3 miles SSE. Cardigan.

*Blyth*, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thurſdays, and hardly 600 inhabitants. Here was formerly a caſtle, and a priory of black canons. 3 m. N. Nottingham, 150 NNW. London.

*Blyth*, or *Blyth-Nook*, a ſmall ſeaport of England, on the coaſt of Northumberland, Its chief trade is in coals and ſalt. In the year 1776, the export of the former amounted to 14,000 chaldrons, and of the latter to 250 tons. *Long.* 1. 34. W. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

*Blyth*, a river of England, which runs into the German Ocean near Southwold, Suffolk.

*Blyth*, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile from Coleſhill in Warwickſhire.

*Blyth*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea near Blyth, in Northumberland.

*Blythborough*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk. This, though now a ſmall place, was formerly a conſiderable town, as appears from a number of urns and other antiquities dug up in 1678. At this town was buried Anna, a Chriſtian, killed by Penda. 10 miles S. Beccles, 98 NNE. London.

*Blythe*, a river of England, which riſes near Cheadle in Staffordſhire, and runs into the Trent about 5 miles E. Rugely.

*Bo*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. *Long.* 126. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 17. S.

*Boad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oriſſa, on the river Mahanada. 55 miles SSE. Sumbulpour, 100 W. Cattack. *Long.* 84. 11. E. *Lat.* 20. 40. N.

*Boahinjhi Rocks*, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. 2 miles N. from Iniſmurry Iſland. *Long.* 8. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

*Boanan*, a ſmall iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. N.

*Boanſah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 10 miles SE. Aurungabad.

*Boari*, a town of Africa, on the Gold coaſt, where the Dutch had a factory, afterwards removed to Sama.

*Boat Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of St. Laurence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 55. W. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

*Boaviſta*, a town of South-America, in the government of Para. 25 m. WSW. Curupa.

*Boban*, a town of Arabia. 32 miles S. Saade.

*Boberno*, or *Bovarno*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Chieſa. 3 miles WNW. Salo.

*Bobbio*, a town of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict in the Paveſe, ſituated on the Trebia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa. 24 miles SSE. Pavia, 30 NE. Genoa.

*Bobbio*, a river, ſee *Biobio*.

*Bobenhausen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heſſe. 17 miles E. Gieſen.

*Bobenhausen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Munzenberg, or the Gerſpritz. 12 m. S. Hanau, 13 NE. Darmſtadt.

*Bobenneukirchen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. 6 miles SW. Oelſnitz.

*Bober*, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the principality of Jauer, paſſes by Hirſchberg, Lowenberg, Buntzlau, Sagan, Naumburg, &c. and runs into the Oder, near Croſſen.

*Boberava*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles NW. Strafburg.

*Beberitsch*, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Freyberg-Mulda, near Roſzwein.

*Boberle*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Bober, 3 miles above Buntzlau.

*Beberſberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Croſſen. 6 miles S. Croſſen, 70 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

*Bobilee*, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole; the reſidence of a polygar. In 1757, this place was attacked by the French; the polygar and all his ſoldiers, after putting their wives and children to death, died fighting ſword in hand. Only one ſon of the polygar was ſaved, unknown to the father. 30 miles NW. Cicacole.

*Boblingen*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 14 miles S. Sangerſhauſen.

*Boblingen*, a town of Wurtemberg, on a lake. 7 miles SSW. Stuttgart, 7 SE. Weil.

*Bobr*, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Dnieper, 12 m. SSE. Rohaczow.

*Bobre*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in Galicia. 8 miles S. Lemberg.

*Bobritzsch*, a town of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgebirg. 4 miles SE. Freyberg.

*Bobrowa*, ſee *Obrawa*.

*Bobrowka*, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Schwartza, 12 miles NW. Brunn.

*Bobrownik*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 24 miles WNW. Lublin.

*Bobruyſk*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 32 miles W. Rohaczow.

*Boca de Alcatraces*, a narrow channel between ſome ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 23. N.

*Bocabrito*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 65 miles E. Cinaloa.

*Boca de Canavera*, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſlands of Quadra and Vancouver. *Long.* 235. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

*Boca de Carabelas*, a channel between ſome ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 52. W. *Lat.* 22. 28. N.

*Boca de Carabeles le Chicas*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 2. W. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

*Boca de Carangera*, a name given to the weſtern entrance of the river Cambodia.

*Boca de Cazavates*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

*Boca-Chica*, a channel or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in South-America.

*Boca Chica*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 23. W. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

*Boca de Chiriqui*, a channel of the Spaniſh Main, which forms the entrance into Chiriqui Lagoon. *Long.* 81. 45. W. *Lat.* 8. 56. N.

*Boca del Drago*, (*La,*) the channel of the Atlantic Ocean, between the iſland of Trinidad and the continent of America, ſo called by Columbus.

*Boca del Drago*, the weſt entrance into

Almirante-Bay. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 9. 8. N.

*Boca Escondida*, a bay of North-America, in the bay of Campechy, on the coaſt of Yucatan. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

*Boca Grand*, a bay of North-America, at the mouth of the river Zucar, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Coſta-Rica. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

*Boca Nicolas*, a channel between the iſlands of Bue and Nicolas, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 36. W. *Lat.* 23. 10.

*Boca Nueva*, a channel between ſome ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 10. W. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

*Boca de Padre*, a channel between ſome ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 12. W. *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

*Boca Segura*, a channel between ſome ſmall iſlands, near the N. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 35. W. *Lat.* 22. 24.

*Boca-Tigris*, a narrow paſſage forming the mouth of the river Pe-kiang, through which veſſels paſs to Canton. It is about a muſket ſhot acroſs, formed by two points of land, on each of which is a fort.

*Boca del Toro*, a channel of the Spaniſh Main, which enters into Almirante Bay, eaſt of the iſland of Bocaloro. *Long.* 82. 8. W. *Lat.* 9. 6. N.

*Bocage*, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital.

*Bocalieu*, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

*Bocaloro*, an iſland in the Spaniſh Main, near the coaſt of Veragua, about 30 miles in circumference, at the entrance into Almirante-Bay. *Long.* 82. 16. W. *Lat.* 9. 12. N.

*Bocas*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 94. 16. W. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

*Bocas*, (*Las*,) a town of North-America, in New Biſcay. 120 miles E. Parral.

*Bocas*, a town of South-America, in Brazil. 20 miles NW. Canuto.

*Bocas*, ſee *Guanapa*.

*Bocaults Bay*, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia. Monſieur Bougainville anchored here in 1767. *Long.* of the anchoring place, 71. 6. W.

*Bocca*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the Comesfazza. 5 miles NNE. Sabionetta.

*Bocchianico*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 3 miles SE. Civita di Chieta.

*Boch*, a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe, five miles below Dinant.

*Bocheim*, or *Bochum*, ſee *Bockum*.

*Bochetta*, a chain of mountains, or more properly a paſſage in the great road which croſſes the chain of mountains between Genoa and Lombardy. This defile is in ſome places ſo narrow that ſcarce three perſons can paſs abreaſt. In 1746, the Imperialiſts forced the paſſage; and the French in the late war.

*Bochnia*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large ſalt mines, diſcovered in 1251, which employ two or three hundred men. 20 miles E. Cracow.

*Bocho*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt. 3 miles SE. Juterbock.

*Bocholnicze*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 m. ESE. Radom.

*Bocholt*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter; there are iron mines in its neighbourhood. 36 miles WSW. Munſter, 24 E. Cleve. *Long.* 6. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

*Bochoult*, or *Bochoute*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on a canal, cut from the Scheldt 4 miles NW. Sas-de-Gent.

*Bocicas*, ſee *Lazaruto*.

*Bocka*, or *Buckau*, a town of Germany, circle of Erzgeburg. 20 m. SW. Chemnitz.

*Bocke*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn, on the Lippe. 7 miles W. Paderburn.

*Bockenburg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Minden. 1 mile from Minden.

*Bockenheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 2 miles WNW. Francfort on the Mayn.

*Bockenem*, a town of the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſurrounded by the Nette. 14 miles E. Hildeſheim, 18 NW. Goſlar.

*Bocking*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a population of 2680 inhabitants, but no market. Here is a manufacture of baize, which in 1801 employed 600 perſons. 2 miles E. Braintree, 41 E. London.

*Bocke*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 61. 41. N.

*Bockolt*, ſee *Bochelt*.

*Bockum*, or *Bochum*, or *Bocheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Marck. 24 miles NE. Duſſeldorp, 35 N. Cologn.

*Bockworth Mountains*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 16 miles NW. Caſtlebar.

*Bocono*, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela. 20 miles S. Truxillo.

*Bocute*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mocaranga. 30 miles SE. Maiſapa. *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

*Boczki*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, in Podlachia. 6 miles SW. Bielſk.

*Böda*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt-Bothnia. 30 miles NNW. Umea.

*Bodajſka*, a town of Hungary. 7 miles W. Patak.

*Bodan*, *El*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 20 miles NNW. Bagdad.

*Bodanda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Hiſſar. 40 miles SSW. Hiſſar.

*Bode*, or *Bude*, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Saale, near its union with the Elbe.

*Bodecken*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn. 4 miles NE. Buren.

*Bodega*, a port on the weſt coaſt of North-America; the north point is formed of low ſteep cliffs, and when ſeen from the ſouth has the appearance of an iſland, but is firmly connected with the main land; to the eaſt the land retires, and forms a ſmall inlet, apparently favourable to anchorage; it has a flat rock on which the water breaks in its entrance, and has not any other viſible danger except that of being much expoſed to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt winds. The entrance of the harbour is obſtructed by a ſhoal of ſand, on which the greateſt depth is nine feet at the laſt quarter's flood. "The Indian natives, in their manners and conduct, were perfectly inoffenſive; ſome few had bows and arrows. The language they ſpoke was a mixture of Spaniſh and their own provincial dialect. When Captain Vancouver's lieutenant examined the port, the men were in general naked, but the women wore ſkins of animals about their ſhoulders and waiſts, and were as much tatowed or punctured as any of the females of the Sandwich iſlands: the hair of both ſexes was black, which they wore clubbed behind. The ſoil is ſandy, and in general covered with buſhes and different ſorts of verdure; the country inland is of a moderate height. Great numbers of the feathered tribe were ſeen, white and brown pelicans, gulls, plovers, and a variety of aquatic fowl; on the ſhores are eagles, hawks, the red-breaſted lark, crows, and ravens. No quadrupeds were ſeen, they only diſtinguiſhed the track, and ſaw the dung of what was conſidered to be black cattle." *Long.* 237. 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

*Bodegas*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Dolce bay. *Long.* 90. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

*Bodegon*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. 12 miles from Seville.

*Baden*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles NW. Indelovoy.

*Bodenburg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. 9 m. S. Hildeſheim.

*Bodende*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch. 69 miles W. Muraſch.

*Bodenetz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 10 miles N. Chrudim.

*Bodenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Weſer, in the quarter of Gottingen. 15 miles NW. Gottingen.

*Bodenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the county of Arenſberg, on the Salme. 12 miles SW. Brilon.

*Bodengrave*, a town of Holland, which was burned by the French, in 1672, ſituated on the Rhine. 10 miles E. Leyden.

*Bodenhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe. 18 miles ENE. Caſſel.

*Bodeni*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 60 miles NW. Buchareſt.

*Boden Sea*, ſee *Conſtance*.

*Bodenſtatt*, or *Podſtata*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 10 miles NE. Prerau, 20 E. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 39. E. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

*Bodenteich*, or *Bodentrich*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell. 32 miles NE. Zell. *Long.* 10. 57. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

*Bodenwerder*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Weſer. 16 miles S. Hamelen.

*Bodgurva*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 25 miles SSW. Kaſtamoni.

*Bodkin's Point*, a cape on the coaſt of Maryland, in the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

*Bodmin*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was erected into a biſhop's ſee, which was ſucceſſively removed to St. Germain's, Crediton, and Exeter. It is a corporation town and a borough, ſending two members to the imperial parliament. The ſummer aſſizes and Michaelmas quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held here. There is a good market weekly on Saturdays. The principal manufacture is making of ſerges, and preparing wool for ſpinning. A wake or carnival is held annually, about the middle of July, on Holgaver-moor, near the town, the ſports of which, it is ſaid, ſo much amuſed Charles II. when he paſſed this way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial ſociety, which they pretend had its origin before the conqueſt. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2300, including the whole pariſh. 9 miles SSW. Camelford, 235 W. London. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

*Bododo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, near the mouth of the river Formoſa.

*Bodrog*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, which gives name to a county. 30 miles SE. Colocza.

*Bodrog*, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, and runs into the Theyſſe, near Tokay.

*Bodrum*, or *Budrun*, a ſeaport town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, on the north ſide of the gulf of Scalanova. Dr. Pocock places here the ancient Teos, which D'Anville fixes at Sigagik. 15 miles S. Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 45. E. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

*Bodrum*, or *Budrum*, a town of Natolia, in the gulf of Stanchio, on the ſite of the

ancient Halicarnaſſus. 24 miles S. Milets. *Long.* 27. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

*Bodſkar*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 28. N.

*Bodungen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Klettenberg. 5 miles N. Bleicherode.

*Bodzetin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 miles S. Radom.

*Bodzonow*, a town of Poland, in Maſovia. 40 miles NW. Warſaw.

*Boe*, a ſmall iſland of Norway. 75 miles N. Bergen.

*Boe*, a town of Norway. 18 miles N. Berghen.

*Boe*, a town of Norway. 36 miles N. Romſdale.

*Boedgeroens*, a chain of ſmall iſlands in a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, near the north coaſt of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 33. E. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

*Boela Comba*, a kingdom of the iſland of Celebes, ſubject to the Dutch.

*Boen*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Lignon. 18 miles S. Roanne, 10 N. Montbriſon.

*Boen*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. *Long.* 132. 11. E. *Lat.* 4. 52. S.

*Boenchy*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles ESE. Burdwan.

*Boer*, a town of Germany, in the county of Recklinghauſen. 6 miles WSW. Recklinghauſen, 42 N. Cologn.

*Boero*, ſee *Buero*.

*Boerwalde*, ſee *Baerwalde*.

*Boeſchot*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. 12 m. NE. Malines.

*Boeſzt*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk. 14 miles SW. Bielſk.

*Boeto*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 1. S.

*Boevedoe*, a town of Benin, governed by a Portugueſe, at the mouth of the Formoſa. *Lat.* 5. 48. N.

*Boeuf, (Le,)* a fort of New-York, ſituated on French Creek; about 20 miles SSE. from Preſque Iſle, on the ſouth coaſt of lake Erie. *Long.* 80. 5. W. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

*Bofo*, ſee *Baffa*.

*Bog*, a river which riſes in Podolia, and joins the Dnieper a little above Otchakov.

*Bog*, a river of New Hampſhire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 36. N.

*Boganeu*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles S. Chrudim.

*Bogaria*, a town of Bengal. 25 m. SE. Curruckpour. *Long.* 87. 3. E. *Lat.* 24. 52. N.

*Bogarovſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. 136 miles N. Tobolſk.

*Bogas*, a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile. 3 miles S. Damietta.

*Bogas, (Great,)* a ſtrait in the Grecian Archipelago, between the iſland of Samos, and the iſlands of Furna and St. Menas; about 6 miles broad.

*Bogas, (Little,)* a ſtrait between the iſland of Samos and the coaſt of Natolia; about 1½ mile broad.

*Bogaſſe*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian ſea, *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 27. 15. S. A little to the north of this river the Groſvenor Indiaman was wrecked.

*Bogatoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk. 58 miles SSW. Kurſk, 532 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Bogazi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Diarbekir. 50 miles W. Diarbekir.

*Bogdana*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the borders of Tranſilvania. 60 miles S. Niemecz.

*Begdikotz*, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, on the Tchuſim. 6 miles NW. Atchinſk.

*Bogdoi*, a country or nation of Aſia, in Tartary, ſituated to the north of China; of great extent, and populous, and ſubject to the Chineſe.

*Bogenau*, a town of Sileſia, in the circle of Breſlau. 10 miles S. Breſlau.

*Bogenſee*, a town of Denmark, ſituated on a ſmall bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Fyen. 15 miles NW. Odenſee. *Long.* 10. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 24. N.

*B gefund*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt-Gothland. 12 miles S. Falkioping.

*Bogga*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Gunduck. 26 miles NW. Bettyah.

*Bogga*, (*Chuta*,) a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Gunduck. 20 miles NW. Bettyah.

*Bogga*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 12 miles S. Arrah.

*Boggilcund*, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, in the county of Allahabad, lying to the weſt of Benares.

*Bogie*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Deveron near Huntly.

*Bogkovitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 14 miles ESE. Hradiſch.

*Bogliaſco*, a town of Genoa, on the ſea coaſt. 6 miles E. Genoa.

*Boglio*, or *Beuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, on the Tinca. It was lately the capital of a county belonging to Savoy, ſituated among the Alps, bordering on Nice and Teuda. In 1797, it was conquered by France, and the whole territory was afterwards ceded to that republic. 21 miles NNW. Nice.

*Boglion*, or *Biolun*, a town of Iſtria. 27 miles SSE. Trieſte.

*Boglipour*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province of the ſame name. 96 miles E. Patna, 108 NNW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 6. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

*Boglipour*, a province of Bengal, bounded

on the north by Furkah and Choy, from both which it is separated by the Ganges, on the east by Purneah and Rajemal, on the south by Hendooa, and on the south-west by Curruckpour; about 70 miles long and 30 broad. Boglipour is the capital.

*Boglray*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 m. ESE. Sandomirz.

*Bogmutty*, a river which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges near Monghir, in Bahar.

*Bogna*, a town of Etruria. 37 miles E. Florence. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

*Bogna*, a town of Swifferland, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 8 miles NE. Lugano.

*Bognor*, a village of England, on the coaft of Suffex, clofe to the fea, lately become a fafhionable watering-place. Near it are fome rocks projecting into the fea, called Bognor Rocks. 7 miles S. Chicheſter.

*Bogoduchor*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov. 84 m. NNW. Charkov.

*Bogognano*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 15 miles NE. Ajaccio.

*Bogoiavlenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the coaſt of the White Sea. 72 miles SW. Archangel.

*Bogoiavlenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the river Onega. 100 miles S. Archangel.

*Bogoiavlenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega. 30 miles E. Archangel.

*Bogoiavlenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug. 50 miles ENE. Uſtiug.

*Bogoiavlenſkoi*, a town of Siberia, on the Tchuſan. 80 miles NNE. Tomſk.

*Bogoiavlenſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha. 48 miles S. Upha.

*Bogordſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel. 8 m. SW. Mezen.

*Bogoroditz*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula. 16 miles E. Tula, 456 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Bogoroditzſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 44 miles SSE. Archangel.

*Bogorodſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, on the Kliaſma. 28 miles E. Moſcow, 368 SE. Peterſburg.

*Bogota*, a river of South-America, which runs into the Madalena near Tocayma, in New Grenada. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

*Bogotes*, a river of South-America, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 52. N.

*Bogra*, mountains, bogs, and moors, of Ireland in the county of Cork. 15 m. NW. Cork.

*Bogra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 50 miles S. Canoge.

*Bogubanry*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles WNW. Beyhar.

*Bogue*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

*Bogue Inlet*, a narrow channel between Bogue and another iſland, leading to White Oak river. *Long.* 77. 24. W. *Lat.* 34. 33. N.

*Boguinda*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

*Bogumin*, ſee *Oderberg*.

*Boguſlaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow. 32 miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

*Bogwan*, a town of Bengal. 17 miles NNE. Kiſhenagur.

*Bogwangela*, a town of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, 10 miles N. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 88. 29. E. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

*Bogwanpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 18 miles W. Saſeram.

*Bohain*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 10 miles NNE. St. Quentin, 8 NW. Guiſe.

*Boharowcze*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec. 60 m. NW. Kaminiec.

*Bohary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 27 miles E. Surat.

*Bohatteba*, a town of Paleſtine, near Acre, where is a ruined temple, employed as a place of worſhip both by Chriſtians and Turks, but at different times.

*Bohdalow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 12 miles NE. Iglau.

*Bohe*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chetapeak, *Long.* 76. 8. W. *Lat.* 39. 36. N.

*Bohea*, an iſland in Ireland, in Lough-Erne. 13 miles NNW. Enniſkillen.

*Bohemia*, a kingdom of Europe, in Germany, bounded on the north by Luſatia and Upper Saxony, on the eaſt by Moravia and Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bavaria, and on the weſt by Franconia. Although this country is ſituated in the middle of Germany, and its king be an elector of the empire; nevertheleſs, it has its particular aſſemblies, cuſtoms, and language, different from the Germans. The name Bohemia, in the German language, ſignifies the home or abode of the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who, under their leader Segovefus, ſettled in that country about 590 years before the Chriſtian æra. Theſe Boii were ſoon after expelled by the Marcomanni, a nation of the Suevi, who were afterwards expelled by the Sclavi, a people of Scythia, whoſe language is ſtill ſpoken in Bohemia and Moravia. Notwithſtanding the expulſion of the Boii, the preſent inhabitants are ſtill called Bohemians by foreigners; but the natives call themſelves Czekowe, or Czechs. At firſt they were governed by dukes; but the Emperor Otho I. conquered the Duke of Bohemia, and reduced the province under the empire. Afterwards Henry V. gave the title of king to Ladiſlaus duke of Bohemia; and ſince that time theſe kings have been electors and chief cup-bearers of the empire, and the kingdom has been elective; which privi-

leges have been confirmed by the golden bull. Formerly the kings of Bohemia received the kingdom as a fief of the empire, which ceremony was performed upon the frontiers; after which the ſtandards of the principalities, of which it is compoſed, were given to them without being torn, and given to the people; as is done with the enſigns of the other fiefs of the empire. Ferdinand I. of Auſtria, having married Anne, ſiſter of Louis, laſt king of Bohemia, who died without iſſue, and being elected king, that kingdom has remained ever ſince in his family. But the crown is conferred with ſome appearanee of election, which right the ſtates of that kingdom ſtill pretend to claim, notwithſtanding, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, Bohemia is declared hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria. The Bohemians are fond of the appellation of Czeche, which is derived from the famous Czech, who is much celebrated by their hiſtorians, and was brought thither by the Slavi, by which name they are alſo called by the people that ſpeak the Slavonic. The peaſants here are ſlaves to their lords, and the hard yoke which galls them appears to be the cauſe as well of their ſtiff-neckedneſs as of their indolence; which latter, among other things, is obſervable in the wretched condition of their villages, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, and building not expenſive among them. In 1679, a great part of them raiſed an inſurrection on account of the heavy bondage they laboured under; but for this they were wholly ſtript of the ſmall remains of the rights and privileges which they enjoyed. The owners of free eſtates, who are called in their language Swobodnicy, Diednicy, and Naprawnicy, are at preſent but few in number. To the landed eſtates belong the prelates, lords, knights, and towns. The Bohemian language is a dialect of the Slavonic, or ſomewhat harſher than the dialect of the neighbouring people, who ſpeak Slavonic; as they change the conſonants, and in particular the *l*, more into vowels. Formerly the Bohemians uſed the ſame letters with the Ruſſians, but in the time of Boleſlaus the Good, the Latin was introduced among them. There is alſo much German ſpoken in the country The Bohemians are ſuppoſed to have received the Chriſtian faith ſo early as the 6th century; but it is more certain that they were inſtructed therein by the Greek brethren Methodius and Cyril (the latter of whom was at firſt called Conſtantinus) about the middle of the 9th century: and hence alſo at firſt the Greek religion and cuſtoms were in uſe among them till Boleſlaus the Good introduced the Romiſh method of worſhip there. In the 15th century, John Melitz began to preach againſt the Pope and Roman Catholic clergy, and Matthias Janow trod in his ſteps. The latter was likewiſe followed by John Huſs, Jerom of Prague, and Jacob von Miſa, who partly in the 14th, but partly and chiefly in the 15th century, oppoſed many doctrines and abuſes of the Roman Catholic church. This at the council of Conſtance brought Huſs and Jerom to the ſtake; and put their adherents, the greateſt part of whom were Bohemians, under the ban; upon which they were ſo irritated, that on this account a bloody war broke out, which continued for many years. Bohemia lies high; is for the moſt part level; enjoys a warm, pleaſant, and wholeſome air, a ſoil fat, and in certain places only ſandy. It is very fertile in corn, conſiderable quantities of which are exported thence, particularly buckwheat, millet, garden and orchard, fruits, and excellent hops. It likewiſe produces ſaffron, ginger, calamus, and what is called a manna (but by the Bohemians otherwiſe named ber, being much the ſame with the pannic or fox-tail;) has alſo good red vines, among which that of mielnicker, and in particular the ſweet and ſtrong podſkalſky, which grows near Auſzig, are principally eſteemed. It yields likewiſe good paſture, numerous droves of cattle, together with excellent chaces and wild fowl, as alſo bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and others; with well-taſted fiſh, of all kinds in the rivers and ponds. The principal exports are, corn, malt, hops, paper, pottery, and glaſs; formerly there were many ſalt works in Bohemia, but at preſent they neither boil nor dig ſalt, but have it from other countries. In Bohemia, there are mines of coal, alum, ſulphur, vitriol, iron, copper, lead, quickſilver, and ſaltpetre. Above 100 towns and places may be named where mine works have been eſtabliſhed. All kinds of marble are likewiſe dug in Bohemia. Among the precious ſtones here, are diamonds, to which not a beautiful luſtre, but a proper hardneſs only is wanting; which is alſo the caſe with its rubies and chryſolites, emeralds, granites, ſapphires, topazes, amethyſts, hyacinths, berills, carbuncles, jaſper, calcedonies, turquoiſes, cornelians, &c. The ſilver, and in part milk-white pearls, which are gathered at different places in this kingdom, in particular in the Watawa and Wlatawa, are very beautiful. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Moldau, and the Egra. Bohemia was formerly abundantly ſupplied with towns, boroughs, villages, caſtles, and men. In the days of the emperor Rodolphus II. were computed in it 34,700 villages, 732 great and ſmall towns, 124 caſtles, ſeats of the nobility unnumbered, and above 3,000,000 of inhabitants. But at preſent it appears very deſolate in compariſon of its former

ſtate. During the inteſtine religious wars, and in the ſucceeding irruptions of the Swedes, moſt of the towns, caſtles, and villages in Bohemia were laid waſte; inſomuch that at preſent it contains only 105 great and ſmall towns, and not much above 6000 villages. The number of ſeignories, farms, and eſtates in it amounts to nearly 1451. The number of inhabitants is conſiderably decreaſed, ſo that ſome aſſert that not the tenth part of the former number remain at preſent, and that the modern Bohemia is ſcarce the ſhadow of what it was formerly. In 1622, and in three or four ſucceeding years, to the number of 30,000 fixed families quitted this country; not to mention women, children, handycraftſmen, and others, and the greateſt part of the nobility alſo, who retired. For this reaſon an attentive traveller finds the towns, boroughs, villages, and highways in Bohemia very deſolate. Bohemia is divided into twelve circles, viz. circle of Boleſlaw, Leitmeritz, Saatz with Elnbogen, Pilſen, Prachatitz or Prachin, Bechin, Chrudim, Czaſlaw, Kaurzim, Koningingratz, Rachinitz with Schlan, and Beraun with Moldaw. From ſome royal demands or exactions made in later times, we may form a probable conjecture how much this kingdom brings in annually to its ſovereign. In 1742, the emperor Charles VII. exacted of the ſtates, for the ordinary and extraordinary contributions of the kingdom, 6,000,000 of florins. In 1743, the queen Maria Thereſa demanded in general 5,270,000 florins; 2,890,000 florins were for the military ſtate. The revenues of the chamber eſtates or domains, tolls, &c. raiſed here are conſiderable. According to the new regulation of the military ſtate of the collective Auſtrian hereditary countries, the annual contribution of the kingdom of Bohemia to the maintenance thereof amounts to 5,270,488 florins, 44 kruitzers. To the ſtanding militia of 24,000 men, which in the year 1753, were appointed in the Auſtrian hereditary countries, and in times of war were to ſerve towards the completing the field regiments, Bohemia furniſhes 9,000.

*Böhme*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aller, four miles SE. Rethem, in the principality of Luneburg Zell.

*Bohmiſchkrutt*, a town of Auſtria. 5 miles SSW. Feldſburg.

*Bohmiſch Nuendorf*, ſee *Neuendorf*, &c.

*Bohol*, or *Boel*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, diſcovered by Magellan, in 1521. It is circular, about 30 miles in diameter, with a town named Loboc; about 90 m. N. Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 15. E. *Lat.* 10. N.

*Bohol*, a town of the Iſland of Celebes, ſituated on the north coaſt, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 121. 46. E. *Lat.* 0. 58. N.

*Bohonitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 2 miles SSW. Tein.

*Bohrau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau. 16 miles S. Breſlau, 18 W. Brieg. *Long.* 16. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

*Böhrlitz*, or *Bohorzelice*, or *Pöhrlitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn; 16 miles S. Brunn, 45 N. Vienna, *Long.* 16. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

*Böhus*, ſee *Bahus*.

*Bohuſlawiz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 10 miles NE. Konigingratz.

*Bohuzowicze*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 50 miles SE. Minſk.

*Boia*, a town of Great Bukharia. 6 miles N. Termed.

*Boiabad*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 27 miles SE. Caſtamena.

*Boiano*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento, who reſides at Campobaſſo. This was anciently a city of the Samnites, called Bovianum. In the year of Rome, 663, it was taken by Sylla. 9 miles S. Moliſe, 42 N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

*Boiarke*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 38 m. SSE. Bialacerkiew.

*Bojepour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa 6 miles E. Sonepour.

*Boina*, a town of Hungary. 4 miles S. Topoltzan.

*Boinak*, a town of Dagheſtan. 26 miles NNW. Derbend.

*Boinitz*, a town of Hungary. 11 miles WNW. Kremnitz.

*Boione*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 7 miles E. Padua.

*Boinpour*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SE. Moorſhedabad.

*Bojowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles E. Braclaw.

*Bois-Belle*, before the revolution a ſmall ſovereignty of France, belonging to the family of Bethune Sully, which was exempt from all taxations or gabelles whatſoever. It is ſituated in Berry, between Bourges and Sancerre, about 30 miles in circumference, containing about 6300 inhabitants. The principal towns are Henrichemont and Bois-Belle.

*Bois-belle*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 13 miles NE. Bourges.

*Bois-commun*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, which contains about 1600 inhabitants. 21 miles NE. Orleans. 15 W. Montargis. *Long.* 2. 28. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

*Bois-le-Duc*, a city of Brabant, ſituated on the river Dommel, which there receives the waters of the Aa. Its name in the language of the country is *Hertogenboſch*, the ſame meaning with *Boiſ-le-Duc*, i. e. the *Duke's Wood*, and was ſo called from its being built in a woody country, where the

dukes of Brabant were accuſtomed to take the diverſion of hunting. Godfrey duke of Brabant, to put a ſtop to the incurſions of the Gueldrians into that country, commanded the woods to be cut down in the year 1184, and laid the foundation of a city, which was finiſhed in 1196, by his ſon duke Henry, and conſiderably enlarged in 1453. It is ſurrounded by the waters of the Dommel and Aa, by which they can eaſily lay the country round about under water, and is ſometimes, eſpecially in winter, not to be approached but by boats. It is defended by ſeveral forts, the three principal are thoſe of Crevecœur, near the Meuſe, a large fort called Iſabella, and a ſmall fort called St. Antoine, towards Brabant. It has alſo a caſtle named Papen-Briel, which the States General ordered to be built in the laſt century, to be a check on the Roman Catholics, which were more numerous than the reformed. It has four gates, Vucherpoorte, towards Breda; Hintenimpoorte, towards Grave and Nimmegen; Orterpoorte, towards Bommel and Utrecht; and St. John's Gate, towards Heuſden. Its fortifications are regular, and the walls are flanked with ſeven baſtions; the approach to it by land is on cauſeways; by water at three gates or avenues called the Boom, the Grand Hekel, and the Petit Hekel. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in the Low Countries, erected in 1366, by John d'Arkel biſhop of Liege; it had a wooden tower, ſupported by four ſtone pillars, whoſe height was ſuch as to be ſeen from Antwerp; this was deſtroyed by lightning in July 1584. Beſides the cathedral, there were four other pariſh churches, only one of which is now appropriated to divine worſhip, viz. that of St. Catherine, the others being employed as warehouſes, or in other meaner uſes. Before it was in the poſſeſſion of the proteſtants, there were ſixteen monaſteries; that of the Jeſuits is now the governor's palace. This city ſuffered conſiderably in the ſixteenth century, during the religious wars. At length the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in 1629; the place being inveſted the latter end of April, a capitulation was ſigned the fourteenth of September, and the garriſon marched out three days after, with their governor, the Comte de Grobbendonck, and many of the principal citizens; the religious carrying away with them the miraculous image of the Virgin, which was at firſt placed in the pariſh church of St. Jeri at Bruſſels, by order of the Infanta Iſabella Claire Eugene, but removed, in the year 1641, to that of St. James de Cauberghe, by direction of Cardinal Ferdinand, brother to Philip IV. king of Spain, then governor of the Netherlands. Pope Paul IV. founded a biſhopric at Bois-le-Duc, in the year 1559, which had juriſdiction over 10 cities, and 189 villages, being about 60 miles in length by 30 in breadth. The principal revenue of this biſhop, who was ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines, aroſe from the abbey of Tongerloo. On the 14th of September, 1794, an engagement took place near this town, between the Britiſh army and the French, in which the latter were victorious; and on the 9th of October, the ſame year, the town was taken by the French. The diſtrict of Bois-le Duc, which is called Mavory, is ſituated between Holland and Guelderland, having Holland to the north, Upper Guelderland and the dutchy of Cleves to the eaſt, the quarter of Antwerp to the weſt, and the biſhopric of Liege to the ſouth. It is divided into five ſmall diſtricts; to-wit, Campine, Pais de Cuyck, Maeſtant, Ooſteryck, and Peeland; and comprehends 102 villages, ſome of which are very conſiderable, and 2 cities, Bois-le-Duc, Helmont, and Eyndhoven. 18 miles ENE. Breda, 42 SSE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 5. 9. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

*Bois-Halbout*, (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles S. Liſieux.

*Bois-St. Marie*, (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 m. ENE. Marcigny, and 7 SE. Charolles.

*Boiſaco*, a town of South-America, in Popayan. 10 miles NE. Paſto.

*Bois-de-Voingt*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, 13 miles NW. Lyons.

*Boiſſeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 m. N. Neuville.

*Boiſſeron*, a town of France, in the department of Herault. 9 m. NE. Montpellier.

*Boiſſezon d' Aumontel*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 7 miles ESE. Caſtres.

*Boiſſiere*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 miles ENE. Montdideir.

*Boiſſiſſi*, or *Boiſſi*, ſee *Buſſi*.

*Boiſzky*, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Bielſk. 12 miles SW. Bielſk.

*Boitmanzdorf*, or *Boeſdorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze. 5 miles NNE. Neyſze.

*Boetze*, a river of the dutchy of Lunenburg, which runs into the Elbe at Boitzenburg.

*Boitzenburg*, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 47 miles N. Berlin, 8 SW. Prenzlow. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

*Boitzenburg*, or *Botzenburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitze and the Elbe. It was ſurrounded with walls in the fourteenth century: veſſels that paſs the river pay a toll at the town, which formerly was

very conſiderable, but diminiſhes yearly. 36 miles ESE. Hamburgh, 38 SW. Wiſmar. *Long.* 10. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

*Boka*, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Yemen. 23 miles NNE. Hodeida.

*Boka*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 1. E. *Lat.* 3. 42. S.

*Bokanne*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 35 miles SE. Bettiah.

*Boke*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn. 9 miles W. Paderburn.

*Bokenem*, ſee *Bockenem*.

*Boket*, a town of Germany, in the biſhric of Wurzburg. 4 miles N. Kiſſingen.

*Bokharah*, ſee *Buckhara*.

*Bokhtſcha Adaſſi*, ſee *Tenedos*.

*Bokian*, a river of Congo, which runs into the Zaire. 35 miles SW. Pango.

*Bokira*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Guzerat, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 68. 57. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

*Bokinagur*, a town of Bengal, 62 miles N. Daca. *Long.* 90. 43. E. *Lat.* 24. 44. N.

*Bokka Meala*, ſee *Bukameala*.

*Boklet*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg, with a medicinal ſpring. 4 miles N. Kiſſingen.

*Bokſan*, a town of Hungary. 10 miles S. Lugos.

*Bola*, a town of Africa, in Mandinga. *Long.* 6. 50. W. *Lat.* 12. 42. N.

*Bola*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 25 miles E. Ougein.

*Bolabola*, one of the Society Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, ſurrounded by a reef of rocks and ſmall iſlands, about 24 miles in circumference. A high double-peaked mountain which is in the middle of the iſland, appeared to be barren on the eaſt ſide, but on the weſt ſide has trees or buſhes on its moſt craggy parts. The lower grounds all round towards the ſea are covered with cocoa palms, and bread-fruit trees, like the other iſlands of this ocean; and the many little iſlets that ſurround it on the inſide of the reef add both to the amount of its vegetable productions, and to the number of its inhabitants. The iſlands of Ulietea and Otaha are ſubject to Bolabola by conqueſt. *Long.* 151. 52. W. *Lat.* 16. 32. N.

*Bolador*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 9 miles SW Bormio.

*Bolao*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NE. Coimbra.

*Bolarofanſka*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 80 miles NW. Ilimſk.

*Bolas*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 2 40. S.

*Bolate*, a town of Italy, 6 miles NW. Milan.

*Bolaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 48 miles ENE. Saurungpour.

*Bolbach*, a river of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, which riſes in a lake, 10 miles SW. Voitſberg, and runs into the Sulm, near Wippelſpach.

*Bolbec*, or *Bollebec*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and diſtrict of Caudebec. 10 m. W. Caudebec.

*Bolcareſzti*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 33 miles NW. Buchareſt.

*Bolchaia-reka*, a river of Kamtchatka, which riſes in a lake about the centre of the peninſula; after a northerly courſe of about 30 miles, it turns to the weſt, and runs into the ſea of Ochotſk, about 15 miles weſt of Bolcheretſkoi. The acceſs to it is very dangerous, and impracticable to veſſels of 150 tons. The port affords no ſhelter, and the low lands with which it is ſurrounded are no protection againſt the winds which blow from every quarter. A light houſe is erected in the ſouth of the entrance, yet the north coaſt is frequently overflowed, and the channel itſelf changes its direction, and its depth.

*Bolcan*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 20 miles N. Jujui.

*Bolcheretſkoi*, a town of Kamtchaka, ſituated on the bank of the Bolchaia-reka, in a ſmall iſland formed by the different branches of the river, which divide the town into three parts, more or leſs inhabited. It is the reſidence of a governor, but not fortified. It was the intention of the court of Peterſburg to have made this town the depot of the commerce; but the dangerous navigation of the river, and inſecurity of the port, will render this impracticable.—Below the town the river is from ſix to eight feet deep, and about a quarter of a mile broad. It empties itſelf into the ſea of Ochotſk, at the diſtance of 22 miles; where it is capable of admitting veſſels of a conſiderable ſize. There is no corn of any ſpecies cultivated in this part of the country. A few cows and horſes, with their dogs, are the only tame animals. The houſes are all of one faſhion, being built of logs, and thatched. That of the commander is much larger than the reſt. The town conſiſts of ſeveral rows of low buildings, each conſiſting of five or ſix dwellings, connected together with a long common paſſage running the length of them; on one ſide of which is the kitchen and ſtore-houſe, and on the other, the dwelling apartments. Beſides theſe, there are barracks for the Ruſſian ſoldiers and Coſſacks; a well-looking church and a court-room; and at the end of the town a great number of Balagans, belonging to the Kamtchatdales. The inhabitants, taken altogether, amount to between five and ſix hundred. *Long.* 157. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Bolchov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov, on the Oka. 32 miles NNW. Orel.

*Boldeniga*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 8 m. SSW. Breſcia.

*Boldo*, a town of Syria, on the ſite of the ancient Paltos. 16 miles Latakia.

*Bolee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 18 miles NE. Seronge.

*Bole*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia. 36 miles Pithea.

*Bole*, a town of Negroland, in the kingdom of Melli, on the river Geba.

*Bolene*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles N. Orange.

*Bolengam*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 14. E *Lat.* 0. 46. N.

*Bolera*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles from Hueſca.

*Boleſko*, a town of Hungary. 28 miles N. Topoltzan.

*Boleſlaw*, or *Buntzlaw*, a circle of Bohemia, on the confines of Luſatia and Sileſia, from which it is ſeparated by mountains. Buntzlaw is the capital.

*Boleſlawiec*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. 24 miles SSW. Siradia.

*Bolgar*, a town of Hungary. 13 miles E. Erlau.

*Boli*, or *Bolli*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, capital of a diſtrict, and reſidence of a ſangiac. 140 miles E. Conſtantinople, 74 NW. Angura. *Long.* 31. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 30.

*Bolia*, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Rangoon branch of the Ava.

*Bolinao*, a ſeaport town, on the iſland of Lucon, or Manilla.

*Bolingbroke*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a manufacture of earthen ware. Here are ſome ſmall remains of a caſtle, built by William de Romara, in which King Henry IV. was born. The market is on Tueſday. 13 miles NE. Boſton. 129 N. London. *Long.* 0. 58. W. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

*Bolipleika*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga. 124 miles S. Saratov.

*Bolkenhayn*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 10 miles NW. Schweidnitz, 40 SW. Breſlaw. *Long.* 16. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

*Bolkowitz*, a town of Sileſia. 20 miles S. Glogaw.

*Bolla*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 10 miles NNW. Hueſca.

*Bollen*, a town of Carinthia. 7 miles E. Millſtat.

*Bollheim*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles SE. Melrichſtadt.

*Bollin*, a river of England, which runs into the Merſey. 4 m. ENE. Warrington.

*Bollington*, a townſhip of England, in Cheſhire, with 1230 inhabitants, of whom about 730 are employed in manufactures. 5 miles N. Macclesfield.

*Bollenäs*, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland. 21 miles W. Soderhamn.

*Bollo*, a town of Negroland, in the kingdom of Kumbo.

*Bolloda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 25 miles SW. Pattun.

*Bolm*, ſee *Bulum*.

*Bolmen*, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. 32 miles W. Wexio.

*Bolne*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 47. 25. E. *Lat.* 16. S.

*Bolniki*, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna. 14 m. ESE. Wilkomeirz.

*Bolniſi*, a town of Georgia, in the prononce of Carduel. 55 miles S. Teflis.

*Bolo*, a river of the iſland of Luçon, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 125. 51. E. *Lat.* 18. 43. N.

*Bologna*, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Reno, heretofore called the *Felſina*, a name by ſome ſuppoſed to be derived from *Felſinus*, a king of the Tuſcans, the founder; by others, from *Felſina*, which ſignifies a *fortreſs*; about five miles in circumference. From the fertility of the ſoil it is ſurnamed La Groſſa, or the Fat. It is ſituated at the foot of the Appenines, in a beautiful plain, and contains fifty or ſixty thouſand ſouls. Its form being oblong, it has been compared to a ſhip; the tower of Aſinelli, 307 feet in height, is called the great maſt. The city is ſurrounded with a ſimple brick wall, ſolid and lofty. The public edifices are magnificent, as well for the architecture as the ornaments; and next to Rome, this city contained the moſt beautiful paintings of any in Italy, by the Caraccis, Albano, Guido, Guercino, Raphael, Dominichino, &c. They count near two hundred churches; the cathedral is ſimple and noble. Here are found ſome of the richeſt convents in Italy, thirty-five of men, and thirty-eight of women. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for ſuffragans the biſhops of Crema, Borgo S. Donino, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio. The academy, which they call *Specula*, is a magnificent building, divided into many apartments, filled with natural curioſities, machines, inſtruments, &c. The ſchool of painting has been long celebrated. The academy and the univerſity are both in a flouriſhing ſtate. The public theatre is one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt in Italy. The arts are cultivated, and induſtry encouraged; the ſilk manufactory has flouriſhed from the year 1341; here are manufactures of lace, ſilk ſtuffs, crapes, paper, glaſs, playing cards, artificial flowers, and toys in wax, liqueurs, confectionary, perfumery, &c. The inhabitants are reckoned gay, and free in their manner, good friends, and ir-

reconcileable enemies; frugality and ſimplicity are their principal virtues. This city was taken by the French in the campaign of 1796; and in the ſame year, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, entered into a treaty to form a republic, under the name of the *Reſpublica Ciſpadana;* and at length ſoon afterwards united with Lombardy, to form the Ciſalpine Republic, and now the kingdom of Italy. 50 miles N. Florence. 32 SE. Mantua. *Long.* 11. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

*Bologne*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and diſtrict of Chaumont. 6 miles N. Chaumont.

*Bologneſe*, a country of Italy, heretofore ſo called, bounded on the north by the Ferrareſe, on the eaſt by Romagna, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Modena; anciently inhabited by the Boii and the Ligures. It afterwards became a republic, under the protection of the emperors. Divided by two factions, one of them had recourſe to Pope Nicholas II. who uſurped a deſpotic authority, of which the people ſoon grew tired, and choſe Tadeo Pepoli, a man of great integrity for their firſt magiſtrate, who preſided over their affairs for 12 years with great wiſdom; but his unworthy ſons ſold Bologna to the archbiſhop of Milan. The people ſhook off this yoke likewiſe; and, in the year 1513, they became ſubject to the Pope, on condition they might preſerve their privileges. The interior government of the city, the police, and judicature, belonged to a ſenate, dreſſed in the habit of ancient Rome, with a gonfalonier as preſident, who was changed every two months: other matters were decided by a legate, and vice-legate, aſſiſted by two ſenators: ſo that, in fact, Bologna was a ſpecies of republic, and kept an ambaſſador at Rome. The legate was a cardinal, who was changed every three years; eccleſiaſtical affairs were ſubject to the archbiſhop only. The Bologneſe is now a part of the kingdom of Italy, and is divided into two departments, viz. the Reno, and the Lower Po.

*Bolok*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 38. E. *Lat.* 3. 21. S.

*Bolory*, a town of Bengal. 7 miles WSW. Nuldingah.

*Bolotovo*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 24 m. NE. Nertchinſk.

*Bolſchaia*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch. 240 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

*Bolſchakina*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 68 miles S. Orlenga.

*Bolſena*, a town of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſituated on the ſide of a lake, 24 miles in circumference. This was the ancient Volſcinium, and we are told by Valerius Maximus, that the inhabitants of this city, renowned for its excellent laws and manners, being afterwards corrupted by luxury, became ſubject to their ſlaves, who tyranniſed over them with the moſt horrid inſolence, until they were relieved by the Romans under the command of Decius Junius Murena. It was one of the twelve principal cities of Hetruria; and it is aſſerted, that it contained at one time near 2000 ſtatues in the temples, ſquares, and ſtreets: at preſent it is but a poor place; however it is ſurrounded with a pretty high wall, flanked with towers, and encompaſſed by a dry ditch. It was formerly a biſhopric, but the ſee was removed to Orvieto. The inhabitants boaſt of poſſeſſing in their church the entire body of St. Chriſtina, a virgin and martyr, who having been thrown ſeveral times into the lake with a huge millſtone tied round her neck, ſtill floated on the water like a reed, and was at laſt beheaded by the heathens. Some ruins of ancient Volſinium are ſeen on an eminence behind Bolſena, with ſeveral antique marbles, baſſo-relievos, &c. The lake, anciently called Lacus Volſinienſium, and Lacus Tarquinienſis, is of an oval form; its circumference has been variouſly eſtimated from 24 to 30, and even 40 miles. It is one of the moſt agreeable lakes in Italy, being ſurrounded with very fruitful hills, and a variety of towns and villages. There are alſo two iſlands, called Martana and Preſſentina in it; the former is very inconſiderable, and has only a hermitage with its chapel, and ſome trees on its ſides: the other is much larger, having a fine Franciſcan convent, with large gardens, and a little wood. It was to this iſland that Amalazontha, daughter of the great Theodoric, and mother of Athalaric, firſt and ſecond kings of the Goths in Italy, was baniſhed by her couſin Theodatus, or Theodahatus, and afterwards aſſaſſinated, by order of that ingrate, whom ſhe had made her partner in the empire, and would have married after the death of her former huſband, if we may credit the anecdotes of that age. Pliny, ſpeaking of theſe two iſlands, ſays that they float, and obſerves that they ſometimes appeared, according as they were driven by the winds, in a triangular form, at other times round, but never ſquare; this, however, is a fable. This lake abounds with water-birds of ſeveral kinds; it is alſo ſaid, that great numbers of eels, of a prodigious ſize, are found in it, and great quantities of fiſh of every kind. 7 miles S. Orvieto, 48 NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

*Belſover*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated on an eminence; near it is a ſmall caſtle, belonging to the Duke of Portland. It has a market Fridays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1091. 5 miles E. Cheſterfield, 148 N. London.

*Bolſwaert*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Frieſland, ſaid to have been built in the year 713, by Bolſwine, ſon of Radbode king of Frieſland, from whom it took its name. It was ſeveral times laid waſte by the Danes and Normans, at its commencement. It was almoſt burnt down in 1475; and again in 1515, when it was rebuilt, and ſurrounded with a rampart of earth. Near Bolſwaert was a Ciſtertian abbey, called Olde-Clooſter, where the Anabaptiſts retired, and fortified themſelves in 1534. In this abbey was interred William IV. comte of Holland and Hainaut, who was ſlain by the Frieſlanders, near Staveren, in the year 1345. About three miles from this town is a port, which, though much obſtructed by ſand, is of great utility to the inhabitants. Bolſwaert is about two miles round, and was anciently conſidered as one of the Hanſe Towns. 13 miles SW. Lewarden, 7 SSE. Harlingen. *Long.* 5. 27. E. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

*Bolt-Head*, a promontory of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire. 19 miles SE. Plymouth. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

*Bolt-Head*, a high point of land or cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 18. W. *Lat.* 12. 38. S.

*Bolt-Tail*, a promontory of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon. 5 miles WNW. Bolt-Head.

*Bolton*, or *Bolton-le-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter: it carries on a great trade in fuſtian and cotton manufactures, of which all the branches are carried on here; and the annual returns are ſaid to exceed a million ſterling. The number of inhabitants about 12000. Navigable canals from Mancheſter and Wigan are a great advantage to the town. The market is on Mondays. This town was garriſoned by parliament; and in 1644, Prince Rupert took it by aſſault. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 12,549, of whom 7000 were employed in trade and manufactures. In Little Bolton adjoining, the population was 4867, and of theſe 3064 were employed in the ſame kind of trade and manufactures. 11 miles N. Mancheſter, 196 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

*Bolton*, a village of England, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. Here are the remains of a caſtle, built by Scroop, lord chancellor in the reign of Richard II. Mary queen of Scots was confined here in 1568. Colonel Scroop held it for Charles I. and it ſurrendered on honourable terms. This caſtle gave title of duke to the noble family of Poulet, to whom the caſtle belonged. The dutchy is now extinct. 10 m. SE. Richmond.

*Bolton*, a town of Maſſachuſets. 30 miles W. Boſton.

*Boltſucken*, or *Boltſack*, rocks at the north entrance of the Great Belt, 5 miles SE. from the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

*Boltznitz*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elſter, near Elſterwerda, in the marggravate of Meſſein.

*Bolu*, a mountain of Aſia, in Armenia. 144 miles SE. Erivan.

*Bolvadin*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 32 miles E. Karahiſſar.

*Bolun*, ſee *Boglion*.

*Bolus-Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kerry. 38 miles SW. Killarney. *Long.* 10. 12. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Bolurſkhiſar*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. 15 miles S. Hamadan.

*Bolwyck*, a town of Norway. 40 miles W. Tonſberg.

*Bolzano*, or *Botzen*, a town of the county of Tyrol, in the biſhopric of Trent. It is a place of conſiderable trade, which is much aſſiſted by ſome annual fairs that continue ſeveral days; and the goods brought from many parts of Germany and Italy meet with a good market. The government of the town is veſted in a council, compoſed of a deputy choſen from the higher nobility, who ought to be a count, three of the order of knights, and three of the lower nobility, with ſome burghers and peaſants. The neighbourhood abounds in wine. In May 1797, it was taken by the French; and by the treaty of Preſburg it was ceded to Bavaria. 18 miles SW. Brixen, 27 N. Trent. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

*Bolzano*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 6 miles NNE. Vicenza.

*Bomal*, or *Bokemal*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte, on the Ourte. 7 miles SW. Spa, 53. NW. Luxemburg.

*Bomarſund*, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, eaſt of Aland. *Long.* 20. 5. E. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

*Bomarzo*, a town of the Popedom, in the patrimonio, once epiſcopal. 14 miles NW. Citta Caſtella, 6 ENE Viterbo.

*Bomba Anjzy*, or *Bombangoy*, a ſeaport of Congo, on the weſt coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire. 60 miles S. Cacongo. *Lat.* 6. 10. S.

*Bombally*, ſee *Santa Bombally*.

*Bomban Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 17. E. *Lat.* 6. 42. N.

*Bombay*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, about 21 miles in circumference. It was firſt ſettled by the Portugueſe, and given to Charles II. king of England, as a marriage portion with the Infanta Catherine. After the king's marriage, a ſquadron, conducted by the Lord Marlborough, was ſent to receive the poſſeſſion and inveſtiture of the iſland from the hands of the viceroy, who had received his

Portugueſe majeſty's commands to that effect. His lordſhip ſet ſail with a fleet of five men of war, having Sir Abraham Shipman, appointed governor, on board, and arrived at Bombay in September 1663, after a proſperous voyage. The viceroy was diſpoſed to comply with his majeſty's inſtructions; but the ſtrong oppoſition of the clergy, who refuſed to cede the iſland to heretics, terrified the viceroy into their meaſures, and determined him to keep to his new acquired dignity: his obſtinate refuſal to ſurrender the iſland, obliged Lord Marlborough, with the fleet, to retire to Swally road for refreſhments. After having laid in a ſtore of neceſſary proviſions, his lordſhip, in January 1664, ſet ſail with two ſhips for England, leaving the reſt of the ſquadron under Sir Abraham Shipman, to ſpend the remainder of the weſtern monſoons in ſome of the neareſt ports. During this time he buried above two hundred of his men on a deſolate iſland, Anjadiva, where he wintered and ſtayed from April to October. The monſoons being over, the fleet put to ſea, and ſailed for Bombay. On his arrival, Sir Abraham threatened the viceroy and clergy with the vengeance of the kings of England and Portugal, if they longer continued obſtinate, or denied obedience to their majeſties' inſtructions and contracts; at length they conſented to a treaty, by which the inhabitants were to be continued in the free exerciſe of their faith, and poſſeſſion of their eſtates, under the crown of England. The trade of Bombay flouriſhed exceedingly; but the revenues of the place not being equal to the expence of keeping it, and other political and commercial reaſons ſuperadded, obliged the crown to make it over to the company; in which manner they continue to hold it to this preſent time. The principal town is near a mile long, but the houſes are mean, a few only excepted. The ſoil is ſterile, and not capable of improvement; nor has the iſland any good water upon it. The beſt is what they preſerve in ciſterns after rain; that which their wells furniſh having a brackiſh taſte. There are on the iſland ſome fine groves of cocoa-nut trees; and the gardens produce mangoes, jacks, and other Indian fruits. They make ſalt in large quantities, by letting the ſea into pits, where the ſun evaporates the watery part, while the ſaline is left behind. As to the air and climate, they are rather unhealthy, although the natives, and perſons ſeaſoned to the country, live eaſily to a good old age. Moſt perſons on their arrival are ſeized with fevers, fluxes, ſcorbutous diſorders, or a diſeaſe they call the barbiers, which wholly enervates the body, and reduces it to a total ſtate of inactivity, and a deprivation of all the loco-motive faculties. After rains, a multitude of venomous creatures appear, which grow to an extraordinary ſize. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians, amounting in all to near 60,000. *Long.* 72. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 57. N.

*Bomberg*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 4 miles E. Gerhardſbron.

*Bombi*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the Loze, governed by a marquis. 120 miles SSW. St. Salvador. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

*Bombichie*, a town of Syria. 44 miles ENE. Aleppo.

*Bombo*, a town of Congo. 25 miles SE. Sundi.

*Bombon-ſibbi*, a town of Congo. 45 miles NW. Sundi.

*Bombozon Lake*, a lake of America, in the ſtate of Vermont. *Long.* 73. 8. W. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

*Bomel*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 10 miles W. Mahur.

*Bomineah*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles N. Moorſhedabad.

*Boming*, an iſland of Bengal, in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 91. 25. W. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

*Bomkins*, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Java. *Long.* 108. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 51. S.

*Bomma*, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire, in which are many mines of iron ore.

*Bommar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, on the coaſt. 65 miles NW. Puttanumnaut.

*Bommel*, a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee. 7 miles W. Willemſtadt.

*Bommel*, a ſtrong town of Holland, in the ſtate of Gueldres, on the Wahal, in the iſle of Bommelweert; ſurrounded with a wall by Otho III. count of Gueldres, in the year 1220. In 1794, it was taken by the French. 7 m. N. Bois-le-Duc, 60 NE. Antwerp. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

*Bommelbe*, a ſmall iſland in the North ſea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

*Bommelweert*, called by Cæſar *Inſula Batavorum*, is an iſland formed by the waters of the Meuſe and the Wahal, about 15 miles in length, from Louveſtein weſt to Fort St. Andrew eaſt, its breadth where wideſt hardly ſix. It is governed by a dyckgrave, appointed by the States General, and is well defended by the three forts of St. Andrew, Voorrn, and Crevecœur. The firſt has five baſtions, and was built in the year 1599, by the admiral of Aragon, and the cardinal Andrew of Auſtria, lieutenant-general of the Spaniſh forces: the ſecond is ſituated in a ſmall iſland, called Voorn, at the eaſt end of Bommelweert, and was conſtructed by the

Prince of Orange, and thence ſometimes called Fort Naſſau. The third is at the ſouth ſide of the iſland, towards Bois-le-Duc. Theſe three forts were conſtrained to ſurrender to Prince Maurice, in the year 1600, merely from the ſoldiers not being paid. The fort of Crevecœur ſurrendered without reſiſtance on the 24th of March, and that of St. Andre on the 8th of May, the garriſon being bribed by the prince, who paid the ſoldiers 125,000 florins. In 1672, the French took the iſland under Marſhal Turenne; but after deſtroying the fortifications, abandoned it the year following. The Comte Charles de Manſvelt paſſing this iſland in the commencement of the religious diſputes with ſome Spaniſh troops, was ſurrounded by ſeveral ſhips of the Hollanders, under the command of Comte Hohenlo, who ordered the dykes to be opened, which totally inundated the iſland, ſo that the Spaniards were obliged to retire to the citadel, where they muſt have miſerably periſhed, if the coming on of a ſudden froſt had not obliged the Comte to abandon the ſiege, and leave them at liberty to retire. In memory of this miraculous retreat, a chapel was built at Bruſſels, in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, next the Dominican church, which being beaten down by bombs, and burned in 1695, was afterwards rebuilt with greater magnificence. The iſland belongs to the province of Guelderland, except the town of Louveſtein, which, with a very ſmall diſtrict at the weſtern end of the iſland, belongs to Holland.

*Bommene*, a ſeaport town of Holland, in the iſland of Schowen, with a fortreſs. 3 miles E. Browerſhaven.

*Bomnoul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Arrah.

*Bomnya*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles W. Silhet.

*Bomoa*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 10 miles S. Cinaloa.

*Bomoſa*, ſee *Bumoſa*.

*Bompoka*, one of the Nicobar iſlands, about two miles in circumference, riſing out of the ſea like a lofty mountain; partly covered with wood. *Long.* 93. 43. E. *Lat.* 8. 18. N.

*Bomrauzepollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 50 m. WNW. Madras, 35 N. Arcot. *Long.* 79. 37. E. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

*Bomy*, a town of France, in department of the Straits of Calais. 8 miles SW. Aire.

*Bon Port*, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of the Iſland of St. Catharine's, near the coaſt of Braſil; formerly much uſed by the French, in their trade to the Pacific Ocean.

*Bona*, a river of North-America, which runs into the bay of Campechy, 25 miles W. from the mouth of the river Tabaſco.

*Bona*, a ſeaport town of Algiers. This town is built above a mile ſouth of the ancient Hippo, or Hippona, and is called by the natives Blaid-el-Aneb, or the town of Jujebs; the harbour, which is ſituated to the eaſt of the town, is capacious; and beſides this it had formerly a port under the walls; but by conſtant diſcharge of ballaſt into one, and want of care to cleanſe the other, they are both rendered unſafe and inconvenient; however a conſiderable trade is carried on here in corn, wool, hides, and wax. The ſituation is good, being near the mouth of the Seibouſe, and with proper care it might be made one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in Barbary. 66 miles NNE. Conſtantina. *Long.* 7. 45. E. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

*Bonacao*, ſee *Guanaja*.

*Bonachi*, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 180 miles S. Caſa Grande.

*Bonadutz*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Griſons. 10 miles N. Tuſis.

*Bonair*, ſee *Buen Ayre*.

*Bonames*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 3 miles NNW. Francfort on the Maine.

*Bonandria*, or *Bondaria*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca. 11 miles NE. Curen.

*Bonares*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, three miles from Lucena.

*Bonaſcola*, a town of Genoa, near the ſea-coaſt. 5 miles SSW. Brugnetto.

*Bonaſſyl*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 32 miles E. Silhet.

*Bonat*, a town of France, in the department of the Crueſe. 10 miles N. Gueret.

*Bonaventura*, ſee *Buenaventura*.

*Bonaviſo*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 4 miles NW. Legnano.

*Bonaviſta*, or *Buena Viſta*, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, ſo called from the beautiful appearance it made to the firſt diſcoverers in the year 1450; about 48 miles in circumference. The ſoil is for the moſt part low, but in ſome places rocky and mountainous; it was formerly fertile, but now become barren; milk, goats, fiſh, and turtle, form the principal food of the inhabitants. They make ſome ſalt, which they exchange with the Engliſh veſſels for old cloaths, biſcuit, meal, and raw ſilk, with which they adorn the head-dreſs of their females. Cotton and indigo would grow well here, but through the extreme idleneſs of the inhabitants the cultivation is neglected. Like the reſt of the iſlands, it is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and the ſeat of a governor, under the governor of St. Jago. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 8000. *Long.* of the north extremity, according to Capt. Cook, 22. 59. W. *Lat.* 16. 17. N.

*Bonaviſta Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland, diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, in 1497. *Long.* 53. 25. W *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Bonayas*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles S. Ghidore.

*Bonbond*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 40 miles SW. Arrah.

*Boncat*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 18 miles N. Bayonne.

*Bonchamps*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 2 miles SW. Craon.

*Bonconvento*, ſee *Buonconvento*.

*Bonda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Golud. 35 miles E. Raat.

*Bonden*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coaſt of Sweden. *Lat.* 63. 33. N.

*Bondeno*, or *Buondeno*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, at the conflux of the Panaro and the Po. 9 miles W. Ferrara.

*Bonder-coos*, a town of Ceylon. 30 miles N. Candy.

*Bondgom*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 20 miles Saler Mouler.

*Bonbaut*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles W. Moorſhedabad.

*Bondo*, a town of Swiſſerland. 5 miles NE. Chiavenna.

*Bondo*, a province in the ſouth-weſt part of the kingdom of Matamba.

*Bondorf*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about 15 miles long, and 9 wide. It joins the Briſgau, and belongs to the abbey of St. Blaiſe, giving the abbot a voice at the diet of the empire. It is aſſeſſed at 25 florins and 30 kreutzers for the Roman month, and is taxed at 12 rix-dollars, 15 kreutzers. The territory includes the town of Bondorf, and about twelve villages. This county, with the abbey of St. Blaiſe, was, in the year 1802, adjudged as an indemnity to the Grand Maſter of Malta.

*Bondorf*, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, in the circle of Swabia. 28 miles NNW. Zurich, 6 NNW. Stuhlingen. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

*Bondou*, or *Bondu*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Kajaaga, on the eaſt by Bambouk, on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by Tenda, on the ſouth-weſt by Woolly, and on the weſt by Foota Torra. The country is pretty generally covered with woods, and the land riſes in ſome parts with conſiderable hills: the ſoil is fertile. From its ſituation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia it is much frequented, both by the Slatees, or free black merchants, who trade in ſlaves, and generally paſs through it in going from the coaſt to the interior countries; and for occaſional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries to purchaſe ſalt. Theſe different branches of commerce are conducted principally by Mandingoes and Serawoollies, who have ſettled in the country. Theſe merchants likewiſe carry on a conſiderable trade with Gedumah, and the other Mooriſh countries, bartering corn and blue cotton clothes for ſalt; which they again barter in Dentila and other diſtricts for iron, ſhea-butter, and ſmall quantities of gold-duſt. They likewiſe ſell a variety of ſweet-ſmelling gums, packed up in ſmall bags, containing each about a pound. Theſe gums, being thrown on hot embers, produce a very pleaſant odour; and are uſed by the Mandingoes for perfuming their huts and clothes. The cuſtoms or duties on travellers are very heavy; in almoſt every town an aſs-load pays a bar of European merchandize; and at Fatteconda, the reſidence of the king, one Indian baſt or muſquet, and ſix bottles of gunpowder, are exacted as the common tribute. By means of theſe duties the king of Bondou is well ſupplied with arms and ammunition; a circumſtance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring ſtates. The inhabitants differ in their complexions and national manners from the Mandingoes and Serawoollies, with whom they are frequently at war. Their government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men, the king excepted, and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Muſſelmen; and the authority and laws of the prophet are every where looked upon as ſacred and deciſive. In the exerciſe of their faith, however, they are not very intolerant towards ſuch of their countrymen as ſtill retain their ancient ſuperſtitions. Religious perſecution is not known among them, nor is it neceſſary; for the ſyſtem of Mahomet is made to extend itſelf by means abundantly more efficacious; by eſtabliſhing ſmall ſchools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the koran, and inſtructed in the tenets of the prophet. The Mahomedan prieſts fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young diſciples, which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Bondour*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles W. Iſbartch.

*Bondy*, a town of France. 5 m. NE. Paris.

*Bonef*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and the Meuſe. 9 miles N. Namur.

*Boncencontre*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, 5 miles SW. St. Jean.

*Boncnſack*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomeralia. 5 miles NE. Dantzic.

*Bonezida*, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Samos. 12 miles N. Clauſenburg.

*Bonfatti*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles W. St. Marco.

*Bongamah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 37 miles SE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 41. E. *Lat.* 25. 52. N.

*Bongamah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 45 ENE. Durbunga.

*Bongary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles SW. Cuddalore.

*Bongo*, or *Bungo*, one of the Japaneſe iſlands. *Long.* 131. 56. E. *Lat.* 32. 41. N.

*Bongol*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Panay. *Long.* 122. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 36. N.

*Bonhof*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 2 m. NNE. Heilſbronn.

*Boni*, ſee *Bony*.

*Bonieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 24 miles E. Avignon.

*Bonifacio*, or *Bonfacio*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, on the ſouth coaſt; the town is ſmall, and fortified, and the harbour ſafe. 84 miles S. Baſtia. *Long.* 9. 19. E. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

*Bonilla*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, north-weſt of Banks's Iſland. *Long.* 229. 38. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

*Bonilla*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 25 miles NW. Avila.

*Bonita*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 48. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 27. S.

*Bonizo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the ſouth ſide of the Po, oppoſite Oſtiglia.

*Bonlieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 15 miles NNW. Tournon.

*Bonmont*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 12 miles N. Geneva.

*Bonn*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Mozelle, lately belonging to the electorate of Cologn, ſituated on the left ſide of the Rhine. According to Florus, it was built by Druſius, brother of Tiberius, and called Ara Urbiorum. It was one of the fortreſſes againſt the Germans, and the winter-quarters of the ſixth legion in the time of Tacitus. Julian repaired and fortified it. Bonn is a beautiful town, the ſtreets are wide, and the fortifications in repair: here is a palace belonging to the Elector of Cologn, who uſed to keep his court here. In 1673, this city having been put into the hands of Louis XIV. by the Elector, William prince of Orange laid ſiege to it, and in a few days compelled the garriſon to ſurrender. In 1689, it was taken by the Marquis of Brandenburg; and in the year 1703, it was taken by a detachment of the Duke of Marlborough's army, under the command of General Bulau: the laſt ſiege continued from the 24th of April to the 15th of May, and 2000 men loſt their lives on both ſides. On Oct. 6th, 1794, it was taken by the French. 14 m. SSE. Cologn, 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 7. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

*Bonnay*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 6 m. N. Beſançon.

*Bonne*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 m. ESE. Geneva.

*Bonne Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. W. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

*Bonne Eſperance*, an abbey of Hainau, near which the French obtained a victory over the allied troops, on the 21ſt of May, 1794. 3 miles SSW. Binche.

*Bonnebosq*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 m. SW. Pont l'Eveque.

*Bonneguir*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 18 miles E. Hydrabad.

*Bonner*, a town of North-Carolina, on the Tar. 10 miles SE. Greeneville.

*Bonnet*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Gill. 5 miles ESE. Sligo.

*Bonnetable*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, anciently called Maleſtable. 9 miles W. la Ferté Bernard.

*Bonneval*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 32 miles E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

*Bonneval*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. 15 miles S. Chartres, 7 N. Châteaudun.

*Bonneville*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, heretofore the capital of Lower Faucigny. On the north ſide of the town is an ancient caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Bona of Bourbon, wife of Amadeus VI. count of Savoy. 14 miles SE. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 21. E. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

*Bonneville*, ſee *Neuville*.

*Bonneville les Bouchoux*, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 6 m. S. St. Claude.

*Bonny*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, containing about 1300 inhabitants. 9 miles SSE. Gien.

*Bonny*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

*Bono*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

*Bonoa*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of Ceram. *Long.* 128. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 59. S.

*Bonſal*, a town of England, in Derbyſhire, with about 1200 inhabitants. 6 miles N. Wirkſworth.

*Bonthain*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch ſituated on the north-eaſt part of a large bay, where ſhips may lie in perfect ſecurity during both the monſoons; the ſoundings are good and regular, and the bottom ſoft mud; nor is there any danger coming in, but a ledge of rocks which are above water, and are a good

mark for anchoring. The higheſt land in ſight here is called Bonthain hill, and when a ſhip is in the offing at the diſtance of two or three miles from the land, ſhe ſhould bring this hill N. or N. half W. and then run in with it and anchor. Here is a ſmall palliſadoed fort, on which there are mounted eight guns that carry a ball of about eight pounds weight; it is juſt ſufficient to keep the country people in ſubjection, and is intended for no other purpoſe. It lies on the ſouth ſide of a ſmall river, and there is water for a ſhip to come cloſe to it. Wood and water are to be to obtained here in plenty. *Long.* 117. 28. E. *Lat.* 5. 11. S.

*Bontaldim*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 15 m. NW. Gandicotta.

*Bontem*, a town of Cochin-China, on a river which runs into the Chineſe ſea. *Long.* 109. 3. E. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

*Bonto-Bonto*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 58. E. *Lat.* 4. 30. S.

*Bontory*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 20 miles E. Braclaw.

*Bonuge*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the eaſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 50. E. *Lat.* 1. 32. N.

*Bonum Town*, a town of New Jerſey. 4 miles ENE. New Bruniwick.

*Bony*, a town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. The people of Bony are called Buggeſſes, or Bougineſe, and are the moſt powerful nation of the iſland. They are of a middle ſtature, ſtrong, and muſcular, and of a light brown complexion; there are ſome of them who are even nearly as fair as Europeans, eſpecially among the women, who have pleaſing countenances, except that their noſes are are rather flattiſh. They never attack their adverſaries openly, but always endeavour to deſtroy them by treachery; they will even take away the lives of ſuch as have never offended them, if they can do it without being diſcovered; be it only, as they ſlightingly ſay, to try whether their kriſſes are good. Their kriſſes and aſſagays are in general poiſoned, as are likewiſe their little darts, which they blow through their ſampets, or wooden tubes. Their dreſs conſiſts of a piece of cotton cloth, red or blue, wound round the body, and drawn tight between the legs. The upper part of the body is naked; upon the head they wear a piece of cotton, like an handkerchief, with which they cover their hair, which is very long and quite black. Neither men nor women ſuffer any hair to grow upon any other parts of the body; but as is cuſtomary with all the Mahomedans, in India, they pluck it out by the roots as ſoon as it appears. Their food is rice, fiſh, and piſang, and their drink water; though they have likewiſe ſagwire, or palm-wine. The Bougineſe women are in general much handſomer than thoſe of any other Indian nation. There are ſome among them, who, for the contour of their faces, would be eſteemed beauties even in Europe. *Long.* 120. 35. E. *Lat.* 2. 50 S.

*Bony Bay*, called alſo *Sowa Bay*, and *Buggeſs Bay*, a large bay or gulf of the Eaſtern Indian ſea, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, about 180 miles from north to ſouth, and 52 to 60 broad from eaſt to weſt. It is full of rocks and ſhoals. *Long.* 121. 20. E *Lat.* 4. S.

*Boo Shatter*, or *Stacor*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built on the ruins of the ancient Utica. 20 miles N. Tunis. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 37 32. N.

*Booberack*, a river of Algiers, which ſeparates the ſouthern from the eaſtern province, and runs into the Mediterranean a little to the weſt of Dellys.

*Boobooan*, a ſmall iſland in the Sooloo ſea. *Long.* 122. 9. E. *Lat.* 6. 17. N.

*Booby Island*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt-Indies, near St. Chriſtopher's.

*Booby Island*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the north coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 219. 22. W. *Lat.* 10. 33. S.

*Booby Rock*, a rock in the Pacific ocean, near the coaſt of New Ireland. 5 miles SE. Point Carteret.

*Booby Shoal*, a ſhoal in the Pacific ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Ball in 1790. *Long.* 159. 24. E. *Lat.* 21. 24. S.

*Booda*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 106. 36. E. *Lat.* 7. 14. S.

*Boodah*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Bootiſhazary, on the eaſt by Coos Beyhar and Rungpour, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Dinagepour, and on the weſt by Purneah, about 28 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad.

*Boodegovia*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 32 miles WSW. Gooty.

*Boodicotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 20 miles SW. Vencatighery.

*Boodighery*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 10 miles NE. Bangalore.

*Booferjoone*, a mud-walled town of Africa, in Sahara, celebrated for its fruit, eſpecially apricots and figs. It is ſituated in the Wedel-Shaier, 125 m. SSE. Sherſhell.

*Boog*, or *Bogoe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the iſlands of Moen and Falſter.

*Boogebooge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Cutch country. 120 m. SE. Tatta, 200 W. Amedabad. *Long.* 69. 2. E. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

*Boojemah*, a river of Algiers, which joins the Seibouſe, at Bona.

*Bool*, ſee *Bohol*.

*Boolah*, or *Boulah*, a ſmall iſland in the

Caſpian ſea, near the weſt coaſt. 30 miles S. Baku.

*Boolburya*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bettooriah. 34 m. SE. Nattore.

*Boolcoote*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 35 miles E. Saler Moular.

*Boolecamba*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 27. S.

*Booloo*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 35. S.

*Boombun*, a town of Africa, in Ludamar. 16 miles W. Benowm.

*Boomoey-Oſte-Sando*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway. 12 miles W. Suroy.

*Boomptjes*, a ſmall iſland in a bay on the north coaſt of New-Guinea. *Long.* 135. 42. E. *Lat.* 2. 54. S.

*Booms*, a ſmall iſland in the North ſea, near the coaſt of Lapland. 15 m. N. Suroy.

*Boomuggar*, a town of Algiers. 14 miles N. Tubnah.

*Boon*, a town of South-Carolina. 20 m. WSW. George-town.

*Boon*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

*Boonah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on a point of land which projects into the Black ſea. 95 miles E. Samſoun. *Long.* 38. E. *Lat.* 40. 44. N.

*Boondy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Agimere country. 84 miles SE. Agimere, 15 SSW. Rantampour. *Long.* 76. 26. E. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

*Boonerſchans*, a fortreſs of Groningen, on the borders of Eaſt Frieſeland, about 3 miles from Dollart Bay, 15 S. Embden.

*Boongas Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 52. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

*Boonſborough*, a town of the United States of North-America, in Kentucky. 18 miles SE. Lexington. *Long.* 84. 27. W. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

*Booradung*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 27 miles NNE. Budawar.

*Boorah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 35 miles Budayoon.

*Boorinen*, a town of Algiers. 30 miles SW. Boujeiat.

*Booron*, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 16. E. *Lat.* 0. 21. N.

*Boor Sallum*, ſee *Burſali*.

*Boorſet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles ENE. Cambay.

*Booſungur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 12 miles NE. Currer.

*Booſellam*, a river of Algiers, which riſes near Seteef, and joins the Summam about 9 miles SW. Boujeiah.

*Booſnah*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north-eaſt by the Ganges, on the eaſt by the province of Dacca, on the ſouth-weſt by Jeſſore, and on the weſt by Mahmudſhi, about 75 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad. Mahmudpour is the capital.

*Booſnah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, and capital of a circar of the ſame name. 10 miles N. Mahmudpour, 82 SE. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 89. 43. E. *Lat.* 23. 32. N.

*Booſſitah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 8 miles N. Mahmudpour.

*Bootan*, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Bengal and Thibet, ſurrounded on all ſides by very high mountains. Taſſaſudon is the capital.

*Bootee*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 10 miles NW. Doeſa. *Long.* 84. 37. E. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

*Bootee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 45 miles SE. Tolnam.

*Bootgony*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 40 miles SE. Ruttenpour.

*Booth, Goldshaw, Booth, Higher, Booth, Lower, Booth, Old*, four townſhips of England, in Lancaſhire, containing about 3,400 inhabitants, of whom upwards of 1550 are employed in manufactures. They all are ſituated in the neighbourhood of Blackburn.

*Boothaut*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bootiſhazary. 50 m. N. Dinagepour.

*Bootiſhazary*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Bootan and Morung, on the eaſt by Coos Beyhar, on the ſouth by Boodah, and on the weſt by Purneah and Morung, about 25 miles long, and 15 broad. Sanaſbygotta is the chief town.

*Boothypour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 25 miles SE. Pillibeat.

*Boourou*, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Otaheite.

*Bopaltol*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Malwa. 90 miles E. Ougein, 368 S. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 15 N.

*Bopara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 32 miles E. Baſſeen.

*Bopfingen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen, on the Eger. It was an Imperial town till the year 1800, when it was given among the indemnities, agreeably with the peace of Luneville, to the Elector of Bavaria. It paid 20 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed at 13 rix-dollars, 16 kruitzers. 5 miles N. Nordlingen, 28 NNE. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

*Boppenhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles NNW. Schweinfurt.

*Boppart*, or *Boppard*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, lately belonging to the lower electorate, a place of conſiderable antiquity, and once imperial, built on the margin of the Rhine, and ſurrounded with walls. A toll was exacted here of veſſels navigating the Rhine,

which was divided between the elector and the houſe of Heſſe. On a mountain above the town is a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the 11th century for noble families only. 8 miles S. Coblentz, 48 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

*Boqueron*, a lake of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 30 miles SE. Segovia Nueva.

*Boquia*; ſee *Bekia*.

*Boqu*, a town of Guinea, ſituated in the mouth of the R. o Suiero da Coſta.

*Boquiner*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles NW. Saragoſſa.

*Boquerones*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Spaniſh Main, near the coaſt of Darien. *Long.* 77. 45. W. *Lat.* 8. 55. N.

*Bor*, ſee *Hayd*.

*Bora*, a town of Bengal. 16 m. N. Noony.

*Borabaſſou*, a town of the iſland of Celebes, where are manufactures of cotton and ſilk ſtuffs.

*Borah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 30 miles SW. Seronge.

*Borahs*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland; the inhabitants are chiefly travelling pedlars. 10 m. SW. Ulrichamn.

*Borangos, Los*, rocks in the Pacific ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. 46. N.

*Borani*, a town of Arabia. 100 miles N. Jamama.

*Boratiras*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

*Borau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau. 18 miles S. Breſlau.

*Borbas*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It was once fortified, but being taken and plundered by the Spaniards in 1662, it has declined, and is now a poor place. 7 miles E. Eſtremoz.

*Borbo*, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro, at Aſti.

*Borch*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 12 miles from Magdeburg.

*Borchen*, or *Borken*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the Aa, with a manufacture of cloth. 30 miles W. Munſter. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

*Borchiſkevi*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 24 miles N. Iſpinah.

*Borchlen*, or *Loofz*, a town of France, in the Lower Meuſe. Before its ceſſion to France, the capital of a ſmall county, called Loofz. 12 miles NW. Liege.

*Borcholz*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn. 8 miles NNW. Warburg.

*Borchorſt*, ſee *Borgharſt*.

*Borchworm*, or *Borgworm*, or *Worem*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte. 10 miles W. Liege.

*Borcke*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Natangen. 10 miles N. Heilſperg.

*Borckeloe*, or *Borcklo*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, on the confines of the biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the river Berckel. Borckeloe has been rendered remarkable, as being the ſubject of two wars, which the States General were engaged in; firſt, againſt the Biſhop of Munſter, in 1665; and ſecondly, againſt France, in 1672. The occaſion was this: in 1553, after the death of Joſſe, the laſt of the comtes de Bronchorts, lords of Borckeloe, there was a great diſpute between the Biſhop of Munſter and the Comte de Lymburg-Styrum. The Biſhop aſſerted, that Gilbert comte of Borkeloe had voluntarily done homage for the ſigniory of Borckeloe, which now became a vacant fief. George comte of Lymbourg, who had eſpouſed Inmegarde of Bronchorſt, the daughter of the laſt comte, Joſſe's brother, being ſupported by the States General, laid claim to Borckeloe, as dependant on the dutchy of Guelderland, to whoſe territory it was adjudged in 1616, by an arrêt of the council ſitting at Arnheim. In 1665, the biſhop, whoſe name was Chriſtopher Bernard de Ghalen, one of the braveſt men of the age, declared war againſt Holland, ſeized on Borckeloe, and ſeveral places in the provinces of Overiſſel, Groningen, and Zutphen, having levied an army of 35,000 men, and being ſupported by ſome other powers; however, in 1667, a peace was made by the mediation of the Elector of Brandenburg, and in virtue of a treaty at Cleves, the Biſhop renounced his claim to Borckeloe, and its dependencies. In 1672, the quarrel was renewed, and ſerved as a pretence to Louis XIV. to declare war againſt the States General, from whom he took 72 towns in one campaign. The Biſhop of Munſter took Borckeloe, which was again reſtored by a treaty concluded at Cologn, the 11th of April 1674; ſince which it has been fortified, and furniſhed always with a good garriſon. 15 miles ENE. Zutphen, 42 WNW. Munſter. *Long.* 6. 22. E *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

*Borco*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 11 miles WNW. Trevigio.

*Borcum*, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt-Friſeland. *Long.* 6. 32. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

*Bord*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 24 miles E. Tulle.

*Bord*, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Marſch, 5 miles N. Muglitz.

*Bordeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles SW. Die.

*Bordekow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 36 miles S. Lemberg.

*Bordentown*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Delaware. It was taken by the Britiſh troops in May 1778, a battery deſtroyed, and ſeveral veſſels burned.

8 miles NE. Burlington, 23 NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 46. W. *Lat.* 40. 8. N.

*Borderes*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 12 miles S. La Barthe.

*Bordes*, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 22 miles W. Mirepoix.

*Bordiczow*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 34 miles SSW. Zytomiers.

*Bordighera*, a town of Genoa. 8 miles E. Vintimiglia.

*Bordifholm*, a town of Holftein. 16 miles W. Ploen, 35 N. Hamburg.

*Bordo Nuovo*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 18 miles ESE. Piftrina.

*Bordoe*, one of the Faroe iflands, with a harbour on the north-weft coaft.

*Bordogna*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 15 miles N. Bergamo.

*Bore*, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 70 miles ENE. Cogni.

*Bore*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Slaney, 2 miles S. Enniscorthy.

*Bore*, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles E. Poonah.

*Borea*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 3. 10. N.

*Boreah*, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 8 miles NNE. Seronje.

*Boreholm*, one of the fmaller Shetland iflands, near the weft coaft of Mainland. *Long.* 2. 0. W. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

*Borek*, a town of Pruffian Poland, in the palatinate of Kalifh. 28 miles W. Kalifh.

*Borek*, fee *Gerkow*.

*Borenftein*, fee *Barenftein*.

*Boreray*, one of the fmaller Weftern iflands of Scotland, fituated about three miles north of North Uift. *Long.* 7. 18. W. *Lat.* 57. 43. N.

*Borefail*, a town of Hindooftan, in Boggilcund, on an ifland in the Soane. 15 miles Makoonda.

*Borgazano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. 3 miles S. Rimini.

*Borg*, or *Burg*, a town of Denmark, in the ifland of Femern. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

*Borge*, a town in the ifland of Cephalonia. 2 miles S. Cephalonia.

*Borgentrick*, or *Borrenrik*, a town of Germany, in the bifhopric of Paderborn. 5 miles NNE. Warburg.

*Borghetto*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the right bank of the Mincio, oppofite Valeggio, where, in the beginning of June 1796, a fevere battle was fought between the French and Auftrians, in which the latter loft 1500 men, and 500 horfes; the French paffed the river, and took Valeggio.

*Borghetto*, a town of Genoa. 8 miles E. Albenga.

*Borghetto*, a town of the bifhopric of Trent, near the Adige. 8 miles SSW. Roveredo.

*Borgholm*, a town of Sweden, in the ifland of Oeland. In the year 1455 this was taken by the Danes; in 1511, it was retaken by the Swedes; and in 1613, it was again taken by the Danes.

*Borgolzhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravenfberg. 6 miles SW. Hervorden.

*Borghorſt*, a town of Germany, in the bifhopric of Munfter. 3 miles E. Steinfort.

*Borgi*, a town of Algiers. 6 m. S. Bifcara.

*Borgnas*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 22 m. NNE. Helfingfors.

*Borgo*, a town of Etruria. 31 miles NW. Florence. *Long.* 10. 37. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

*Borgo*, a feaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on a river of the fame name, which runs into the gulf of Finland, about ten miles from its mouth. It is an ancient town, and the fee of a bifhop, with a good college; the harbour is but indifferent. There is fome trade, chiefly for cloth. 25 miles ENE. Helfingfors. *Long.* 25. 40. E. *Lat.* 60. 23. N.

*Borgo d'Ales*, a town of France, in the department of the Doria. 6 miles WSW. Ivrea.

*Borgo d'Aſhdeich*, a town of the ifland of Cyprus. 3 miles NW. Baffa.

*Borgo-Franco*, a town of France, in the department of the Doria. 3 miles N. Ivrea.

*Borgo de Fornari*, a town of Genoa. 10 miles N. Genoa.

*Borgoforte*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, at the conflux of the Oglio and the Po. In the year 1702, this town was garrifoned by German troops, from whom it was taken by the French; and on the 27th of October, 1796, Gen. Wurmfer was repulfed near it by the French. 3 miles SSW. Mantua.

*Borgo Maniera*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogno. 12 miles NNW. Novara, 11 ESE. Borgo de Sefia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 45. 42 N.

*Borgo d'Oſma, (El)* a town of Spain, in Old Caftile, on a fmall river, that foon after runs into the Duero, near the town of Ofma, which is the fee of a bifhop, but the cathedral and epifcopal palace are fituated in Borgo d'Ofma. It is furrounded with walls, and contains about 200 families. 40 miles SE. Burgos, 23 W. Soria. *Long.* 2. 57. W. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

*Borgo St. Dalmazzo*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 3 miles SW. Coni.

*Borgo St. Donino*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Piacenza, fituated on the Stirone; it owes its foundation to the death of St. Donino, who was beheaded here in 304.

Pilgrims coming to his tomb, built a church, houſes were added, and increaſed to a town, It is now the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna, and contains a cathedral, four pariſh churches, ſix convents, and a college. 12 miles NW. Parma, 18 SE. Piacenza.

*Borgo de St. Marco*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles WSW. Montagnano.

*Borgo di St. Sepolcro*, a town of Etruria, ſituated near the ſource of the Tiber, on the borders of the Popedom, with a fort built on a rock. It is a fief of the Pope, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence; it contains four churches, and ſeveral convents. 48 miles ESE. Florence, 11 NE. Arezzo. *Long.* 12. 8. E. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

*Borgo di Seſia*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogno, chief town of a diſtrict called Val de Seſia. 20 miles NW. Novara,, 50 NNE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

*Borgo Vercelli*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogno. 3 miles NE. Vercelli.

*Borgo di Val di Taro*, a town of the dutchy of Parma, and capital of the Val di Taro. 35 miles S. Cremona, 23 SW. Parma.

*Borgogni*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles N. Otranto.

*Borgognoni*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Venice, and by means of a wooden bridge connected with Torcello.

*Borgona*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 8 miles NNE. Friuli.

*Borgsio*, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 38 miles W. Sundiwall.

*Borgſtall*, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the Old Marck of Brandenburg. 12 miles SSW. Stendal.

*Borgwarm*, ſee *Borchwarm*.

*Boria*, or *Borja*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, ſituated near Mount Cayo, in one of the moſt agreeable ſpots in the whole province. It contains three pariſh churches, 3 convents, and an hoſpital. 34 miles WNW. Saragoſſa, 24 N. Calataiud. *Long.* 1. 34 W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N

*Borja*, ſee *St. Franciſco de Borja*.

*Boriah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 45 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

*Borjian*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 50 miles S. Kich.

*Borjekſit*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 28 miles E. Kaminiec.

*Boriquen*, ſee *Bieque*.

*Boriquetta*, a province of South America, in the country of New Grenada.

*Boriſoglibſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jariſlavl. 20 miles W. Jariſlavl, 32 ESE. Peterſburg.

*Boriſoglibſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov. 72 m. SSE. Tambov, 644 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Boriſoglibſkaia*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Dnieper, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav 48 miles NW. Ekaterinoſlav.

*Boriſſow*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 36 miles E. Minſk.

*Boriſtan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 7 miles SE. Toplitz.

*Boriſthenes*, ſee *Dnieper*.

*Boritſch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. 12 SSE. Pilſen.

*Borkan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan. 64 miles SW. Lar.

*Borkelo*, ſee *Borckeloe*.

*Borken*, a town of Pruſſia, in Sudavia. 4 miles S. Johannesburg.

*Borken*, ſee *Borchen*.

*Borken*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe. 8 miles S. Fritzlar.

*Borkum*, a ſmall iſland in the German ſea, near the coaſt of Eaſt-Frieſland. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

*Borkzowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 20 WNW. Kaminiec.

*Borla*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſuppoſed by Dr. Pocock to be the ancient Bithynium, which D'Anville places at Baſtan.

*Bormes*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, near a flat ſhore, which ſerves for a port, whither the veſſels which cannot reach the gulf of Hieres before a tempeſt retire. 9 miles E. Hieres, 24 NW. Frejus.

*Bormida*, or *Bormia*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tanaro near Alexandria.

*Bormida*, a town of Genoa. 12 miles W. Savona.

*Bormio*, a county of the Griſons, on the confines of the Tyroleſe, about ten leagues long, and nearly as many broad; ſurrounded on every ſide by the Alps, with only one opening, called the *Serra*, through which the river Adda paſſes. The ſoil is fertile, and feeds a great number of cattle. The mountains produce different kinds of minerals, eſpecially iron. It formerly made part of the Valteline, from which it was ſeparated at the end of the twelfth century, and has ſince that time formed a different ſtate. After having often changed maſters, it finally became ſubject to the Griſons in the year 1512, but with peculiar privileges and immunities. A governor, who is called Podeſta, is appointed every two years, with an authority ſo confined, that he has no power independent of the council, in which he has no more than a caſting vote. All the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and in ſpirituals, under the biſhop of Coire.

*Bormio*, the capital of a county ſo called, ſituated at the foot of Mount Bralio, between the rivers Adda and Fredolfo. It is the reſidence of the Griſon Podeſta, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. About a mile from the town are the baths of Bormio,

recommended for rheumatic complaints, &c. In 1799, the town was taken by the French, after a battle in which the Auſtrians were defeated. 30 miles SE. Coire, 45 NW. Trent. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

*Bormos*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 6 miles NE. Arcos.

*Born*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and diſtrict of Monflanquin. 4 miles NNW. Monflanquin.

*Borna*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Leipſic, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the rivers Wichra and Pleiſs. It contains two churches; the chief employment of the inhabitants is manufacturing ſtuffs. 12 miles SSE. Leipſic. *Long.* 12. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

*Borne*, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile SW. Tamworth.

*Borne*, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arve, two miles N. from Bonneville.

*Borneo*, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea; before the diſcovery of New-Holland, conſidered as the largeſt iſland in the world, being about 600 leagues in circumference; diſcovered by the Spaniards who ſailed with Magellan in 1521. The interior parts are but little known; we can only judge of its productions by thoſe which Aſia and Europe purchaſe; ſuch as gold in duſt and ingots, copper, tin, iron, bezoar, diamonds, pearls, camphor, lac, benzoin, ſandal and other woods, pepper white and black, and the beſt rice of the Eaſt-Indies. Cloves and nutmegs are ſaid to grow on the tops of ſome of the mountains; coffee grows here, and a variety of aromatic herbs, lemon and orange-trees, mangoes, pines, palms, &c. Few countries produce ſuch a variety of beautiful birds, and on the rocks are found a great number of birds' neſts, ſo much eſteemed at the tables of the eaſt. The ourang-outang, ſo like the human form, is found here, as alſo apes and monkies, white and black elephants, tigers, panthers, leopards, antelopes, wild boars, &c. The iſland is divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms, which principally take their names from the towns where the chief reſides. The air of the iſland is reckoned very unwholeſome, an inconvenience occaſioned by the country being low in ſome places, and marſhy; on this account it is but thinly peopled, though it abounds in very rich commodities. When the Dutch firſt ſettled in the Eaſt-Indies, they were extremely ſolicitous about eſtabliſhing their factories at Borneo; and accordingly they fixed them at the city of that name, at Sambas, and at Succadano; but they ſoon found, by the repeated plunder of their ſettlements, and the maſſacre of all that were in them, that there was no ſuch thing as dealing with the inhabitants, who are certainly, if their relations be true, the baſeſt, cruelleſt, and moſt perfidious people in the world. The Dutch therefore quitted the iſland, and tho' invited thither ſeveral times ſince, have abſolutely refuſed to return, though they ſend ſhips occaſionally, and man ge with great caution; but for the moſt part they leave that people to come and ſeek European commodities at Batavia, or to purchaſe them at ſecond hand from the Chineſe, who trade thither, and to Borneo alſo, their natural diffidence ſecuring them from this innate ſpirit of fraud and cruelty which reigns amongſt theſe treacherous iſlanders. There is not now any European ſettlement in the whole iſland, and yet the commerce of Borneo conſiſts in as rich goods as any in all the Indies. At Sambas and Succadana they deal in diamonds, of which there is a mine in the heart of the country. Theſe ſtones are generally from four to twenty-four carats, and there are ſome found of thirty and forty carats; but the whole trade does not amount to above 600 carats a year. They always ſell theſe ſtones for gold, though that likewiſe is the commodity of the iſland, and though there is a conſiderable trade for gold-duſt carried on at Pahang, Saya Calantan, Seribas, Catra, and Meſonha. Bezoar of the fineſt ſort is another article in their trade, not at all inferior in its value to the former. Sapan-wood, fine wax, and ſeveral rich gums, are alſo met with there; but after all, the ſtaple commodity of the whole iſland is pepper, of which there is much, and as good as in almoſt any part of the Indies. Before the Portugueſe diſcovered a paſſage to the Indies by the Cape of Good-Hope, the Chineſe were in poſſeſſion of all the trade of this iſland, and ſince the Europeans have declined ſettling there, it is again, at leaſt in a great meaſure, fallen into their hands. The places where they are ſettled, beſides Banjar-Maſſim, are Mampua, Teya, Lando, and Sambas; where they carry on a very extenſive commerce, and furniſh the inhabitants in return with ſilks, chintz, calicoes, and, in ſhort, all the manufactures of China and Japan.

*Borneo*, a ſeaport and capital of the iſland ſo called, large, populous, and commercial, with a good harbour. It is built on piles, and ſituated in a large bay, on the north-weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 112. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

*Bornevelt*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 3 miles W. Lennep.

*Bornheim*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Francfort on the Mayne. 1 mile NE. Francfort.

*Bornhem*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 8 m. NE. Dendermond.

*Bornholm*, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic ſea, about twenty-one miles in circumference, nearly ſurrounded with rocks. The ſoil is ſtony but fertile, with excellent paſ-

tures; oats, butter, and fiſh, conſtitute the principal riches of the inhabitants. There are mines of coal and quarries of marble in the iſland. In the year 1509, this iſland was pillaged by the Lubeckers; in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till the year 1660, when it was ceded to Denmark by the peace of Oliva. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

*Bornu*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 miles S. of the Camarones.

*Bornou*, a city of Africa, and capital of a conſiderable country of the ſame name, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Fezzan, and to the weſt of Nubia. The country is of vaſt extent, from the 16th to the 20th degree of north latitude. The climate is very hot, but not uniformly ſo; two ſeaſons divide the year, one beginning about the middle of April, the other the middle of October; the firſt commences with violent tempeſts of wind, thunder, and lightning, and a deluge of rain, continuing ſeveral days without intermiſſion; during which time the inhabitants confine themſelves to their houſes; the reſt of the ſeaſon, though ſultry, and occaſionally rainy, is ſuch, however, as not to hinder the labours of the huſbandman and ſhepherd. In the other ſeaſon the heat is leſs intenſe, the air is pure and mild, and the weather ſerene. The inhabitants are numerous, and conſiſt of various nations; and it is reported that thirty different languages are ſpoken in the empire. They are uniformly black, but not of the negro caſt. The dreſs of the greater part is compoſed of ſhirts, made of blue cotton, manufactured in the country, a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muſlin turban: gold rings are worn by the noſes by the principal people, as a mark of diſtinction. Wheat and barley are ſeldom raiſed in Bornou; but the European horſe-bean, and common kidney-bean, are cultivated, with ſome grain peculiar to the country; and, near the city of Bornou, rice and Indian corn. Among the fruits are grapes, apricots, lemons, limes, melons, a fruit like olives, &c.; among the animals are ſheep, cows, goats, horſes, buffaloes, antelopes, lions, leopards, civet-cats, wolves, dogs, a few elephants, oſtriches, partridges, &c. The reptiles, of different kinds, are numerous, eſpecially ſerpents, ſnakes, ſcorpions, centipedes, and toads. Part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, and part Pagans. On the death of the king, the ſucceſſor is elected by the people. The king's palace, in the city of Bornou, is ſurrounded with a wall like a citadel, and the whole city has a wall round it, fourteen feet in height, with a ditch encompaſſing the whole: the other towns of the kingdom are open. The military force conſiſts chiefly in horſemen, and is ſaid to be greater than that of Morocco. The ſabre, lance, pike, and bow, are the chief weapons; fire-arms are not uſed. The principal commerce conſiſts in gold-duſt, ſlaves, horſes, oſtrich-feathers, ſalt, and civet, which they ſell, or give in exchange for copper, braſs, dollars, red woollen caps, cheque linens, light coarſe woollen cloth, baize, barakans, and carpets. 600 miles SE. Mourzouk, 420 W. Sennaar. *Long.* 23. 10. E. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

*Bornſtett*, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 4 miles SW. Eiſleben.

*Borny*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 2 miles E. Metz.

*Boroa*, or *Borro*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 25 miles S. of the Camarones.

*Boroczane*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia. 28 m. SSW. Haliez.

*Borogne Lake*, a lake of Weſt-Florida, 20 miles long and 6 broad, communicating with lake Chartrain on the north, with the gulf of Mexico on the north-eaſt and ſouth. *Long.* 89. 46. W. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

*Borogotty*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Calcutta.

*Boronga*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Samar. *Long.* 125. 35. E. *Lat.* 11. 53. N.

*Boronow*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel. 80 miles S. Archangel.

*Boror*, a province of Africa, north of the Zambeſe.

*Boros-Jeno*, a town of Hungary. 28 miles S. Gros-Wardein.

*Borotare*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 6 m. E. Ocana.

*Borotin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 5 miles NNW. Tabor.

*Boroughbridge*, or *Burrowbridge*, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York, ſituated on the river Ure. The Earls of Hertford and Lancaſter, who had taken up arms againſt Edward II. were defeated here in the year 1322, the former being ſlain, and the latter taken priſoner. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the imperial parliament. In 1801, it contained 680 inhabitants. The market is on Saturdays. 17 miles NW. York, 217 N. London.

*Borovigi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Miſa. 83 m. ESE. Novgorod, 168 SE. Peterſburg.

*Borovſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga. 48 miles N. Kaluga, 348 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Borowa*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 8 miles ENE. Teutſch Brod.

*Borowica*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 20 miles N. Lucko.

*Borowick*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 32 miles SE. Czerkaſy.

*Borowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 54 miles E. Braclaw.

*Borowſko*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 7 miles W. Ledetſch.

*Borowniza*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 18 miles SE. Konigingratz.

*Borozdinka*, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural. 32 miles N. Guriel.

*Borpar*, a town of Bengal. 28 m. S. Doeſa.

*Borrenrick*, ſee *Borgentrick*.

*Borriano*, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Millas, in the gulf of Valencia. 21 miles N. Valencia.

*Borriol*, or *Burriol*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near which is a ſilver mine. 20 miles ENE. Segorba.

*Borro*, ſee *Boroa*.

*Borrow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 13 miles NE. Etaya.

*Borrowſtonneſs*, or *Bowneſs*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, ſituated on a point of land, which projects into the Forth. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. The ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes old, low, and crowded; but for the moſt part clean and convenient. The piers, baſon, and harbour include about two acres; and the depth of water in ſpring tides is from ſixteen to eighteen feet. The ſhipping belonging to the town amount to about twenty-five ſail; of theſe ſeventeen are brigs from ſeventy to 170 tons; eight ſloops from twenty to ſeventy; ſix of the brigs ſail regularly to and from London, one every fourteen days; the others are chiefly employed in the Baltic trade. Whale fiſhing has been attempted ſeveral times, but without ſucceſs. Coals and ſalt are the chief exports; the imports are grain, timber, tallow, hemp, flax, and linſeed. Queen's ferry, North ferry, Inverkeithing, Limekilns, Grangemouth, St. David's, Torry, and Culroſs, are members of this port, and united to the cuſtom-houſe. Great quantities of coal are dug near the town; and there are thirty ſalt-pans. At the ſouth and weſt end of the town are quarries of free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, and granite. Near the town is Kinniel, an ancient ſeat of the Duke of Hamilton. In 1801, it contained 2790 inhabitants. 18 miles W. Edinburgh, 4 N. Linlithgow. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

*Borrudos*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

*Borrunee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Arrah.

*Borſczowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 15 m. SSW. Zytomyers.

*Borſekova*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 15 m. SW. Winnicze.

*Borſelen*, or *Munſter*, a town or village of Holland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of South-Beveland. The greateſt part of the place was deſtroyed by an inundation in 1532, which rendered the environs uninhabitable, till in the year 1616 the land was drained and ſecured by dikes. 6 miles SSW. Goes.

*Borſk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania. 35 miles S. Poſen.

*Borſkaia*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha. 120 miles SE. Simbirſk, 188 WSW. Upha.

*Borſkar*, a ſmall iſland, on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 53. N.

*Borſoe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, 6 miles north-eaſt from Appenrade, on the eaſt coaſt of Sleſwick.

*Borſolowkah*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 24 miles NW. Braclaw.

*Borſtel*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Oſnabruck. 8 miles N. Furſtenau.

*Borſtel*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 14 miles SE. Bramſtede.

*Borſzejowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 10 miles W. Kiev.

*Bort*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 12 miles SE. Uſſel.

*Bortſch*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia. 120 miles E. Trebiſond.

*Bortzutim*, a town of Tranſilvania. 12 miles N. Clauſenburg.

*Borua*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 6 miles Villa Vicioſa.

*Borudgow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles S. Amednagur.

*Borviaſia*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the N. ſide of the Don. 64 m. ENE. Azoph.

*Bôrwalde*, ſee *Baerwalde*.

*Bory*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 13 miles S. Damaun.

*Boryſthenes*, ſee *Dnieper*.

*Borza*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 80 miles S. Tabris.

*Borzenitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 25 miles SW. Czaſlau.

*Borzinſkoi*, a town of Siberia, on the Argun. 144 miles SE. Nertchinſk.

*Borzna*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov. 50 miles SE. Tchernigov, 548 S. Peterſburg.

*Bos*, ſee *Ebus*.

*Boſa*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Sardinia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari. It is ſituated on the weſtern part of the iſland, and defended by a caſtle, on a river to which it gives name. 18 m. SSW. Alghieri, 36 SSW. Saſſari. *Long.* 8. 42. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

*Boſaraddaheba*, or *Jeſardeheb*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Sableſtan. 63 miles S. Candahar.

*Boſbos*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 8. N.

*Boſcaſtle*, or *Botereaux*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the Briſtol Channel. It receives coals and other merchandize from Briſtol, &c. and exports in return ſlate, dug in the neighbouring quarries. It has a market on Thurſdays. 16 m. WNW. Launceſton, 5 N. Camelford.

*Boſcawen's Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſo called by Capt. Wallis, in 1767, about nine miles in circumference. *Long.* 175. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 30. S.

*Boſch*, a ſmall iſland in the German ſea, near the coaſt of Groningen. *Long.* 5. 53. E. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

*Boſchowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 12 miles SE. Brunn.

*Boſcleard*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 11 m. N. Rouen.

*Boſco*, or *Boſchi*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo, on the Orba. On the 4th of November, 1799, the French were driven from this place by the Auſtrians. 5 miles SE. Alexandria.

*Boſcobel*, a village of England, in Shropſhire, where Charles II. king of England, was concealed in an oak from his purſuers, after the battle of Worceſter. 11 miles NNE. Bridgenorth.

*Boſeham*, or *Boſenham*, a village of England, in the county of Suſſex, on an arm of the ſea. Here was a ſeat of the celebrated Earl Godwin, where Harold, before he was king, frequently retired, and from whence, taking an excurſion on the ſea for his pleaſure, he was driven by contrary winds to the coaſt of France, where he was kept priſoner till he confirmed by an oath the ſucceſſion to the throne of England, after the death of Edward the Confeſſor, to William duke of Normandy. Boſcham was once a conſiderable port, and Swain, eldeſt ſon of Earl Godwin, landed here with the fleet, which the King of Denmark had ſent him to make a deſcent on England, in the year 1049. 4 miles W. Chicheſter.

*Biſen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 50 miles S. Konigſberg.

*Boſenbrunn*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. 3 miles SW. Oelſnitz.

*Boſentin*, ſee *Bodzetin*.

*Boſham*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Zendero, bordering on Abyſſinia. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

*Boſhavir*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian gulf near Bender Rigk.

*Boſhavir*, ſee *Buſheer*.

*Boſje*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian ſea, *Lat.* 29. S.

*Boſkowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 22 miles W. Olmutz.

*Boſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 2 miles N. Beaugency.

*Boſna*, a river of Boſnia, which paſſes by Serajo, and joins the Save, 50 m. N. Serajo.

*Boſna Serai*, or *Serajo*, ſee *Serajo*.

*Boſnia*, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Sclavonia, from which it is ſeparated by the river Save, on the eaſt by Servia, on the ſouth by Servia and Albania, and on the weſt by Dalmatia and Croatia; about 120 miles in length, and 72 in breadth. It is mountainous, but fertile, eſpecially near the rivers; the arable land producing good wheat, and the paſtures feeding a great quantity of cattle: and in the mountains are mines of ſilver. It was anciently that part of Pannonia, called *Inferior*, and took its preſent name from the river *Boſna*, which runs through ſome part of it, into the Save. It became in time part of the kingdom of Hungary; and ſeveral provinces being after added, was erected into a kingdom, and governed by kings of its own from 1351 till 1465, when the Turks made themſelves maſters of it. Stephen, the fifth and laſt king, was taken by Mahomet II. and flayed alive; the Turks ſubdued the whole province, and made it the government of a beglerberg, with eight ſangiacs under him. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians, with ſome Mahomedans. The principal towns are Bagnialuka, Serajo, Zwornick, and Strebernik.

*Boſok*, a town of Hungary. 3 m. E. Baja.

*Boſotandy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 8 miles S. Beyar.

*Boſphorus*, or *Strait of Conſtantinople*, the narrow ſea which forms a communication between the Black ſea and the ſea of Marmora, about a mile or mile and half broad, and twenty miles long. It is called *Bogaz* by the Turks.

*Boſra*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damaſcus. At this place Mahomet is ſaid to have met with a Neſtorian monk, from whom he received much information and inſtruction, towards founding his religious doctrine. Soon after the death of Mahomet, it was taken by the troops of Abu-Beker, through the treachery of Romanus, a late governor. 50 miles S. Damaſcus, 80 NE. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 36. 30. E. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

*Boſuqua*, a town of the Audience of Quito. 100 miles W. Quito.

*Boſſe*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 8 m. SW. Beauvais.

*Boſſee*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 6 miles ESE. Rendſburg.

*Boſſepul*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 2 miles S. Dantzick.

*Boſſiney*, or *Tintagel*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Briſtol channel, belonging to the dutchy of Cornwall. The name of the town is *Trevenna*, or *Trevenner*, ſo that it is in reality the borough of Boſſiney, and town of Trevenna, in the pariſh of Tintagel. It is a borough, and ſends two members to parliament. Near it are the ruins of

a caſtle, in which the celebrated king Arthur is ſaid to have been born. It was the ſeat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall. 4 miles NW. Camelford.

*Boſſum Pra*, a river of Africa, which croſſes the Gold coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 5. 7. S.

*Boſſut*, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, celebrated for a battle fought on the 4th of November, 1792, between the French, under the command of General Dumourier, and the Auſtrians, in which the latter were defeated, 150 being killed, and 200 made priſoners; the loſs of the French ſaid to be only 20. 6 m. Mons.

*Boſt*, a city of Perſia, and capital of a territory in the province of Segeſtan, on the Heermund. In 1383, it was taken by Timur Bec. 60 miles SW. Candahar. *Long.* 64. 45. E. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

*Boſtan, El*, or *Olukiſla el Boſtan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch. 50 miles NNW. Maraſch.

*Boſtett*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 4 m. NNE. Geroltzhoſen.

*Boſton*, a ſeaport town of the United States of North-America, in the county of Suffolk, and ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, of which it is the capital. It was built in the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of the colony which removed hither from Charleſtown, and ſtands upon a peninſula of about four miles in circumference, at the very bottom of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. It is the moſt advantageouſly ſituated for trade of any place in North-America; on the north ſide are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, called the Brewſters. The entrance into the harbour is by a channel, ſo narrow, as well as full of iſlands, that three ſhips can ſcarce paſs in a-breaſt; but within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ſhips to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very ſtrong fortreſs. The head of this pier joins the principal ſtreet in the town, which is, like moſt of the others, ſpacious and well built; the town has a very fine and ſtriking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of a bay, like an amphitheatre. The length of the town is about two miles; the greateſt breadth is one mile and 139 yards. The buildings in this town cover about 1000 acres. It contains near 1800 dwelling-houſes, and, by a late computation, 14,600 inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers and accidental viſitors. There are ſixteen houſes for public worſhip; of which nine are for congregationaliſts, three for epiſcopaliſts, two for baptiſts, one for the friends, and one for univerſaliſts, or independents. The other public buildings are the ſtate-houſe, Faneuil-hall, an alms-houſe, a workhouſe, and a bridewell. That building which was formerly the governor's houſe, is now occupied in its ſeveral apartments by the council, and officers under them. Moſt of the public buildings are handſome, and ſome of them are elegant. The town is irregularly built, but as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a very handſome view on the approach from the ſea. At the beginning of the American war, Boſton was evacuated by the inhabitants, who were hoſtile to the Britiſh government, on ſurrendering up their arms to General Gage. Boſton was held by the Britiſh troops till the month of March, 1776, when it was given up to the Americans. 225 miles NE. New-York, 310 NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 71. W. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

*Boſton*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, nearly ſurrounded by fens, on the river Witham, which is navigable, and forms a port, well frequented, and much aſſiſted by navigable canals. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and ſerves as a mark to ſeamen. It has only depth of water for ſmall veſſels. The merchants of Boſton carry on ſome trade to the Baltic, but the principal is to London. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 5926, of which 866 were employed in trade and manufactures. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. 34 miles SSE. Lincoln, and 115 N. London. *Long.* 1. 2. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

*Boſvogan*, one of the Philippine iſlands, and the largeſt of thoſe called Calamianes, about 30 miles long and 12 broad. *Long.* 120. 15. E. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

*Boſuls*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 10 miles NE. Rhodez.

*Boſworth*, or *Market Boſworth*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, ſituated on a hill. Near it was fought a battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. on the 22nd of Auguſt, 1458, in which Richard was ſlain, and the Earl of Richmond crowned in the field. In 1801, the population was 791. 11 miles W. Leiceſter, 106 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 38 N.

*Boſworth*, (*Huſband*,) a town of England, in Leiceſterſhire, containing 660 inhabitants. 14 miles S. Leiceſter.

*Boſzut*, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Save, 20 miles above Sabacz.

*Bota*, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 31 miles N. Hernoſand.

*Bot*, a town of Negroland, in the kingdom of Melli, near the mouth of the Geba.

*Bota*, a town of Africa, in the country of Ambozes. *Lat.* 3. 58. N.

*Botagong*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Rangamatty.

*Botany Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by Captain, then Lieutenant, Cook, from the great quantity of

plants found there by Sir Joſeph, then Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, and diſcovered in the year 1770. It is capacious, ſafe, and convenient; and may be known by the land on the ſea-coaſt, which is nearly level, and of a moderate height; in general higher than it is farther inland, with ſteep rocky cliffs next the ſea, which have the appearance of a long iſland, lying cloſe under the ſhore. The harbour lies about the middle of this land, and, in approaching it from the ſouthward, is diſcovered before the ſhip comes a-breaſt of it; but from the northward it is not diſcovered ſo ſoon: the entrance is a little more than a quarter of a mile broad, and lies in weſt north-weſt. About the head of the harbour, where there are large flats of ſand and mud, there is a great plenty of water-fowl, one of the moſt remarkable was black and white, much larger than a ſwan, and in ſhape ſomewhat reſembling a pelican. On theſe banks of ſand and mud there are great quantities of oyſters, muſcles, cockles, and other ſhell-fiſh, which ſeem to be the principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, who go into ſhoal water with their little canoes, and pick them out with their hands. Capt. Cook, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, who made an excurſion into the country, found the ſoil to be either ſwamp or light ſand, and the face of the country diverſified by wood and lawn. The trees are tall, ſtraight, and without underwood, ſtanding at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that the whole country, at leaſt where the ſwamps do not render it incapable of cultivation, might be cultivated without cutting down one of them; between the trees the ground is covered with graſs, of which there is a great abundance, growing in tufts as big as can be well graſped by the hand, which ſtand very cloſe to each other. Many houſes of the inhabitants were ſeen, and places where they had ſlept upon the graſs without any ſhelter; but only one of the people, who, the moment he diſcovered the gentlemen, ran away. At all theſe places they left preſents, hoping that at length they might produce confidence and good-will. They had a tranſient and imperfect view of a quadruped, about as big as a rabbit; Mr. Bank's greyhound got ſight of it, and would probably have caught it, but the moment he ſet off he lamed himſelf againſt a ſtump which lay concealed in the long graſs. They afterwards ſaw the dung of an animal which fed upon graſs, and which they judged could not be leſs than a deer; and the footſteps of another which was clawed like a dog, and ſeemed to be about as big as a wolf. They alſo tracked a ſmall animal whoſe foot reſembled that of a polcat or weaſel. The trees over-head abounded with birds of various kinds, among which were many of exquiſite beauty, particularly loriquets and cockatoos, which flew in flocks of ſeveral ſcores together. Some wood was found which had been felled by the natives with a blunt inſtrument, and ſome that had been barked. The trees were not of many ſpecies; among others there was a large one which yielded a gum not unlike the *ſanguis draconis*; and in ſome of them ſteps had been cut at about three feet diſtance from each other for the convenience of climbing them. In another excurſion up the country to ſome diſtance they found the face of it nearly the ſame with that which has been deſcribed already, but the ſoil much richer; inſtead of ſand being a deep black mould, very fit for the production of grain of any kind. In the woods they found a tree that bore fruit that in colour and ſhape reſembled a cherry; the juice had an agreeable tartneſs, though but little flavour. They found alſo interſperſed ſome of the fineſt meadows in the world; ſome places however were rocky, but they were comparatively few: the ſtone is ſandy, and might be uſed with advantage for building. All the inhabitants that were ſeen were ſtark naked; they did not appear to be numerous, or to live in ſocieties. Of their manners of life little could be known, as a conteſt ariſing between them and the ſhip's company at firſt landing, no connection could be formed, nor would they ever come to parley. Many articles were left by the gentlemen at their huts, and the places which they frequented, but they were entirely diſregarded. Their lances were from ſix to ſixteen feet long, with four prongs to each, like a fiſh-gig, pointed with fiſh bone, and very ſharp: they were ſmeared with a viſcous ſubſtance of a green colour, which induced Mr. Banks to think they were poiſoned, but this was diſcovered to be a miſtake; their lances appeared by the ſea-weeds found ſticking to them to have been uſed in ſtriking fiſh. Upon examining the canoes that lay upon the beach Captain Cook found them to be the worſt he had even ſeen; they were between twelve and fourteen feet long, and made of the bark of a tree in one piece, which was drawn together and tied up at each end, the middle being kept open by ſticks, which were placed acroſs them from gunwale to gunwale as thwarts. Captain Cook ſearched for freſh water; but found none except in a ſmall hole which had been dug in the ſand. During his ſtay he cauſed the Engliſh colours to be diſplayed on ſhore every day, and the ſhip's name, and the date of the year, to be inſcribed on one of the trees near the watering place. It is high water here at the full and change of the moon, about eight o'clock; and the tide riſes and falls between four and five feet. Botany-Bay is abandoned, ſince a ſettlement has been formed at Port-Jackſon. *Long.* 208. 37. W. *Lat.* 34. S.

*Botany Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia. It is a mere ſand-bank, not exceeding three-fourths of a mile in circuit. On it, beſides pines, grow the Etos tree of Otaheite, and a variety of other ſhrubs and plants, from whence it is named On it were ſeveral water-ſnakes, ſome pigeons and doves, ſeemingly different from any we had ſeen. One of Captain Cook's officers ſhot a hawk, which proved to be of the ſame ſort as the Engliſh fiſhing hawks. Several fire-places, branches, and leaves a very little decayed, remains of turtle, &c. ſhewed that people had very lately been on the iſle. On this little iſle were ſome pines that meaſured 20 inches diameter, and between 60 and 70 feet in length, and would have done very well for the foremaſt of the Reſolution had one been wanting. "If I except New-Zealand," ſays Captain Cook, "I at this time (1774) know of no iſland in the South Pacific Ocean where a ſhip could ſupply herſelf with a maſt or yard, were ſhe ever ſo much diſtreſſed for want of one. Thus far the diſcovery is or may be valuable. The carpenter, who was a maſt-maker as well as a ſhipwright, two trades he learnt in Deptford-yard, was of opinion that theſe trees would make exceeding good maſts. The wood is white, cloſe grained, tough, and light. Turpentine had exuded out of moſt of the trees, and the ſun had inſpiſſated it into a roſin, which was found ſticking to the trunks, and lying about the roots. Theſe trees ſhoot out their branches like all other pines, with this difference, that the branches of theſe are much ſmaller and ſhorter; ſo that the knots become nothing when the tree is wrought for uſe." *Long.* 168. 16. E. *Lat.* 22. 26. S.

*Botaſchany*, ſee *Butaſzany*.

*Boternhofen*, a town of Holſtein. 9 miles SSW. Nordorp.

*Botetourt*, a county of Virginia, in the United States of North-America.

*Both*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Scherding.

*Bothnia, (Eaſt,)* a province of Sweden, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north by Swediſh Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Finland, and on the weſt by the gulf of Bothnia; about 300 miles in length, and from 60 to 210 in breadth. Towards the ſouth, and on the ſea-coaſt, the land is low and marſhy. The ſummers are often ſo cold as to deſtroy great part of their crops. 80,000 inhabitants, divided into 28 pariſhes, are ſpread over this large ſpace, their cattle are ſmall, and bears are numerous. Their ſalmon fiſhery is abundant, and that of pearls oftentimes ſucceſsful. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, tar, &c. The principal towns are Cajana, or Cajaneborg, Ulea, Chriſtineſtadt, &c. There are ſeveral rivers, which run into the gulf of Bothnia, White ſea, and the gulf of Finland.

*Bothnia, (Weſt,)* a province of Sweden, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north and weſt by Lapland, on the ſouth by Angermania, and on the eaſt by the gulf of Bothnia. The country is tolerably fertile, but ſudden froſts in the month of July oftentimes deſtroy the labourer's hopes. There are mines of copper and iron. The inhabitants are courageous and ſober; the bread they eat has a mixture of the bark of the fir tree. Their flocks, foreſts, and fiſheries, afford them ſubſiſtence, and produce the articles of their commerce, which are principally the ſkins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, martens, hyenas, otters, beavers, rein-deers, &c. The principal towns are Umea, Pithea, and Tornea.

*Bothnia, (Gulf of,)* a ſea or large gulf branching from the Baltic, from which it is ſeparated by the iſland of Aland, bounded on the eaſt, weſt, and north, by the dominions of Sweden; about 350 miles from north to ſouth, and from 50 to 145 broad, from eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 17. to 25. E. *Lat.* 60. 20. to 65. 50. N.

*Bothoa*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt. 8 m. NE. Roſtrenen.

*Bothwell*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. In the year 1679, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles II. under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch Covenanters, headed by their miniſters. The latter were defeated, 700 killed, and 1200 taken priſoners. 9 miles SE. Glaſgow.

*Boti*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 32 miles S. Orlenga.

*Boti*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 76 miles NE. Nertchinſk.

*Boticelli*, or *Beit Giala*, or *Bettejham*, a town of Paleſtine, inhabited by Greek Chriſtians, who have propagated a report that no Mahometan can live there. 8 miles NW. Bethlehem.

*Botna*, or *Kauzen*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieper, near Bender.

*Botoa*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt. 20 miles S. Sanguin.

*Botonga*, a country of Africa, eaſt of Mocaranga, about 200 miles long from north to ſouth, and 100 broad. The river Sofala croſſes it from weſt to eaſt, and the river Sabia bounds it on the ſouth.

*Botol Tabacoxima*, or *Botol Tobago Xima*, an iſland in the Chineſe ſea, to the ſouth of Formoſa, and north of the Baſhee iſlands. "This iſland," ſays Mon. La Perouſe, "on which no navigator has hitherto been known to land, may be about 4 leagues in circumference; it is ſeparated by a channel of half

a league from a very large rock or iſlet, on which a very ſmall degree of verdure, and a few ſhrubs are perceptible, but it is neither habited nor habitable. Capt. Vancouver ſays the iſland, on the contrary, ſeemed to contain a conſiderable number of inhabitants, ſince he counted three large villages within the ſpace of a league. It was very woody from the third part of its height, taken from the ſhore to the ſummit, which ſeemed to be capped with trees of the largeſt ſize. The ſpace of land compriſed between theſe foreſts and the ſandy ſhore retained a very ſteep declivity; it was cultivated in many parts, and diſplayed the moſt beautiful green, though furrowed with ravines formed by the torrents which deſcend from the mountains. He was of opinion, that when the weather is clear, Botol Tobacoxima may be diſtinguiſhed at fifteen leagues diſtance: but this iſland is very often enveloped in fogs, and it appears that Admiral Anſon had at firſt made only a ſmall iſle, which is not half ſo high as Botol. *Long.* on the ſouth-eaſt point 117. 12. E. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

*Botom*, a town of Great Bukharia. 120 miles E. Samarcand.

*Botovſkaia*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary. 20 miles SSW. Koperſk.

*Botta, (Il,)* a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on the left bank of the Po. 4 m. NNW. Piacenza, 14 S. Lodi.

*Botte*, a group of rocks in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, compoſed of a compact lava. 5 miles SE. Ponza. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

*Bottleſtatt*, ſee *Buttleſtatt*.

*Bottenſtein*, or *Pottenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 22 m. ESE. Bamberg. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 47. N.

*Bottesdale*, or *Buddesdale*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thurſdays, and about 560 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Diſs, 88 NNE. London.

*Botteſhall*, ſee *Botticelly*.

*Botteſtano*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 10 miles S. Brauneck.

*Bottlehill*, a town of New Jerſey. 18 m. WNW. New-York.

*Bottomleſs Bay, (Bahia ſin Fondo)* a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of South-America. *Lat.* 41. 50. S.

*Bottono*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma. 9 miles SSE. Parma.

*Botwar*, a town of Wurtemberg, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Neckar. In 1642, it ſuffered from the troops of the Duke of Weimar; and in 1693, by the French. 10 miles S. Heilbron. *Long.* 9. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

*Botwar*, a river of Wurtemburg, which runs into the Muehr at Steinheim.

*Botzen*, ſee *Bolzano*.

*Botzenburg*, ſee *Boitzenburg*.

*Bova*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines, near the ſea. This town is ſaid to have been founded by the Albanians, who emigrated after the death of their celebrated prince John Caſtriot; of whom it is eſtimated that there are not leſs than 100,000, inhabiting different towns and villages, who ſpeak their native language, and are ignorant of the language of Calabria. 20 miles SE. Reggio. *Long.* 16. 19 E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

*Bouage*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 8 m. SW. Nantes.

*Bovamoote*, a town of Bengal. 48 miles SSW. Calcutta.

*Bouan-Sima*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe ſea, near the coaſt of Tonquin. *Long.* 105. 30. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

*Bovarno*, ſee *Bobarno*.

*Bouca*, Lord Anſon's iſland, ſo called by Monſ. Bougainville.

*Boucan de Lalen*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Bourbon. 25 m. SW. St. Denys.

*Boucaut, Vieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, near the ſea. 18 m. N. Bayonne, 15 W. Ax.

*Bouchain*, a town of France, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt, with a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn. Bouchain is a ſtrong town. In 1523, it was taken by the Engliſh, and by the Duke of Marlborough in September 1711, after a ſiege of thirty days, when the garriſon became priſoners of war. Mareſhal Villars retook it the following year. It was inveſted by the Auſtrians in the ſummer of 1793, but ſoon relieved. 9 miles SW. Valenciennes, 7 NNE. Cambray.

*Bouchemaine*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 4 miles S. Angers.

*Boucheng*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan. 20 miles N. Herat.

*Boucher*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian gulf. 160 miles SW. Schiras.

*Bouclans*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 8 m. E. Beſançon.

*Boucnaſch*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 5 miles ENE. Rendſburg.

*Boucairan*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 9 miles W. Uzes.

*Bouconville*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 6 miles E. St. Mihiel.

*Boudebou*, a town of Benin, on the Formoſa. 40 miles SW. Benin.

*Boudelore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles W. Tanjore.

*Boudevillers*, a town of Swiſſerland. 4 m. NW. Neufchâtel.

*Boudenſe*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 54. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. S.

*Boudgong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 25 miles W. Moorſhedabad.

*Boudham*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles E. Surat.

*Boudoire*, or *Pic de la Boudeuſe*, a name given by Bougainville to the iſland of Oſnabruck, in the South Pacific ocean.

*Boudok-uzi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 miles W. Tſchurum,

*Boudron*, ſee *Bodron*.

*Boudry*, a town and chatellany of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel. 4 miles SW. Neufchâtel.

*Boudziac*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 100 m. N. Sivas.

*Bovee*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 15 miles SE. Bar-le-Duc.

*Bovelles*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. WSW. Amiens.

*Bovenden*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe Rheinfels. 4 miles N. Göttingen.

*Bovenſe*, a town of Denmark, on the coaſt of the iſland of Fyen. 15 m. NW. Odenſe.

*Boves*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. SE. Amiens.

*Boves*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles S. Coni.

*Bovet's Island*. This is ſuppoſed by Capt. Cooke to be an iſland of ice.

*Bovey Tracey*, a village of England, in the county of Devon; here the royaliſts were defeated by Fairfax in 1646. 12 miles SW. Exeter.

*Bouexiere (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 10 m. NE. Rennes.

*Bouffiers*, a town of France, formerly called Cagni, in the department of the Oiſe. 7 miles W. Beauvais.

*Bouframont*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 6 m. S. Neufchâteau.

*Bougainville's Bay*, a bay in the ſtraits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia, ſo named by Monſieur Bougainville. It is about 200 toiſes long, and 50 deep; high mountains ſurround and defend it againſt all winds, ſo that the ſea is always ſmooth, as in a baſon. Here Bougainville landed, paſſed ſome time on ſhore in December 1767, repaired his veſſels, and ſtopped a leak in the Eſtoile. He likewiſe ſurveyed the coaſt, particularly the oppoſite ſhore of Terra del Fuego. Obſervatory iſland lies before this bay. *Long.* 72. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

*Bougainville's Island*, an iſland in the Pacific ocean, between New Britain and New Georgia.

*Bougainville's Straits*, a paſſage of the South Pacific ocean, between Bougainville's Iſland and New Georgia. *Long.* 156. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

*Bouglon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles N. Caſtel Jaloux.

*Boutree*, one of the ſmaller Friendly iſlands.

*Bouis* or *Poloni*, two iſlets in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

*Boujalu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 22 miles W. Caſtamena.

*Boujeiah*, or *Bugia*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. The harbour is large, and confined by a wall of ſquare ſtones, and defended by two caſtles. The principal trade of the inhabitants is ploughſhares, ſpades, and other inſtruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town; conſiderable quantities of oil and wax are exported, the produce of the country round about. In the year 1671, Sir Edward Spragg, who was ſent with a fleet to chaſtiſe the Algerines, directed a fire-ſhip into the harbour, and burned ſeven veſſels of from 24 to 34 guns; the town and caſtle were much damaged, and between 300 and 400 men killed. The ancient name of this town was Sarda, or Salda, on the ruins of which it is built; the harbour is formed by a neck of land. Beſides the caſtle, upon the ſummit of a hill, which commands the whole city, there are two others at the bottom of it, for the ſecurity of the port, where ſeveral breaches ſtill remain in the walls made by the cannon balls that were fired againſt them by Sir Edward Spragg, in 1671, in his memorable expedition againſt this place. Boujeiah is one of the garriſoned towns of this kingdom, where three companies of Turkiſh ſoldiers conſtantly reſide; yet they are of ſo little conſequence, that the neighbouring tribes lay it under a perpetual blockade. Every market day eſpecially, ſtrange diſorders are occaſioned by theſe factious clans. All the morning, indeed, while the market continues, every thing is tranſacted with the utmoſt peace and tranquillity; but immediately afterwards the whole place is in an uproar and confuſion, and the day rarely ends without ſome flagrant inſtance of rapine and barbarity. When any veſſel, either in the courſe of ſailing, or by ſtreſs of weather, approaches the coaſt, theſe inhoſpitable Kabyles, as they are termed, immediately ſtart out of their holes, and running towards the ſhore, throw out a thouſand execrable wiſhes that GOD would deliver it into their hands. Dr. Shaw thinks it probable that the name of Boujarone was given by the Italian geographers to theſe capes, in conſideration of the brutal and inhuman qualities of the inhabitants. In 1510, this town was taken by the Spaniards, and five years after ſtood out againſt the famous Corſair Barbaroſſa, who beſieged it, with a conſiderable fleet. 80 miles E. Algiers. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

*Boujepour*, or *Shawabad*, a province of Bahar, bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the eaſt by Bahar Proper, on the ſouth-weſt by Rotas, and on the north-weſt by Chunar and the Ganges, about 45 miles long, and 35 broad. Arrah is the capital.

*Bovidjal*, a town of Circaſſia, on the Black ſea. 50 miles SE. Anapa.

*Bouillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles NW. Grenade.

*Bouille*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SSW. Rouen.

*Bouille Menard*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 6 m. NW. Segré.

*Bouillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuſe, heretofore capital of a ſmall principality now annexed to France. The caſtle is built on a rock by the ſide of the Semoy, near its junction with the Meuſe. The famous Godfrey, general of the firſt cruſade, and firſt king of Jeruſalem, engaged the lordſhip of Bouillon to the biſhop of Liege for the ſum of 1500 ſilver marks, on condition, if he returned, the eſtate was to be returned to him, otherwiſe to remain with the church of Liege. In the 15th century, Bouillon belonged to the count of Mark, by a treaty concluded at Tongres. The emperor Charles V. reſtored it to the biſhop of Liege. The property was ſeveral times diſputed between the biſhops of Liege and the deſcendants of the houſe of Mark, in which the title of duke was inveſted, till the French took it in 1676, when Louis XIV. gave it to the Duke of Bouillon. In the month of May 1794, this town was taken by ſtorm by General Beaulieu, after defeating a conſiderable body of republicans, and given up to pillage; 1200 French are ſaid to have been killed, and 300 made priſoners, with ſix pieces of cannon. 6 miles NNE. Sedan, 12 poſts SSE. Liege, 32 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

*Bouilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and diſtrict of Ervy. 7 miles S. Troyes.

*Bovincoral*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 7 miles N. Erroad.

*Bovines*, ſee *Bouvignes*.

*Bovino*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. 28 miles ENE. Benevento, 10 S. Lucera. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

*Bouiſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe. 9 miles SW. La Graſſe.

*Bouk Houma*, or *Red River*, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the bay of St. Louis, *Long.* 89. 18. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

*Boukier*, ſee *Abukir*.

*Bouk Oke Yannale*, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the bay of St. Louis, *Long.* 89. 16. W. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

*Boulah*, ſee *Boolah*.

*Boulam* ſee *Bulam*.

*Boulan*, a kingdom in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Celebes.

*Boulanchair*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. 20 m. SW. Malatia.

*Boulay*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle. 16 miles SE. Thionville, 12 NE. Metz.

*Boulene*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 5 m. E. Pont-St. Eſprit.

*Bouleteranes*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées. 12 miles W. Perpignan.

*Boulki*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 16 miles SE. Lemberg.

*Boullonois*, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Picardy, of which Boulonge was the capital.

*Boulogne*, or *Boulogne-ſur-Mer*, a city and ſeaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into Upper and Lower town, the former of which is ſurrounded with walls, and contains about 400 houſes. This part was principally inhabited before the revolution by nobility. The lower town lies nearer to the ſea, and is not ſurrounded with walls, containing a greater number of inhabitants than the upper town; and, from its connection with the harbour, monopolizes almoſt the whole of the trade. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reims, the ſeat of a governor, a commandant, a king's lieutenancy, &c. The harbour is difficult to enter, and the anchorage not good. There is not depth of water for ſhips of war, and trading veſſels muſt take the advantage of the tide. In 1544, Boulogne was taken by the Engliſh, and held by them till 1550, when it was given up on payment of 400,000 golden crowns, to defray the expences incurred in the fortifications. 4 poſts SSW. Calais, 31 N. Paris. *Long.* 1. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

*Boulogne*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles N. St. Gaudens, 38 SW. Toulouſe.

*Boulloire*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 15 miles E. Le Mans.

*Boulon*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, taken by the Spaniards in the year 1793, and retaken in 1794. 12 miles S. Pepignan.

*Boundbrook*, a town of New Jerſey. 12 miles SW. New-York. *Long.* 74. 34. W. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

*Bounkee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 36 miles NE. Pada.

*Bovolante*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 7 miles SE. Padua.

*Bouper*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lower Pyrenées. 10 miles SW. Mauleon.

*Bouquenais*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the left bank of the Loire. 3 miles below Nantes.

*Bouquenon*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 15 m. SW. Bitche.

*Bour*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 4 miles SE. Akſerai.

*Bourac*, a town in the Arabian Irak. 70 miles SSE. Bagdat.

*Bourajingy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 39 miles E. Kimedy.

*Bourbach*, or *Grand Bourbach*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg. There is a lead mine near it. 9 miles W. Dillenburg.

*Bourbon*, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near the coaſt of Senegal. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

*Bourbon*, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, about 36 miles long, and 48 broad. It was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who called it Maſcareique, or Maſcarenhas; other Europeans called it Saint Apollonion, till in 1654, Mr. Flancourt, governor of the French ſettlements in Madagaſcar, took poſſeſſion of it, and called it Bourbon. There are many good roads for ſhipping round the iſland, particularly on the north and ſouth ſides; but hardly a ſingle harbour where the ſhips can ride ſecure againſt thoſe hurricanes which blow during the monſoons. Indeed the coaſt is ſo ſurrounded with rocks, ſunk a few feet below the water, that entrance into the harbours, at leaſt coaſting along the ſhore, is at all times dangerous. On the ſouthern extremity there is a volcano, which continually throws up flame, ſmoke, and ſulphur, with a hideous roaring noiſe, terrible in the night to mariners; no leſs ſo, ſays La Croix, than the iſland Del Fuego, mount Hecla in Iceland, and we may add, mounts Ætna and Veſuvius. The climate, though intenſely hot, is healthy, being refreſhed by cooling gales that blow morning and evening from the ſea or land. Sometimes, however, terrible hurricanes ſhake the whole iſland, and affright the inhabitants, but generally without any bad conſequence. No country can be more happily watered than Bourbon; every ſide of it is refreſhed by rivulets, ſprings, and murmuring brooks, which tumble in delightful caſcades, down the crevices and chinks of the mountains into the ſea. The iſland abounds in fruit, graſs, and cattle; though before the French ſettled upon it, the latter were hardly known, and the country was almoſt a deſert. It produces excellent tobacco, which the French have planted there, aloes, white pepper, ebony, palm, and other kinds of wood and fruit trees, ſpontaneouſly. It even yields wood fit for ſhip building, and a great variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and reſins; among the reſt, benzoin, of an excellent kind, and in great abundance. Notwithſtanding the quantity of white pepper ſhrubs, they never could diſcover either the plant that bears the black pepper, or cubebs, though this laſt has been frequently found with the inhabitants. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh, the coaſts with land and ſea tortoiſes, every part of the country with horned cattle, as well as hogs and goats, the former imported from Europe, and ſince exceedingly multiplied. Ambergriſe, coral, and the moſt beautiful ſhells, are gathered upon the ſhore. The woods are filled with game, ſuch as turtle-doves, paroquets, pigeons, and a great variety of other birds. The iſle of Bourbon, when firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, was without inhabitants, and conſequently without cultivation, but the coaſt abounded in fiſh, and land turtles were every where ſeen of a prodigious ſize. In the early part of the ſettlement the coloniſts lived on fiſh, turtle, rice, potatoes, and yams. They denied themſelves butcher's meat, as it was of the utmoſt importance that they ſhould increaſe their cattle and ſheep. As ſoon as the ſeaſon became favourable, they planted ſugar-canes, and ſowed corn. The firſt harveſt ſurpaſſed their hopes; and this little colony was conſidered as eſtabliſhed, with an aſſurance of increaſing proſperity. The inhabitants of Bourbon extracted a fermented liquor from the ſugar-cane, a proceſs which they had learned from the iſlanders of Madagaſcar. It is preferable to the beſt cider of Normandy, though it will not keep 24 hours after its fermentation. The ſmall number of cattle and ſheep which had been tranſported from Madagaſcar to Bourbon, increaſed and multiplied; theſe animals found in the woods food of a nutricious quality, and ſhelter from the burning ſun of the torrid zone. In 1718, they procured from Mocha ſome young plants of the coffee tree, which flouriſhed under their care: thus the iſle of Bourbon became a productive ſettlement to the Eaſt-India Company; and though much leſs known than the iſle of France, having no port, it is nevertheleſs as populous as the latter, and furniſhes more corn than is neceſſary for the conſumption of its inhabitants. The iſle of Bourbon has at a diſtance a globular appearance, and is a huge maſs of lofty mountains. It is ſaid to be cultivated to the height of eight hundred fathom; and three inacceſſible peaks, which are ſituated in the middle of the iſland, are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs an elevation of upwards of 3200 yards. A beautiful ſky, a pure air, a delicious climate, and wholeſome waters, have however collected a numerous population of ſtrong and courageous men, diſtributed in nine pariſhes, of which St. Denis is the principal, as well

as the residence of the governor, of the administration, and supreme council. The present population is estimated at 60,000 slaves, and 5,000 white inhabitants. This island produced in 1768, 20,000 quintals of corn, and the same quantity of coffee, without mentioning rice, and other productions, which are consumed within itself. The manners of the ancient inhabitants of the isle of Bourbon were distinguished by their simplicity; the greater part of their houses were without fastening, and a lock was so rare as to be an object of curiosity; they frequently kept their money in turtle shells, and placed them over their doors; they clad themselves in blue linen, but disdained both shoes and stockings, and lived on rice and coffee; they received few or no articles from Europe, and were content to live without luxury, so that they could live free from want. When a stranger appeared among them, their hospitality knew no bounds. The principal produce of this island for exportation is coffee, of which there are three annual harvests; and it is said that it is but little inferior to that of Mocha; but the transport of it by sea is attended with a degree of risk peculiar to itself; the least humidity being sufficient to spoil an entire cargo. A bag, weighing an hundred pounds, put on board at the island of Bourbon, generally produces 104 or 106 pounds on its arrival in France. These bags are made of reeds, which grow in the island, and were first formed into mats for this purpose by the slaves which were brought from Madagascar. Rats and mice make a most destructive havock in the plantations, but there are neither monkies or wild beasts. Besides coffee, the island produces corn, rice, maize, and manioc, with which they furnish the inhabitants of the Mauritius, at certain prices fixed by the India company, or the governor general of the two islands. The corn at nine livres the hundred weight; the rice, at one sous the pound, or five livres the hundred weight unpicked; and maize, at four livres for the same quantity. The French India company, procured at a great expence some young spice plants from the Dutch islands; but though some of them flourished, others degenerated; nevertheless, the cultivation of them is continued with great assiduity, and the hope of final success. Fresh and larger importations of these plants were afterwards made. This island is subject to hurricanes from the middle of December to the first of April, they are often very violent, and prove extremely mischievous to the harvest: they throw down the houses, root up trees, and as there is no port in the island, the vessels which are overtaken by them perish, if they do not gain the open sea: they however, give sufficient warning of their arrival, and last generally 24 hours, during which time the winds blow from every quarter, but they are most violent in the point which appears to be their centre. They are not very extensive in their sweep, as it sometimes happens that the hurricanes in the island of Mauritius, are not known in the Isle of Bourbon, but by the confusion and darkness of the clouds, and a kind of whispering sound in the air. The civil government of the island of Bourbon, is composed of a Governor and seven counsellors; who are nevertheless, subject to the governor of the island of Mauritius: the other members amount to about thirty, consisting of merchants, factors, and writers: the commissions of the counsellors were derived from the king. The governor has a salary of 12,000 livres of France per annum; besides various perquisites, which furnish the principal part of the expence of his table. The second in command has 4,000 livres per annum; the counsellors 2,000 livres; and the inferior officers 1,400 livers: the counsellors have also an allowance on the merchandize which is sold in their magazines, as well as on what is exported, which is equal to their appointments. The commodities found in their magazines are sold to the officers and other inhabitants, at about 45 livres per cent. above the price of Europe. The Officers are allowed a certain quantity of wine at the current price, while it is sold to the inhabitants at a hundred per cent. The volcano is situated almost at the summit of an hollow and detruncated mountain, whose base, falling down with a gentle inclination, rests upon a bed of calcined earth, at the distance of a league from the sea. Though the matter it contains is continually boiling, it never rises so high as to proceed from the crater. In the moment of an irruption, the lava is seen taking its course down the side of the mountain, in such a manner as to offer the appearance of a fiery cascade. The light which is diffused to a great distance, as well on sea as land, is equal to that of the moon in its full splendour: according to the tradition of the country, it was this natural Pharos that attracted the curiosity of the first Europeans who visited these coasts. The environs of the volcano, are covered with sal ammoniac, sulphur, alum, and pumice stone. It is a remarkable circumstance, and very different from other volcanoes, that though its eruptions are frequent, they are never accompanied with earthquakes: the security of the inhabitants, therefore, is not endangered by the vicinity of such a phænomenon, as is known to be the case in every country afflicted by them: nor has it been observed that water is at any time thrown forth from this volcano; nor has any warm mineral spring been discovered in

this iſland. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Paris. *Lat.* 20. 51. S.

*Bourbon*, a town of Kentucky, and capital of a county, on a branch of the Licking. 36 miles E. Francfort. *Long.* 84. 27. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

*Bourbon Lake*, a lake of North-America, which received its name from ſome French traders, who accompanied a party of Indians to Hudſon's Bay, ſome years ago, and was thus denominated by them, in honour of the royal family of France. It is compoſed of the waters of the Bourbon river, which riſes a great way to the ſouthward, not far from the northern heads of the Miſſiſſippi. This lake is about eighty miles in length, north and ſouth, and is nearly circular. It has no very large iſlands on it. The land on the eaſtern ſide is very good; and to the ſouthweſt there are ſome mountains: in many other parts there are barren plains, bogs, and moraſſes. As through its northern ſituation the weather there is extremely cold, only a few animals are to be found in the country that borders on it. There are but ſome buffaloes of a ſmall ſize, which are fat and good about the latter end of ſummer, with a few mooſe and carriboo deer; however this deficiency is made up by the furs of every ſort that are to be met with in great plenty around the lake. The timber growing here is chiefly fir, cedar, ſpruce, and ſome maple.

*Bourbon l'Archambaud*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and diſtrict of Cerilly, which gave name to a country, and the houſe of Bourbon, celebrated for its hot medicinal waters and baths. It contains two hoſpitals, and about 2000 ſouls. 12 miles W. Moulins.

*Bourbon Archipelago*, a name given to the Society Iſlands, by Monſieur Bougainville, in 1768.

*Bourbon Lancy*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saône and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings. It contains three pariſhes and two hoſpitals. Near it are found ruins, which bear evidence of its former magnificence. In the ſuburbs is a medicinal ſpring, with ſome baths. 45 miles WNW. Macon, 28 SW. Autun. *Long* 3. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 37. N.

*Bourbonne les Bains*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, celebrated for its hot baths. 18 miles ENE. Langres. *Long.* 5. 50. E. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

*Bourbonnois*, before the revolution a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Burgandy, on the north and weſt by Nivernois and Berry, and on the ſouth by Auvergne. The climate is very temperate, and the country abounds in corn, hemp, fruit, wine, paſturage, and wood; there are ſome mines of coal, and medicinal ſprings.

*Bourbourg*, a town of France, in the department of the North, ſituated on a navigable canal, which communicates with Calais, St. Omer, Dunkirk, Gravelines, &c. In 1383, this town was taken by the Engliſh, but not kept long. 9 miles SW. Dunkirk, 3 SE. Gravelines.

*Bourbriac*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt. 5 miles S. Guingamp.

*Bourchet*, a town of France in the department of the Foreſts. 4 miles NW. Dicrich.

*Bourdeaux*, a city and ſeaport of France, and capital of the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Garonne: before the revolution, the capital of the Bourdelois, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of a lieutenant-general, a parliament, &c. It has an univerſity, founded in the year 1441; an academy of ſciences and belles lettres, eſtabliſhed in 1712; a public library; a large hoſpital, in which are ſeveral manufactures, &c. The harbour is large, and the quays grand and extenſive. Four or five hundred merchants' ſhips are often found there at one time, importing woollen ſtuffs, tin, copper, coals, herrings, leather, ſalted beef, tallow, drugs, deals, maſts for ſhips, hemp, pitch, and tar, &c.; and returning loaded with cargoes of wine, brandy, of which two articles they annually export near 100,000 tuns; vinegar, fruit, reſin, paper, honey, cork, &c. Veſſels of France bring from the Weſt-Indies ſugar, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The whale and cod fiſhery form likewiſe a conſiderable branch of the commerce of this city. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, as the tower-gate, ſaid to have been erected in the time of Auguſtus; an ampitheatre, and palace of Gallienus; a temple, a fountain, &c. It contains above 7000 houſes, and about 130,000 inhabitants. 74 poſts SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 29. W. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

*Bourdeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 18 m. S. Valence.

*Bourdeille*, a town of France in the department of the Dordogne. In 1369, this place was taken by the Engliſh. 10 miles NW. Perigueux.

*Bourdelins, (Les,)* a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 20 miles SE. Bourges.

*Bourdelois*, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Guienne, in the environs of Bourdeaux; bounded on the eaſt by Agénois and Périgord, on the ſouth by Gaſcony, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Saintonge.

*Bourdieu's Bay*, a large bay in Cooke's inlet, on the weſt coaſt of North-America. 20 miles NW. Cape Douglas.

*Bourdonnay*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 m. SE. Marsal, 12 NE Luneville.

*Bourdour*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 98 miles SW. Cogni.

*Bouretoute*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 24 m. NNW. Rouen.

*Bourg*, or *Bourg-sur-Gironde*, or *Bourg-sur-Mer*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde, situated on the Gironde with a tide harbour. It carries on a considerable trade in wine. 15 miles N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

*Bourg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 24 miles S. Mezieres.

*Bourg*, (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 21 miles W Nantes.

*Bourg*, (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of the Charente, situated on the south side of the Charente, opposite Jarnac. 5 miles E. Cognac.

*Bourg*, a town of the island of Cayenne, in South-America.

*Bourg*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 9 miles S. Amber.

*Bourg Argental*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles SE. St. Etienne.

*Bourg d'Arlant*, (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 35 miles SE. Clermont.

*Bourg-en-Bresse*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ain, situated on the Reffouze, in a country a little marshy, but fertile: its principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. The number of inhabitants is about 4500. 9 posts N. Lyons, 57¾ SE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 18. E. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

*Bourg des Comtes*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 10 miles S. Rennes.

*Bourg Dieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 1 m. N. Châteauroux.

*Bourg Lastie*, or *Bourg l'Arké*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 24 miles WSW. Clermont.

*Bourg de Lestra*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 18 m. NNW. Puyas.

*Bourg Neuf*, a seaport town of France, in the English Channel, in the department of the Lower Charente, situated at the mouth of the Loire, in a bay to which it gives name, between the Isle of Noirmoutier and the Continent. The harbour and bay are safe: the chief trade of the town is salt made from salt marshes near the place. 19 miles SW. Nantes, 6 WNW. Machecoul.

*Bourg-d'Oisans*, (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of the Isere, on the Romanche. 15 miles SE Grenoble.

*Bourg la Reine*, or *Bourg l'Egalité*, a town of France and principal place of a district, in the department of Paris. 4 miles S. Paris.

*Bourg Libre*, see *Huningen*.

*Bourg le Roy*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 6 m. S. Alençon.

*Bourg le St. Andeol*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 21 m. SSE. Privas.

*Bourg de Valence*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 1 mile N. Valence.

*Bourg de Visat*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 8 m. W. Lauzerte.

*Bourg d'Ault*. a town of France, on the sea coast, in the department of the Somme. three miles N. Eure.

*Bourg Dun*, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SW. Dieppe.

*Bourgachard*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 16 miles E. Pont Audemer.

*Bourganeuf*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Creuse. 13 miles S. Gueret, 16 W. Abusson. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

*Bourges*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cher, situated at the conflux of the Auron and Eure. Before the revolution the see of an archbishop, with an university, founded or re-established by Louis XI. who was born here, and endowed the town with some considerable privileges. The cathedral church is considered as a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings, great quantities of which are disposed of at their annual fairs; besides which the commerce is small. It contained sixteen parishes churches, and about 20,000 inhabitants. This city was anciently called Avaricum, and afterwards Bituriges; the former from the river Avara, now Erve, the latter from the people. Cæsar took it by storm after a vigorous defence, being one of the strongest cities in Gaul. 8½ posts W. Nevers, 31¼ S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 28. E. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

*Bourget*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, at the extremity of a lake to which it gives name. 6 miles N. Chambery.

*Bourget*, a lake of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 miles long, and 2 to 3 wide. 6 miles N. Chambery.

*Bourget* (*Le,*) a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 miles N. Paris.

*Bourgneuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles NW. Châlons, 18 SW. Autun.

*Bourgneuf de la Foreſt*, (*Le*,) a town of France in the department of the Mayenne. 9 miles NW. Laval.

*Bourgoin*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 6 miles W. La Tour du Pin.

*Bourgon*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 m. NW. Laval.

*Bourgone*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles N. Reims.

*Bourgtheroude*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles E. Pont Audemer.

*Bourgueil*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 22 miles W. Tours, 10 W, Langeais. *Long.* 0. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

*Bourgueta*, or *Burgueta*, a town of Spain. in Navarre, in the road from Pamplona to France. 15 miles NE. Pamplona.

*Bouri*, a town of Bengal, on the Adji. 50 miles NW. Birbaum.

*Bourmont*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a ſteep mountain. 24 miles N. Langres, 18 ENE. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 5. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

*Bourn*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a market on Saturdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1474. Here was anciently a caſtle and priory of Auguſtine canons; near it is Grimthorpe, a ſeat of the Duke of Ancaſter. 36 miles S. Lincoln, 97 N. London. *Long.* 1. 18. W. *Lat.* 52. 46. N.

*Bourn*, a river of England, which riſes in Wiltſhire, a little to the north-weſt of Ludgerſhall, and runs into the Avon at Saliſbury.

*Bournabaſhi*, a village of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the ſite of ancient Troy.

*Bournan*, *Le Grand*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 12 miles E. Annecy, 27 N. Chambery.

*Bournaſel*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 13 miles NW. Rhodez.

*Bourneville*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NW. Pont Audemer.

*Bournezeau*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles NW. Fontenay-le-Compte.

*Bourniquet*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, on the ſouth ſide of the Aveiron. 13 miles ENE. Montauban, 25 SSE. Cahors.

*Bournou*, ſee *Bornou*.

*Bouro*, a ſmall iſland, north of the iſland of Sumatra. 15 miles NE. Acheen.

*Bouro*, or *Bourro*, or *Buero*, one of the Molucca iſlands, about 150 miles in circumference, between Celebes and Ceram. This iſland was formerly ſubject to the King of Ternate, who got a tribute from thence. The principal place in it is Cajeli, ſituated at the bottom of the gulf of that name in a marſhy plain. The garriſon is commanded by a chief, and conſiſts of a ſerjeant and twenty-five men: on the whole iſland are not above fifty white people. Some habitations of black people are diſperſed on it; and they cultivate rice. The natives of the country are of two claſſes, the Moors and the Alfourians. The former live together under the factory, being entirely ſubmitted to the Dutch, who inſpire them with a great fear of all foreign nations. They are zealous obſervers of the Mahomedan religion; that is, they make frequent ablutions, eat no pork, and take as many wives as they can ſupport, being very jealous of them, and keeping them ſhut up. Their food is ſago, ſome fruits, and fiſh. On holy days they feaſt upon rice, which the company ſell them. Their chiefs are always about the Dutch chief, who ſeems to have regard for them, and by their means keeps the people in order. Theſe Moors are upon the whole ugly, lazy, and not at all warlike: they are greatly afraid of the Papous, or inhabitants of Papua, who come, to the number of two or three hundred, to burn their habitations, and to carry away all they can, eſpecially ſlaves. The Dutch do not make ſlaves of the natives of Bouro, for the company get thoſe whom they employ that way, either from Celebes or from Ceram; as the inhabitants of theſe two iſles ſell each other reciprocally. The Alfourians are a free people, without being enemies to the company; they are ſatisfied with being independent, and covet not thoſe trifles which the Europeans ſell or give them in exchange for their liberty. They live diſperſed in the inacceſſible mountains which the interior parts of this iſle contains; they ſubſiſt upon ſago, fruits, and hunting; their religion is unknown; it is ſaid that they are not Mahomedans, for they feed hogs, and likewiſe eat them. If there were formerly any ſpice plantations on this iſle, it is certain there are none at preſent. The company get from this ſtation nothing but black and white ebony, and ſome other ſpecies of wood, which are much in requeſt with cabinet-makers. There is likewiſe a fine pepper plantation, which is common in New Britain. Fruits are ſcarce; there are cocoa-nuts, bananas, ſhaddocks, ſome lemons, citrons, bitter oranges, and a few pine-apples. There are a kind of bats, whoſe wings are of a monſtrous extent; enormous ſerpents, which can ſwallow a whole ſheep at once, and another ſpecies of ſnakes which are much more dangerous, becauſe they keep upon trees, and dart into the eyes of thoſe who look into the air as they paſs by.

No remedy is as yet found againſt the bite of this laſt kind. The river Abbo, of which the banks are almoſt every where covered with trees of a thick foliage, is infeſted by enormous crocodiles, which devour men and beaſts; they go out at night, and there are inſtances of their taking men out of their periguas: the people keep them from coming near by carrying lighted torches. The ſhores of Bouro do not furniſh many fine ſhells. Thoſe precious ſhells which are an article of commerce with the Dutch, are found on the coaſt of Ceram, at Amblau and at Banda, from whence they are ſent to Batavia. *Long.* 126. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

*Bouron*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. 15 miles from the coaſt of the Archipelago.

*Bouré*, or *Burré*, a kingdom of Africa, ſouth of the river Sierra-Leone, near the coaſt.

*Bourtang*, a town and fortreſs of Groningen, which in 1795 was taken by the French. 12 miles SSW. Winſchotten.

*Bourth*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NW. Verneuil.

*Bourthes*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 12 miles SE. Boulogne.

*Bouſa*, a town of Africa, in Negroland. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

*Bouſh*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of the canal of Fayoum, ſuppoſed to have been anciently called *Ptolemais*. 12 miles N. Beniſuef.

*Bouſha*, a town of Tunis, anciently called *Turza*. Here are ſome Roman inſcriptions. 18 miles SW. Tunis.

*Bouſſac*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe. 18 m. NE. Gueret, 15 NW. Evaux. *Long.* 2. 17. E. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

*Bouſſanges*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 18 m. N. Beziers.

*Bouſſay ſur Sevre*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 15 miles SE. Nantes.

*Bouſole*, *Channel de la*, a paſſage from the ſea of Jeſſo to the Great Pacific Ocean, between the Company's Iſland, and the iſland of Marikan; ſo called by Monſ. Perouſe, from the name of his veſſel.

*Bouta*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 20 miles S. Dantzick.

*Boutan*, ſee *Bootan*.

*Boutkouja*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan. 120 miles NNW. Reſhd.

*Bouteillerie*, (*La*,) a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 69. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

*Boutton*, or *Button*, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. It is governed by a king, in alliance with the Dutch, who pay him an annual ſum of 150 rix-dollars, on condition that he ſhould not only permit the extirpation of all the clove-trees in this and the neighbouring iſlands, but alſo aſſiſt in effecting it. *Long.* 123. E. *Lat.* 5. 6. S.

*Boutonne*, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, 6 miles E. Rochefort, it paſſes by St. Jean d'Angely, and is navigable to that town.

*Boutra*, or *Boutrou*, a town of Africa, on the Gold coaſt, where the Dutch have a fort. 45 miles WSW. Cape-Coaſt-Caſtle.

*Bouveret*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais. 12 miles NW. St. Maurice.

*Bouvignes*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe. It was ſurrounded with a wall in 1173, and in the year 1213 it obtained the privileges of a city from Jolande, conteſſe of Namur. In the year 1214, a battle was fought here between the Emperor Otho, and Philip king of France, in which the imperialiſts were defeated. Ferdinand prince of Portugal, who ſided with the Emperor, was taken priſoner, and remained a long time in France. In 1554, it was taken by the French under King Henry II. who made a great ſlaughter of the inhabitants. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the wars. Near Bouvignes are the remains of an ancient city, called *Chivremont*, once a ſtrong place, whoſe inhabitants made themſelves remarkable by their robberies, and defended themſelves valiantly againſt Charles the Simple in 922, againſt king Otho in 939, and againſt Bruno archbiſhop of Cologne, in 960. At length the city was taken and deſtroyed, in the year 992, by Notger biſhop of Liege. 12 miles S. Namur.

*Bouvillers*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 m. N. Luneville.

*Bouvines*, or *Pont-à-Bouvines*, a village of France, in the department of the North, where Philip Auguſtus obtained a victory over the Emperor Otho, in 1214. 9 miles SE. Lille.

*Bouxieres-aux-Dames*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles N. Nancy.

*Bouxwiller*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles W. Haguenau, 18 NW. Straſburg.

*Bouzadgeh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 38 miles NE. Ikmid.

*Bouzanne*, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, about 3 miles NW. Argenton, in the department of the Indre.

*Bouzdaghi*, a mountain of Natolia. 30 miles E. Smyrna.

*Bouzdogen*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles NW. Mogla.

*Bouze*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 3 m. NW. Beaune.

*Bouzek*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 32 miles ENE. Kir-ſhehr.

*Bouzillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 miles SE. Ancenis.

*Bozils*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 5 miles S. Montaigu.

*Bozkir*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles SSE. Bei-ſhehri.

*Bozuk*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 m. SW. Tſchurum.

*Bouzols*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. 3 m. S. Puy-en-Velay.

*Bouzonville*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Nied, an ancient lordſhip of the biſhop of Metz. 15 miles E Thionville, 7 WSW. Sar Libre. *Long.* 6. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

*Bow*, or *Stratford-le-Bow*, a village of Middleſex, on the river Lea. 3 miles E. London.

*Bow*, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. 15 miles WNW. Enniſkillen.

*Bow Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circumference, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. It is a low iſland, and ſhaped exactly like a bow; the arch and cord of which were land, and the ſpace between them water; the cord was a flat beach, without any ſigns of vegetation, having nothing upon it but heaps of ſea-weed, which lay in different ridges, as higher or lower tides had left them. It appeared to be about three or four leagues long, and not more than two hundred yards wide; but as a horizontal plain is always ſeen in perſpective and greatly fore-ſhortened, it is certainly much wider than it appeared: the horns or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut trees: and much the greater part of the arch was covered with trees of different height, figure, and hue; in ſome parts however it was naked and low like the cord: ſome on board thought they diſcovered openings through the cord into the pool or lake, that was included between that and the bow; but whether they were or were not ſuch openings is uncertain. Captain Cook ſailed abreaſt of the low beach, or bow ſtring, within leſs than a league of the ſhore, till ſunſet, thinking himſelf to be about half-way between the two horns; here he brought to, and ſounded but found no bottom with 130 fathom. This iſland was known to be inhabited by ſmoke in different parts of it. Mr. Gore, ſecond lieutenant, ſaid, that he had ſeen ſeveral of the natives under the firſt clump of trees, from the deck; that he had diſtinguiſhed their houſes, and ſeen ſeveral canoes hauled up under the ſhade; but in this he was more fortunate than any other perſon on board. *Long.* 141. 12. W. *Lat.* 18. 23. S.

*Bow-Bell*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh Main, near the Moſquito Shore. *Long.* 82. 5. W. *Lat.* 14. 52. N.

*Bowah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 40 miles NNE. Gooracpoor.

*Bowampour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bettooriah. 25 miles ENE. Nattore.

*Bowanigunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 13 miles NW. Nattore.

*Bowany*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burdwan. 36 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 6. E. *Lat.* 22. 40. N.

*Bowanygunge*, a town of Bootan. 14 miles N. Beyhar.

*Bowanypour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 20 miles SW. Purneah. *Long.* 87. 18. E. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

*Bowara*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 13 miles NE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 15. E. *Lat.* 26. 18. N.

*Bowchagong*, a town of Pegu, on a branch of the Ava. 60 m. SSW. Lundſey.

*Bowlee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 45 miles ENE. Gazypour.

*Bowat*, or *Vintane*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 16 miles N. Candy. *Long.* 80. 47. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. N.

*Bowe*, or *Nymet*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſdays. 7 miles W. Crediton, 183 W. London.

*Bower*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 30 miles S. Nidjibabad.

*Bower*, a town of Scotland, in Caithneſs. 7 miles NW. Wick.

*Bowes*, a town of England, in that part of the county of York called Richmondſhire, with a weekly market on Fridays, and 670 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Richmond, 245 N. London.

*Bowling*, a townſhip of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire near Bradford, with 2055 inhabitants.

*Bowly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 25 miles W. Chanda.

*Bowmore*, a town of Hindooſtan in Malwa. 7 miles NW. Runnode.

*Bownes*, a town of England in Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt ſide of Winander-Meer. 8 miles W. Kendal.

*Bowneſs*, or *Bullneſs*, a village of England, in Northumberland, ſituated on a Rock near the Solway Firth, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a Roman ſtation, called Tunnocelum, by others Blatum Bulgium. 16 m. W. Carliſle. *Long.* 3. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

*Bowneſs*, ſee *Borrowſtonneſs*.

*Bowr*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 14 miles NW. Durbunga. *Long.* 80. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 14. N.

*Bowraſſia*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 21 miles E. Seronge.

*Bowri*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Birboom. 50 miles WNW, Nagore.

*Bowry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, 50 miles S. Bahar.

*Bowrya*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hindooa. 4 miles NE. Noony.

*Bowſar*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Curruckpour.

*Box*, a village of England, in Wiltſhire, with 1165 inhabitants; near it is a medicinal ſpring. 6 miles E. Bath.

*Boxah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Rohilcund. 18 miles from Budayoon.

*Boxberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 34 m. E. Heidelberg.

*Boxel*, or *Boxthal*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 4 miles WSW. Wertheim.

*Boxkooren*, or *Boxo Ornen*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Sea, near the coaſt of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 51. E. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

*Boxmeer*, a town with a conſiderable ſignory, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe, near the dutchy of Guelders. In the year 1367, Pierre de Culemburg enjoyed this lordſhip as a freehold; but the following year he gave it to the duke of Brabant, from whom he held it as a fief. It afterwards paſſed to the comte of Heerenbergh, the laſt of whom, Oſwald comte of Berg, &c. dying without iſſue, left his eſtates to François Antoine, prince of Hohenzollern, and comte of Sigmaringen, the grandſon of his ſiſter, who had eſpouſed a prince of that family. 24 miles E. Bois-le-Duc, 12 SSW. Cleves.

*Boxtehude*, ſee *Buxtehude*.

*Boxtel*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dommel, and furniſhed with ſluices. The Britiſh and Dutch troops, under the command of the Duke of York, were attacked by the French at this place, on the 14th of Auguſt 1794, and defeated with conſiderable loſs. The French account ſtates 2000 priſoners, and eight pieces of cannon. The duke of York's account mentions ninety-one Britiſh in the whole, killed, wounded, and miſſing. 5 miles S. Bois-le Duc.

*Boyds Creek*, a river, of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 91. 25. W. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

*Boykunpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 50 miles WNW. Beyhar.

*Boyle*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, near Lough Key. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in the neighbourhood. In 1225, it was taken by the Engliſh, commanded by Lord Juſtice Maurice, and Mac William, when a Ciſtertian abbey was rob'ed of all its goods, veſtments, chalices, &c. Before the union, it ſent members to the Iriſh parliament. 18 m. S. Sligo, 23. NNW. Longford.

*Boyndie-Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of Bamffſhire. *Long.* 2. 34. W. *Lat.* 7. 39. N.

*Boyne*, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Kildare, croſſes the county of Meath, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, four miles below Drogheda. Celebrated for a victory obtained by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. over James II. in the year 1690, which decided the fate of that unfortunate monarch.

*Boyne*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 6 miles SE. Pithivers, 21 NE. Orleans.

*Boyne Iſlands*, or *Iſlands of Benodet*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands and rocks near the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. S.

*Boyrah*, a town of Bengal. 33 miles E. Calcutta.

*Boyra*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Kiſhenagur.

*Boyſee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar, 30 miles S Nagpour.

*Boyſola*, ſee *Betygola*.

*Boytzenburg*, ſee *Bortzenburg*.

*Boza*, a town of Sardinia, near the weſt coaſt. 13 miles S. Alghieri. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

*Bozingur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 26 miles N. Darempoury.

*Bozouls*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 10 miles NE. Rhodez.

*Bozowka*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 42 miles ENE. Braclaw.

*Bozzolo*, a town and ſmall principality of Italy, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Mantua, from which it was ſeparated. The town was fortified in 1734. 15 miles W. Mantua, 20 E. Cremona. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

*Bra*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro, with three pariſh churches. 10 miles SE. Carmagnola, 2 NW. Cheraſco. *Long.* 7. 53. E. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

*Braan*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld, in the county of Perth.

*Brabançon*, a town, with the title of principality, in the county of Hainaut. 12 miles E. Maubeuge.

*Brabant*, *(Dutchy of,)* late one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Holland and Guelderland, on the eaſt by Guelderland and the biſhopric of Liege, on the ſouth by Namur and Hainaut, and on the weſt by Flanders and Zealand. It is about 140 miles in circumference, and contains twenty-ſix walled towns, beſides others of leſs conſequence. It was firſt erected into a dutchy in the ſeventh century. It was divided into four quarters, viz. the quarter of Louvain, which contains the towns of Tirlemont, Leeuw, Arſchot, Dieſt, Gembloux, Judoigne, Hannuye, Haelen, Landen, and Sichem; the quarter of Bruſſels,

which contains Nivelle and Vilvorde; the quarter of Antwerp, which contains Liere, Herentals, Breda, Berg-op-Zoom, and Steenberghen; and the quarter of Bois-le-Duc, which contains Grave, Helmont, Eyndhoven, Raveſtein, and Meghem. Brabant was one of the firſt places where the French abode after the paſſage of the Rhine. The dukes of Brabant became kings of France; it paſſed to the dukes of Burgundy, then to the kings of Spain, and from them to the emperors of Germany. The quarter of Bois-le-Duc, and a conſiderable part of the quarter of Antwerp, had been taken from the Spaniards by the States of Holland, and was called Dutch Brabant. A ſmall part towards the ſouth was known by the name of Walloon Brabant; Louvain was the principal city, but the court generally reſided at Bruſſels. All that part of Brabant which heretofore belonged to Auſtria has been ceded to France, by the treaties of Campo-Formio and Luneville, and is divided into two departments; viz. that of the Dyle, and of the two Nèthes. Dutch Brabant forms an eighth ſtate of Holland.

*Braborg*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt-Gothland. 24 miles E. Nordkioping.

*Bracadale*, a town of the iſland of Skye, in a bay called Loch Bracadale, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 6. 23. W. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

*Brackberg*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 3 miles WNW. Heilſbron.

*Bracamoros*, ſee *Jaen*.

*Bracciano*, a dutchy of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, lying round the lake of Bracciano; the principal places are Bracciano, Palo, and Anguillara.

*Bracciano*, a town of the Popedom, and capital of a dutchy in the patrimony of St. Peter. It gives name to a lake, and near it are ſome medicinal baths. 6 miles from the Mediterranean. 15 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

*Braccigliano*, a town of Naples, in Principatro Citra. 7 miles NNW. Salerno.

*Brachin Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 84. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

*Bracieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 9 miles NE. Blois.

*Bracke*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 18 miles NNE. Oldenburg.

*Bracke*, or *Brake*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 1 mile SE. Lemgow.

*Brackel*, ſee *Brakel*.

*Brackenheim*, a town of Wurtemberg. 5 miles SE. Heilbron, 18 N. Stutgart.

*Brackenwitz*, a town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles S. Treuenbrietzen.

*Brackley*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated near the ſource of the river Ouſe, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays. Brackley was a conſiderable town in the time of the Saxons, until it was ruined by the Danes. After the Conqueſt it roſe again, and in the reign of Edward II. was made a ſtaple for wool, and incorporated. In the reign of Edward VI. it was created a borough, ſince which it has ſent members to parliament. Here was an hoſpital with a college, founded by Lord Lovel. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1420, of whom 520 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 miles SSW. Northampton, 67 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 52. 3. N.

*Brackmeer*, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland. 4 miles S. Kefwick.

*Brackſtar*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 2. E. *Lat.* 61. 38. N.

*Brackwede*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravenſberg. 4 miles SE. Bielefield.

*Braclaw*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bog. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1572, but retaken three years after. 100 miles E. Kaminiek, 112 NW. Bender. *Long.* 28. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

*Bradfield*, a town of England, in Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſdays. 12 miles E. Colcheſter, 63 E. London.

*Bradfield*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire. In 1801, it contained 4102 inhabitants, of whom 721 were employed in manufactures. 4 miles W. Sheffield.

*Bradfield Canal*, an inlet on the weſt coaſt of North-America, branching off to the north-eaſt of Prince Erneſt's Sound.

*Bradford*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, celebrated for the manufacture of ſuperfine broad cloth, ſituated on the river Avon. It has two markets in a week, Mondays and Saturdays. In 1801, it contained 7302 inhabitants, of whom 4648 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles SE. Bath, 100 W. London. *Long.* 2. 17. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

*Bradford*, a town of Maſſachuſets, on the Merrimack. 28 miles N. Boſton.

*Bradford*, or *Bradforth*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on a riſing ground, in which good ſtone for building is dug. There are manufactures of worſted ſtuffs, ſhalloons, calimancoes, &c. and ſome iron founderies. Coals and iron ore are found near the town, and a canal is made to join the grand one from Leeds to Liverpool. The market is on Tueſday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6393, of whom 1290 were employed in manufactures. 10 miles W. Leeds, 201 NNW. London.

*Brading*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the

Iſle of Wight, with a haven, which at high tides is capable of receiving veſſels of 400 tons, but at low water is dry. It is a corporation town, and has a market on Monday.

*Bradley*, a town of Virginia. 24 miles WNW. Frederickſburg.

*Bradley, (North)* a townſhip of England, in Wiltſhire, with rather more than 900 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the clothing manufacture. 3 miles S. Trowbridge.

*Bradley's Shoals*, ſandy ſhoals in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Hunter, in 1791. *Long.* 161. 6. E. *Lat.* 6. 52. S.

*Bradnich*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1187, of whom 648 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles NE. Exeter, 170 W. London.

*Bradore*, a harbour on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Braemar*, a mountainous diſtrict of Scotland, in the SW. part of Aberdeenſhire.

*Braga*, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entro Duero-e-Minho, ſituated on the river Cavedo. The ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of Portugal. The archbiſhop is lord of Braga, and judge both of civil and criminal matters; only for the latter an appeal may be carried to Liſbon. It contains four churches, beſides the cathedral, eight convents, a ſeminary, and about 13,000 inhabitants. This city is ſaid to have been built by the Bracares, ancient inhabitants of the country; and by the Romans was called Bracara-Auguſta, or Bracar-Auguſta. It was one of the principal cities in Spain, and the capital of a government. When the Suevi invaded Galicia and Portugal, Braga became the capital of their kingdom, and ſo continued for 170 years, when it was taken by the Goths, and preſerved the ſame dignity under them about as long. A council was held here in 563, and another in 772. There are ſome ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. The dioceſe includes 1200 pariſhes, and 150 convents. 27 miles NNE. Porto, 80 N. Coimbra. *Long.* 8. 5. W. *Lat.* 41. 33. N.

*Bragança*, (anciently *Bragantium*,) a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, ſituated on the river Fervança. It was built by Auguſtus, contains four convents, two hoſpitals, and 2,700 inhabitants. The walls are deſtroyed by age, and the Spaniards. Here are manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs, velvets, and grogram. In 1762, Bragança was taken by the Spaniards. 30 miles NW. Miranda de Duero, 60 NE. Lamego. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

*Bragança Nova*, ſee *Aveiro*.

*Bragio*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Griſons. 13 miles NNE. Bellinzona.

*Bragnas*, a ſeaport town of Norway, on the left bank of the Dammen, with a conſiderable trade in planks, beams, and iron. 20 m. SW. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 17. E. *Lat.* 59. 45. N.

*Bragos*, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Segra, 18 miles NE. Balaguer.

*Braguz*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 27 miles W. Trent.

*Brahelinna*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax.

*Braheſtad*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, and government of Ulea, with a convenient harbour, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. It was built by Count Pehr Brahe, from whom it received its name. 33 miles SSW. Ulea. *Long.* 24. 25. E. *Lat.* 64. 41. N.

*Brahilow*, or *Braila*, or *Ibraili*, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, on the confines of Moldavia, at one time the ſee of a biſhop. It has a citadel, with a garriſon. In 1711, it was burnt by the Ruſſians. 130 miles SSW. Bender. *Long.* 28. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

*Brahin*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 48 miles E. Mozyr.

*Brahm*, a river of Holſtein, which runs into the Stoer, 7 miles N. Bramſtede.

*Braid*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Main, about a mile WSW. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

*Braidalbane*, ſee *Breadalbane*.

*Brailow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 15 miles SW. Winnicze.

*Braine ſur Allonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles NE. Saumur.

*Braine*, a town of France, in the department of the Aine, ſituated on a beautiful plain, on the river Veſle. 9 miles E. Soiſſons.

*Braine Alleu*, or *Branieil Allieu*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 10 miles ENE. Braine le Comte.

*Braine le Comte*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. It formerly belonged to the county of Hainaut, and was ceded with its ſeigniory, which extends over eleven villages, to the houſe of Aremberg, in exchange for the territory of Sevenbergen. It had formerly a fortreſs, where the pariſh church now ſtands; and oppoſite to it a tower, ſaid to have been built by Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, from whom the town is alſo ſaid to have derived its name. The tower was blown up by the Spaniards in the year 1677. 16 miles SSW. Bruſſels, 15 NNE. Mons. *Long.* 4. 13. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

*Braintree*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, chiefly noted for the manufacture of baize, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays, and 2821 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Chelmsford, 40 NE. London.

*Braintree*, a town of the United States of

America, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, at the bottom of a ſhallow bay.

*Brait, Mark Brait*, or *Unter Brait*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenberg, on the Mayne. 12 miles SSW. Wurzburg, 36 SW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

*Braitnbrug*, a town of Auſtria. 3 miles N. Stevregg.

*Brakel*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn, formerly imperial. 3 m. E. Paderburn. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

*Brakengſs*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Pomona, the chief of the Orkneys. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

*Brakyla*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 65 miles SE. Kuopio.

*Bralia*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Curzola. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

*Bralin*, a town of Sileſia, in the lordſhip of Wartenberg. 8 miles E. Wartenberg, 32 NNE. Brieg. *Long.* 17. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

*Bralio*, ſee *Braulio*.

*Bram*, a river of Holſtein, which runs into the Stoer, 10 miles above Itzehoa.

*Bramabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 7 miles W. Canouge.

*Bramant*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 21 miles S. St. Jean de Maurienne.

*Brama*, ſee *Burmah*.

*Bramas*, a country of Africa, north of Loango, and 100 miles from the Atlantic.

*Brambach*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 13 miles SSE. Oelnitz.

*Bramber*, a ſmall borough town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on the river Adur; it returns two members to parliament. 1 mile SE. Steyning, 51 S. London.

*Bramble*, a rock and ſhoal near the coaſt of Hampſhire, a little below Southampton water. *Long.* 19. W. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

*Brambem*, a village of England, in the county of York. In the year 1408, a battle was fought near this place between a party of the royal troops under Sir Thomas Rokeby, ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and the Earl of Northumberland, in which the latter was defeated. 4 miles S. Wetherby.

*Braminabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, and once the capital of the province of Tatta. It is ſaid to have been once defended by 1400 baſtions; but it is now a heap of ruins. 3 miles SW. Tatta.

*Brammee*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the bay of Bengal, 40 m. S. Balaſore.

*Bramon*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 62. 12. N.

*Brampour*, ſee *Burhampour*.

*Brampton*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Irting, with a weekly market on Tueſdays, and 1680 inhabitants. Near the town is a fortification, on a hill, with a ditch and moat. Camden ſuppoſes it to be the ſite of the ancient Bremeturacum, and the ſtation of the firſt cohort of the Tungri. 5 m. N. Carliſle.

*Brampton*, a townſhip of England, in Derbyſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2117, of whom 954 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles NW. Cheſterfield.

*Bramſche*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Oſnabruk, on the Haſe. 5 miles SW. Vorden.

*Bramſche*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 5 miles SSE. Lingen.

*Bramſtedt*, or *Brahmſtedt*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein, ſituated on the Bram. Near it is a medicinal ſpring. 21 miles N. Hamburg, 38 W. Lubeck.

*Bramſtedt*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 17 miles N. Bremen.

*Bran*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld.

*Branau*, or *Braunau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, with a manufacture of coloured cloth. 11 miles NW. Glatz, 29 NE. Konigingratz. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

*Branau*, ſee *Braunau*.

*Branca*, one of the ſmall Cape de Verd iſlands. It is a huge ſteep rock, about two or three miles long; on the ſouth ſide is a place where fiſhing-boats may ride, but not very ſafely, in guſts of wind. Between this iſland and St. Lucia are ſome rocks above and below water, very dangerous to thoſe who are not acquainted with the navigation. 3 miles S. St. Lucia.

*Brancaleone*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles SE. Bova.

*Brancaſter*, or *Brancheſter*, a river of England, in Norfolk. Here is a rampart incloſing a ſquare of eight acres, called the Caſtle, where Roman coins are often found. It is ſuppoſed to have been anciently called *Brannodunum*, where, when the Saxons firſt infeſted Britain, the Romans placed a garriſon of Dalmatian horſe, under the command of the Count of the Saxon ſhore. 4 miles W. Burnham-Market.

*Brancion*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles W. Tournus.

*Brancovani*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 28 miles N. Nicopoli, 80 W. Bucharеſt. *Long.* 24. E. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

*Branco*, ſee *Parima*.

*Brancourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 10 miles W. Laon.

*Branczyce*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 10 m. N. Sluck.

*Brand*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Erzgeburg, chiefly inhabited by miners. 2 miles S. Freyberg.

*Brandan*, a town in the iſland of Java.

*Brandano*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 10 miles S. Caſtellanetta.

*Brandaris*, or *Branderis*, a town of the ſtate of Frieſland, in the iſland of Schelling. In 1666, this place, rich and flouriſhing, with a population of 1000 families, was pillaged and burned by the Engliſh, under the command of Sir Robert Holmes.

*Brandau*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 16 m. ESE. Marienweder.

*Brandeis*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. 13 miles ENE. Prague, 18 NW. Kaurzim.

*Brandenburg*, a ſeaport town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near the Friſche-Haff, inhabited by fiſhermen. 12 miles SW. Konigſberg. *Long.* 20. 16. E. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

*Brandenburg*, (*the Mark, or Marquiſate of*,) a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Mecklenburg and Pomerania; on the eaſt by Poland and Sileſia; on the ſouth by Sileſia, Luſatia, the electorate of Saxony, principality of Anhalt, and dutchy of Magdeburg; on the weſt by Magdeburg and Luneburg; its greateſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, is about 200 miles, and from north to ſouth about 110. The country is almoſt uniformly level, in ſome places ſandy, but by good culture is made to yield wheat, rye, barley, and oats, in abundance. In the circles of Zauch and Teltow the inhabitants cultivate millet and flax, in other places tobacco and woad for dying. Large tracts of waſte lands have been cultivated, ſuperfluous and unprofitable woods have been grubbed up, and deep and large moraſſes have been drained and rendered fertile. The woods here are of great importance, as they furniſh the inhabitants not only with fuel for domeſtic uſes, but likewiſe for their glaſs and iron houſes, charcoal, tar, and wood aſhes, large quantities of timber for houſe and ſhip-building, which is partly exported to Hamburg, Holland, France, and other places; and bring into this country yearly large ſums of money in return. Care alſo is taken to keep theſe woods, for the benefit of poſterity, in good condition: but its moſt important ſubſiſtence ariſes from the breeding of cattle, and in particular from the breed of ſheep, inasmuch as by means of their fine wool divers excellent woollen manufactures have been eſtabliſhed here. For the improvement alſo of their breed of ſheep, King Frederick II. cauſed rams to be imported from Spain and England. The culture likewiſe of ſilk is carried on here with good ſucceſs, and is continually increaſing. The principal minerals in the Mark are a good clay and fine porcelain earth, together with alum, ſaltpetre, amber, and iron ſtone. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, the Spree, the Doſſe, and the Warte. The navigation of theſe have been aſſiſted by navigable canals, which have much increaſed the commerce, and enriched the inhabitants. The whole country is divided into Old Mark, Vor-Mark, or Mark of Pregnitz, Middle-Mark, Ucker-Mark, & Neu-Mark. The Semnones were the firſt known inhabitants; theſe were ſucceeded by the Wends; who being driven out, the country was peopled by Saxons, Hollanders, and Flemings. The war of thirty years, peſtilence and famine, which enſued, having almoſt laid it waſte, French refugees, Lorrainers, Walloons, Swiſs, Bohemians, and Germans, were invited to people it anew. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all enjoy a liberty of conſcience, and a free exercile of their particular religion. Trade and manufactures flouriſh, and the ſciences are cultivated with ſucceſs. Charlemagne conquered this country, but its conqueſt remained not with his ſucceſſors; the people ſoon became free, till they were brought under the government of Otho the Great, who compelled them to pay tribute, and become Chriſtians; he eſtabliſhed biſhops at Brandenburg and Havelburg, but neither the tribute nor religion continued long. They were then governed by their own counts, who afterwards obtained the title of marggrave, one of whom was Albert the Bear, ſon of Otho, of the Aſcanian line, by a daughter of Magnus duke of Saxony. Albert extended his eſtates, which became under him a part of the empire, and took his title of marggrave from Brandenburg the capital. He built towns, cultivated the arts, and eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian religion. His ſon, Otho I. obtained the dignity of an elector and archchamberlain of the empire. This family becoming extinct in 1320, the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, conferred the electorate on his ſon, who did not preſerve it long. Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus held it afterwards. From them it paſſed to the marggrave of Moravia. In the year 1415, it was ceded to the burggrave of Nuremberg. The principalities of Culmbach and Anſpach have often been united, and often ſeparated. Joachim Frederic eſtabliſhed the right of primo-geniture, and attached the Mark to the electorate for ever. In the year 1608, his ſon inherited part of the dutchy of Juliers and Cleves, became duke of Pruſſia, and embraced the Proteſtant religion. His grandſon, the grand elector, augmented his eſtates, and rendered Pruſſia independent. In the year 1701, Pruſſia was erected into a kingdom, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg became an inferior title to the King of Pruſſia.

The *Old Mark* is about 36 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 15 from north to ſouth. It contains 13 towns, of which Stendal is the capital.

The *Middle Mark* was formerly very marſhy, but being now drained, the ſoil, eſpecially near the Oder, is extremely fertile. The inhabitants cultivate millet, madder, and buck-wheat; wine too is made, and ſilk-worms are bred, in this province; they have manufactures of alum and vitriol, and ſome medicinal ſprings. They reckon 54 towns, among which are Berlin, Brandenburg, and Potzdam.

The *Ucker Mark* meaſures about 50 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. The land is exceedingly good and fertile, annually exporting great quantities of corn, beſides fruit, hops, honey, and tobacco. It contains 18 towns, of which Prenzlo is the capital

The *New Mark* is about 160 miles in length, and 40 in its greateſt breadth. The ſoil in general is ſandy, though there is good corn land in ſome places. It abounds in wood and game. They count 38 towns, and eſtimate the inhabitants at 216,000. Cuſtrin is the capital.

The *Vor Mark*, or *Mark of Pregnitz*, is ſituated between the rivers Elbe and Havel; the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and the Middle Mark. It contains 11 towns, of which Perlberg is the principal. It is about 42 miles long, and 30 broad.

*Brandenburg*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Mark to which it gives name; ſituated on the Havel, which ſeparates the old town from the new, and the whole from the caſtle; its foundation is unknown. The old town contains about 400 houſes, the new 800; both together containing 6000 inhabitants, who are governed by the ſame magiſtrates; there are ſix churches, ſeven hoſpitals, and two colleges. Manufactures of linen, fuſtian, and canvas, have been eſtabliſhed by the French; and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town. 31 miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 38. E. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

*Brandenburg, (New,)* a town of Germany, and capital of a diſtrict or circle in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 48 miles W. Stettin, 60 N. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

*Branderim*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 3 miles E. Hennebon.

*Brandets*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 21 miles SE. Konigingratz.

*Brandguth*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeberg. 4 miles NE. Lauterſtein.

*Brandis*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipſic. 9 miles E. Leipſic. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

*Brandis*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 11 miles ENE. Berne.

*Brandlecht*, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 3 miles SSE. Northorn.

*Brando*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 6 miles N. Baſtia.

*Brando*, a ſmall iſland in the northern part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 12. E. *Lat.* 65. 43. N.

*Brandon*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on a river called the Leſſer Ouſe, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays, and carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, malt, timber, iron, bricks, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1148, of whom 1058 were employed in trade and manufactures. 35 miles WSW. Norwich, 78 NNE. London.

*Brandon*, a town of the ſtate of Vermont, on the Otter Creek. 10 miles N. Rutland.

*Brandon Mountains*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 7 miles N. Dingle.

*Brandon Bay*, a bay on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, between Tralee Bay and Brandon Head.

*Brandon Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the weſtern coaſt of the county of Kilkenny. 11 miles N. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 1. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

*Brandon Hill*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. 7 miles E. Thomaſtown.

*Brands Oe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

*Brandt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 6 m. ESE. Wunſiedel.

*Brandywine Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of an iſland in the North ſea. *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 80. 18. N.

*Brandywine Creek*, a river of America, which riſes in Pennſylvania, and runs into the Delaware a little below Wilmington. Near this river the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh troops, on the 11th of September 1777. They had about 1000 killed and wounded, and about 400 made priſoners. This battle occaſioned the loſs of Philadelphia, which Gen. Howe entered on the 26th.

*Brane*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanmiddovrey, in Carmarthenſhire.

*Brane*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Uſk, 3 miles W. Brecknock.

*Brang*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 44 miles SW. Lucko.

*Brangau*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 15 miles W. Dantzick.

*Branges*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 2 miles NW. Louhans.

*Brangman's Bluff*, a cape on the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 14. N.

*Branits*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau. 4 miles SE. Jagerndorf.

*Brankſea*, or *Brownſea Iſland*, an iſland in Pool harbour, about 3 miles in circumference, on which a caſtle or block-houſe was

erected, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, long ſince removed. *Long.* 1. 57. W. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

*Brankyrka*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania.

*Branne*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles S. Libourne.

*Branſk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk. 16 miles W. Bielſk.

*Branſee*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt. 5 miles WNW. Aſſens.

*Brant*, a river of North-Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſea, which runs into the Menai, about 3 miles S. Neuburgh.

*Brant*, a town of Auſtria. 8 m. E. Zwetl.

*Brant*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Pamlico Sound, *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

*Brantome*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles N. Perigueux.

*Brantom*, a town of England, in Devonſhire, with near 1300 inhabitants. 4 miles NW. Barnſtaple.

*Branzol*, a town of the Tyroleſe. 8 miles S. Belzano.

*Brarn*, a rocky iſlet, one of the Out Skerries. *Long.* 0. 44. W. *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

*Brarup*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the gulf of Schley. 10 miles ENE. Sleſwick.

*Bras*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles ENE. St. Maximin.

*Braſchen*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Croſſen. 5 miles SSE. Croſſen.

*Braſchevſkoi*, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the Irtiſk. 60 miles E. Semipolarnoi.

*Braſchin's Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Salt, *Long.* 85. 36. W. *Lat.* 37. 50. N

*Braſil*, a country of South-America, bounded on the north by the river Amazon and the ſea, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by the river La Plata, and on the weſt by a multitude of moraſſes, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which ſeparate it from the poſſeſſions of the Spaniards. This country was diſcovered in the year 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueſe. Cabral called it *Saint Croix*; but it afterwards obtained the name of Braſil, from the abundance of the wood ſo call'd found there, which was known in Europe before. The coaſts are in general low, but inland the country is interſperſed with hills, woods, and valleys. The northern parts are ſubject to heavy rains and ſtorms; the ſouthern parts enjoy a temperate climate and a fertile ſoil. In ſome of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious inſects and reptiles; as, liboya, or rockback ſnake, which is ſaid to grow to the incredible length of 30 feet, and ſeven or eight in circumference; the rattle-ſnake; the ſerpent called ibibaboka, ſaid to be 21 feet long, and 18 inches in circumference, whoſe bite is almoſt inſtant death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds, or a greater variety of excellent fruits; but the chief commodities are Braſil wood, ebony, dying woods, ambergriſe, reſin, balſams, indigo, ſweetmeats, ſugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, beautiful pebbles, cryſtal, emeralds, jaſper, and other precious ſtones; in all which the Portugueſe carry on ſuch an amazing trade as may juſtly be reputed the ſupport, and indeed the vital fountain of the mother country. The mines of gold and diamonds are but a recent diſcovery; they were firſt opened in the year 1681, & have ſince yielded above five millions ſterling annually, of which ſum a fifth belongs to the crown. The diamond mines are farmed at 30,000l. yearly, which is thought to be ſcarce a fifth of what they actually produce. Braſil is divided into nine governments, each of which has its particular chief, under the viceroy, but receiving their inſtructions from the court of Liſbon. The governors are appointed for three years, and this term prolonged at will. Each diſtrict has a particular judge, from whoſe ſentence an appeal may be carried to the ſuperior tribunals of Rio Janiero, or Liſbon. The principal towns are St. Salvador, St. Luis de Marannon, Fernambuco, Rio Janiero, and St. Paul. *Long.* 16. 30. to 37. 30. W. *Lat.* 0. to 35. S.

*Braſlaw*, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the ſide of a lake, which communicates with the Dwina. 76 miles NNE. Wilna, 296 NE. Warſaw. *Long.* 25. 50. E. *Lat.* 55. 31. N.

*Braſpars*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 8 m. NE. Châteaulin.

*Braſſovia*, or *Braſſau*, ſee *Cronſtadt*.

*Braſſa*, ſee *Breſſay*.

*Braſſac*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, on the Allier. 9 miles S. Iſſoire.

*Braſſac de Belfortes*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and diſtrict of La Caune. 12 miles E. Caſtres.

*Braſſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 10 miles E. Corbigny.

*Bratenicke*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 3 m. SE. Schluſſelfeld.

*Bratonitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlao. 7 miles W. Prague.

*Bratſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the governmens of Irkutſk, on the Angara. 140 miles NE. Niznei Udinſk.

*Bratteln*, a plain of Swiſſerland, near Bâle, where, in the year 1444, 1500 Swiſs withſtood the whole army of France, amounting to 30,000 men, till they were all cut to pieces, only 16 eſcaped, and 30 only were found alive of thoſe wounded in the field.

*Brattleborough*, a town of the ſtate of Vermont, which, in the year 1790, contained 1589 inhabitants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of

the river Connecticut. 35 miles E. Bennington, 70 NW. Boston.

*Bratton*, a township of England, in the county of Wilts. Here are the remains of a strong fortification, which the Danes held against the Saxons after being defeated. 3 miles ENE. Westbury.

*Bratzlaw*, see *Braclaw*.

*Brava*, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and the capital of a republic, founded by seven brothers, who fled from the tyranny of a king of Arabia Felix, to whom they were subject. They submitted at first to the Portuguese, but afterwards revolted; in 1508, their town was burnt down. The inhabitants dress in the Portuguese manner, and consume great quantities of European commodities. *Long.* 44. E. *Lat.* 1. 10. N.

*Brava*, or *St. John*, one of the Cape de Verd islands; the land is high and mountainous. There are scarcely 500 inhabitants; they cultivate maize, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, &c. Oranges and lemons grow in great plenty. Horses, cows, asses, and hogs, are numerous; and the earth yields a great proportion of nitre. The mountains are supposed to be rich in metallic ore, especially copper, as there are many vitriolic springs; the coasts abound in fish. 12 miles W. Fuego. *Long.* 24. 46. W. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

*Bravas*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

*Braubach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Rhine, opposite Rees. 10 miles W. Nassau, 18 NW. Mentz.

*Braubach*, see *Brumbach*.

*Braughing*, a village of England, in Hertfordshire, formerly a large town, which gave name to the hundred, and by some supposed to have been by the Romans called Cæsaromagus. 28 miles N. London.

*Braulin*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles W. Gemona.

*Braulio*, or *Bralio*, one of the mountains called the *Rhetian Alps*, in the country of the Grisons, and on the borders of Tyrol, near the town of Bormio.

*Braunau*, or *Branau*, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn. It is fortified, and was formerly the residence of the Elector. In 1632, it held out a siege against the Swedes. In 1742, it was taken by the troops of the empress queen; and in 1779, it was ceded to the house of Austria, at the peace of Teschen. In 1805, it was taken by the French. 60 m. NE. Munich, 160 W. Vienna. *Long.* 12. 59. E. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

*Braunau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 25 miles E. Konigingratz. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

*Brauneck*, or *Braunegg*, a town of the Tyrolese, in the bishopric of Brixen. 16 m. NE. Brixen, 38 E. Tyrol. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

*Braunfels*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the Count Solms, with a castle fortified in the ancient manner, near the Lahn. 5 miles E. Wetzlaar, 39 NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

*Braunsberg*, a seaport of Prussia, in the bishopric of Ermeland, situated on the Passarage, which soon after discharges itself into the Frische-Haff. It was built in the year 1251, and received its name from Bruno, bishop of Prague. In the year 1461, the inhabitants embraced the protestant religion, and drove out the popish garrison. It is a good trading town, by means of the river, which is navigable for small vessels. 36 m. SW Konigsberg, 20 NE. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 48. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

*Braunsberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Wied Runkel. 4 miles NE. Neu Wied.

*Braunsberg*, or *Brunsperg*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 25 miles ENE. Prerau.

*Braunsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg. 11 m. NE. Freyberg.

*Braursdorf*, a town of Austria. 6 miles E. Meissau.

*Braunself*, or *Braunsefaga*, or *Braunselffen*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 16 miles NNE. Olmutz.

*Braunspack*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 6 miles S. Weickersheim.

*Braunswald*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 5 miles N. Allenstein.

*Braunsweig*, a town in the dutchy of Holstein, which serves as a fauxbourg to Kiel. 1 mile N. Kiel.

*Bravo*, or *North River*, a river of North-America, which, after a course of 1080 miles, runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 93. 16. W. *Lat.* 26. N.

*Braux*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 5 m. N. Charleville.

*Brawalla Heide*, a plain of Sweden, in Smaland, where the women in the absence of their husbands defeated an army of Danes.

*Braweiler*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 7 m. WNW. Cologn.

*Bray sur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Seine. 9 miles S. Provins, 24 E. Melun.

*Bray sur Somme*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the Somme. In 1534, it was taken by the English. 9 miles W. Péronne, 16 ENE. Amiens.

*Bray*, a small seaport of Ireland, on the east coast, in St. George's Channel, with a harbour for small vessels, much resorted to for sea-bathing. 13 mile N. Wicklow *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 12 N

*Bray Bank*, a ſand bank in St. George's Channel, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland. 6 miles E. Bray Head.

*Bray Head*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

*Bray*, a river of France, which runs into the Roer, ſoon after its riſe.

*Braze*, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or. 6 miles Dijon.

*Bray*, a village of England, in the county of Berks, with a pariſh ſo extenſive as to form a hundred of itſelf; remarkable for a ſong of its famous complying vicar. Camden ſuppoſes it to have been the country of the Bibroci; near Maidenhead.

*Brazza*, an iſland in the Adriatic, about 30 miles long, and 9 broad, near the coaſt of Dalmatia. Brazza is mountainous and rocky, and in the higheſt parts of it there are large tracts of land quite ſtoney, ſcarcely fit to bear juniper and other plants that grow in barren places. It coſts great fatigue to reduce the ground to tillage; and yet the inhabitants go on from year to year increaſing their cultivated land, and conſequently their product of wine, diminiſhing their woods and flocks. The ſtoney nature of the ſoil and ſcarcity of ſprings of freſh water, ſubject the iſland to fatal droughts. The product for which this iſland was known among the ancients continues ſtill in its primitive perfection: Pliny's diſtinction is above the other for the excellencies of its kinds; and in fact not only the kids but alſo the lambs acquire a particular delicacy of taſte by the paſture of the iſland, and the milk with which they are nouriſhed far exceeding that of the neighbouring countries. Hence the cheeſe of Brazza is highly eſteemed in Dalmatia, and wherever it is known. Sheep have been almoſt univerſally ſubſtituted in the place, of goats as being leſs hurtful to the woods. Generally ſpeaking the wool of Brazza is not good. Notwithſtanding the ſtoney ſoil of Brazza produces a great quantity of wine, which is generally held as the beſt in Dalmatia, this article, firewood, and ſheep, form the principal revenue of the Brazzani. The iſland alſo produces oil, figs, almonds, ſilk, ſaffron, and a little corn. The lentiſk grows here in great plenty, and the poor peaſants make oil of the berries when there is ſcarcity of olives. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

*Brazzaco*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles NW. Udina.

*Brazzo de Maina*, a part of Greece, anciently Lacedæmonia, and one of the diviſions of the Morea. The preſent inhabitants, called Maniots, are a rude inhoſpitable people, excellent mariners, and daring pirates, equally enemies to Turks and Chriſtians. Their number is about 40,000.

*Bre*, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North-Sea, 6 miles SW. Tondern.

*Bre*, ſee *Breno*.

*Brea*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Brea Head*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

*Breadalbane*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the weſtern part of the county of Perth, bordering on the county of Argyle. The country of Breadalbane has not ſo much as a village of ten houſes; yet, from its latiniſed name Albania, has often given the title of duke to ſome of the royal family: it is ſeated very near the centre of Scotland, and is alleged to be the higheſt ground in it; for that the rivers which riſe here, are ſaid to run every way from this part, ſome into the eaſtern, and ſome into the weſtern ſeas.

*Bredow*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Brſeſk. 20 miles S. Brſeſk.

*Breage*, a village of England, in Cornwall, ſituated among the tin mines. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2534. 3 miles NW. Helſton.

*Breaker Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Mergui Archipelago, near the coaſt of Sullivan's Iſland. *Lat.* 11. 8. N.

*Breakſea Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the north entrance of Duſky Bay, on the coaſt of New Zealand.

*Breakſea Spit*, a ſhoal on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, a little to the north of Sandy Cape.

*Breal*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 miles SE. Montfort, 7 SW. Rennes.

*Bream Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, ſo called by Captain Cook, from the number of fiſh of that name caught there. Weſt of Bream Head.

*Bream Head*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, forming the north point of Bream Bay. *Long.* 185. 7. W. *Lat.* 35. 46. S.

*Bream Tail*, a cape on the eaſt of New Zealand. 12 miles S. Bream Head.

*Bream's Heights*, an eminence of New York, on Hudſon's river, where Gen. Gates had a camp previous to the capitulation of Saratoga.

*Breauté*, a town of France, in the dept. of the Lower Seine. 13 m. NW. Caudebec.

*Brebince*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Digoin.

*Breccy*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles E. Awranche.

*Brechen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe. 16 miles WSW. Wetzlar.

*Brechin*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus or Forfar, a royal burgh, and one of five that ſend a member to parliament. It is ſituated on the river South Eſk, over which it has a ſtately bridge of two arches, and is conſiderable for its ſalmon,

and cattle markets. It is alſo memorable for a great victory obtained here over the Danes, by the chief of the family of Keith earl Marſhal, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by Malcolm II. There was a high ſtone erected over the grave of the Daniſh general, which is ſtill called Camus's Croſs, from his name; and at 10 miles diſtance is another croſs, over the grave of another eminent Daniſh warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them. On the fifth of July, 1572, Sir Adam Gordon, who with a party of the queen's, was laying ſiege to the caſtle of Glenbervie, ſurpriſed ſome of the king's friends in this town, and cut off the whole. In the year 1452, a battle was fought a little way from Brechin, between the Earls of Crawford and Huntley, when the former was defeated. There is a well-ſupplied weekly market on Tueſday. The chief trade is in linen and yarn. The church is collegiate. Brechin was formerly a biſhop's ſee, founded by David I. about the year 1140. The cathedral church was a handſome building; the eaſtern part is in ruins, the weſtern is uſed for a pariſh church. The Culdees had a convent here, which afterwards gave way to the Mathurines, or red friars; but neither of them ſeem to have had any thing to do with the cathedral church. The ruins of the abbey of red friars are yet to be ſeen in the college wynd, adjoining to the north-weſtern end of the grammar-ſchool. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5466, of whom 857 were employed in trade and manufactures. 40 miles S. Aberdeen, 43 NNE. Perth. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 42. N.

*Breckerfeld*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 26 miles NNE. Cologn.

*Brecknock*, or *Brecon*, (anciently *Aberhonddy,)* a town of South-Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Uſk, where it is joined by the Hondy or Hodney, about the centre of the county. The town is populous, and contains three pariſh churches. It has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a corporation and borough town, ſending one member to parliament, a little clothing trade is carried on, but no conſiderable manufacture. In 1801, it had 2576 inhabitants. 62 m. W. Gloceſter, 162 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

*Brecknockſhire*, an inland county of South-Wales, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Radnorſhire; on the eaſt by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire; on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire; and on the weſt by Caermarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire. It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda. In 1282, it was conquered by Edward I. and made ſubject to England, and formed into a county by Henry VIII. It is at preſent included in the ſouth-eaſt circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the dioceſe of St. David. The form is irregular, inclining to a triangle; the greateſt length about 40 miles, and the greateſt breadth 37; and it is ſuppoſed to contain about 600,000 acres. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain four towns, Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay; and 61 pariſhes: it ſends two members to parliament, for the county and town of Brecknock, one each. The borders of the county are for the moſt part mountainous, and every where it is interſperſed with hills. The higher mountains are barren, but the ſmaller hills cultivated to the ſummits: the vallies are in general fertile, but the proportion of good land to bad does not amount to one-third. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 31,633, of whom 4304 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 15,346 in agriculture. The principal rivers are the Wye and the Uſk.

*Breda*, a city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, ſituated on the Aa and Mercke, two ſmall rivers which unite here, and form the river Roevert. It is the capital of an ancient barony, which comprehends 17 conſiderable villages, and a wood of fir trees, called *Maſt-boſch*, about 4 miles in length, and one in breadth. In 1212, this barony belonged to Godfrey de Bergue, from whom it deſcended to Henry, whoſe daughter Elizabeth married Arnold de Louvain, whoſe only daughter Alix brought the barony of Breda to Raſon de Gavre; from him deſcended Philip, whoſe daughter Alix eſpouſed Gerard de Raſſeghem; who ſold Breda to John III. duke of Brabant, who again ſold it to John de Polane, lord of Leck: this laſt left an only daughter, named Jeanne, married in 1404 to Engelbert de Naſſau, from which alliance this city remained in the houſe of Naſſau till William III. king of England, who dying without iſſue, the barony was left in abeyance. Henry of Naſſau began the old caſtle in 1350; but about the year 1680, William prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, erected the new one, which is a magnificent ſquare ſtructure, ſurrounded by the waters of the Mercke. Breda, in ſpirituals, is dependent on the dioceſe of Antwerp; in civil affairs it is governed according to the cuſtoms of Brabant. It ſuffered exceedingly in the wars of the 16th century. In the year 1566, the proteſtants committed many violences; the year following, it was annexed to the domains of the king of Spain, by the Duke of Alva, on account of the rebellion of William of Naſſau, prince of Orange. In 1575, the emperor Maximilian having offered his me-

diation for peace, the city of Breda was the place fixed on for the conference, but the Spaniards being too pertinacious in their propositions, and distrusted by the confederates, the assembly was dissolved without coming to any agreement. In 1577, the garrison delivered up the city to the States. In 1581, Claude de Berlaimont, lord of Hautepenne, took it by surprise, on the 18th of June, and gave it up to pillage. Prince Maurice made himself master of it again in March 1590, by a stratagem, sending a party of chosen men hid in a boat loaded with turf, by whose means the prince was admitted, and the city surrendered. It was again attacked and taken by Spinola, the 5th of June 1625, after a siege of six months, which Justin, the natural son of William prince of Orange, sustained with great valour. Spinola burned the turf boat, by means of which the Dutch had become masters of the city, in 1590, and which had been carefully preserved in memory of that transaction. At length, Frederick Henry prince of Orange laid siege to it the 23d of June 1637, and obliged the governor, Omer de Fourdin, to surrender the 20th of October following. The Dutch after that considerably augmented the fortifications, which are esteemed some of the completest in the Netherlands. It is surrounded on all sides by water and morasses, which render the approach exceedingly difficult; notwithstanding which, it surrendered to the French the 24th of February 1793, after a short siege of ten days. On the 30th of March following, it was again surrendered to the Dutch by capitulation, the soldiers being permitted to return to France with safe conduct. In 1667, was held at Breda a celebrated congress for peace; first between Lewis XIV. king of France, and Charles II. king of England, concluded the 21st of July; by the mediation of the King of Sweden, a second peace was concluded at the same time and signed on the 31st of July, between the King of England and the State's General; by an article in which the province of New-York was given to the English. The same day a third peace was ratified between the King of England and Frederick III. king of Denmark. The English ambassadors were Denzil Holles, and Henry Coventry; those of France, Godefroi d'Estrades, lieutenant-general, and Honoré Courtin, counsellor of state; those of Sweden, George Flemmingh, Christophre comte de Dhona, and Pierre Jules Coyet; the Dutch appointed Jerome van Beverningk, Pierre de Huybert, Allard Pierre Jongheltal, Adolphus Henry de Riperda, and Ludolphe Tiarda de Sterkenborgh; and those from Denmark were Paul Klingenbergh, and Pierre Canisius. The great church is a handsome structure, and remarkable for its tower, which was burned in 1696, and since rebuilt, the height of the spire is 362 feet; in it are several monuments of the ancient lords of Breda, the most remarkable of which are those of Engelbert I. who died in 1442; of John who died in 1473; and of Engelbert II. who died in 1504; but they are much defaced. The town-house is large, the apartments regular, and sumptuously furnished. The city is of a triangular form, and contains about 2,200 houses; at every angle is a gate, and trees are planted along the ramparts. 46 miles S. Amsterdam, 22 SSE. Rotterdam. *Long.* 4. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

*Breda*, a small island in the gulf of Tonquin, near the coast of China. *Long.* 109. 27. E. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

*Bredano*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 47. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

*Brede (La,)* a village of France, in the department of the Gironde, with a chateau, in which the celebrated Montesquieu was born and resided. 7 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

*Brede*, a river of England, which rises in Sussex, and joins the Rother near Winchelsea.

*Bredea*, a town of Algiers. 10 miles SSW. Oran.

*Bredenborg*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 4 miles E. Neheim.

*Brederode*, an ancient and noble signiory, of Holland, between Beverwick, and Haerlem. The lord of Brederode was one of the principal gentlemen who presented a petition to Margaret of Austria against the inquisition and other innovations, in the year 1566. The title is now extinct.

*Bredewig*, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 44 m. SSW. Christiania.

*Bredl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 6 miles NE. Turnau.

*Bredstedt*, a populous town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, and capital of a district to which it gives name. 21 miles WNW. Sleswick. *Long.* 9. 1. E. *Lat.* 54. 42. N.

*Bredskar*, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 43. E. *Lat.* 63. 42. N.

*Bredskar*, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 2. E. *Lat.* 62. 54 N.

*Bredydt*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 11 miles E. Treves.

*Bree*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 miles NE. Laval.

*Bree*, see *Bray*.

*Breed's Hill*, a place of America, near Boston, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans, in the beginning of the war, against the British troops. The Americans lost 5 pieces of cannon, and 139 men killed; the loss on the side of the British troops amounted to 1054, 19 officers were killed,

and 70 wounded. This is ufually called the battle of Bunker's hill, another hill near it, and happened the 17th of June 1775.

*Breek*, a town of Algiers, near the coaft, formerly a Roman town. 9 miles W. Sherfhell.

*Breefchach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Unftrutt, 4 miles S. Weiffenfee, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

*Brefort*, fee *Brevoordt*.

*Breg*, or *Breig*, a river of Swabia, which joins the Danube, near its fource.

*Bregançon*, a fortrefs of France, on a fmall ifland in the Mediterranean, near the coaft, between Toulon and St. Tropez.

*Bregentz*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, but annexed to the circle of Auftria, bounded on the north by the territory of Wangen, on the eaft by the bifhopric of Augfburg and the Tyrolefe, on the fouth by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort, and on the weft by the Rhine and the lake of Conftance. It anciently belonged to the counts of Montfort, who fold it to the houfe of Auftria for 316,000 francs. The principal town and river are of the fame name.

*Bregentz*, a town or city of Germany, and capital of the county of the fame name, fituated at the eaft end of the lake of Conftance. There are feveral forges in its environs, and towards the fouth it has a fort. On the 9th of Auguft 1796, this town was taken by the French. 4 miles SE. Lindau, 60 ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat* 47. 28. N.

*Bregentz*, a river of Germany, which runs into the lake of Conftance, near the town fo called.

*Bregovitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 30 miles NW. Sofia.

*Brehal*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles SSW. Coutances.

*Brehan Loudeac*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 6 miles N. Joffelin.

*Brehat*, a fmall ifland in the Engliſh channel, near the coaft of France. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

*Brehar*, or *Bryer*, one of the Scilly iſlands; it is rocky and mountainous, with but few inhabitants; about 30 miles from the Land's End. *Long.* 6. 47. W. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

*Brekemont*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 12 miles W. Tours.

*Brehna*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. 26 miles SW. Wittenberg, 62 NW. Dreſden. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

*Breid al Mortah*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 30 m. SE. Mecca.

*Breidenbach*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 5 m. N. Bitche.

*Breiſch*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Croſſen. 8 miles S. Croſſen.

*Breiſſa*, a town of Africa, in Kordofan. 100 miles W. Sennaar. *Long.* 31. 38. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

*Breit*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichſtatt. 2 miles NE. Aichſtatt.

*Breitenbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, with two churches and 400 houſes. 14 miles S. Erfurt.

*Breitenberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein, on the river Stoer. In the German civil wars this town was ſtormed by Count Wallenſtein, and the garriſon put to the ſword. 2 miles S. Itzehoa.

*Breiteneck*, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a lordſhip, and pays 20 florins for a Roman month; it is taxed at 35 rix-dollars. The lands are ſituated in the upper palatinate. The town belongs to the Counts of Montfort. 3 miles NE. Dierfurt, 18 WNW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

*Breitenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Merſeburg. In 1631, the Imperialiſts were defeated here by the Swedes. 5 miles N. Leipſic.

*Breitungen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles NW. Smalkalden.

*Breitungen, Alt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles W. Smalkalden.

*Breitungen, Frauen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles W. Smalkalden.

*Breitzenheim*, a late lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe, near the town of Creutznach: it takes its name from an old caſtle now in ruins. It was aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire ſix florins, in that of the circle at eight; and paid to the chamber of Wetzlaar three rix-dollars, thirteen kreutzers and a half. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Lutherans. It is now annexed to France.

*Brelands*, a town of Norway. 7 miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

*Brelles*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 10 miles NW. Breſt.

*Brem*, or *Prem*, a town of Inner Carniola. 18 miles E. Trieſte.

*Brema*, a town of Italy, near the conflux of the Seſia and the Po. 28 m. W Pavia.

*Brembo*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adda, 8 miles from Bergamo.

*Brembato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 6 m. W. Bergamo.

*Bremen*, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the Elbe; on the eaft by Holſtein, Luneburg, and Verden; on the ſouth by Verden, Hoya, and Diepholz;

and on the weſt by Oldenburg and the German Ocean. The greateſt length about 60 miles, and the breadth about 50. The whole is a vaſt plain, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Elbe and the Weſer. The lands bordering on the river Elbe afford an extraordinary plenty of grain and fruit; thoſe on the Oſte are likewiſe exceeding fertile in grain, and yield alſo a clay for veſſels, together with a free-ſtone; thoſe along the Weſer, beſides their fertility in grain, produce likewiſe large breeds of cattle. For the preſervation of theſe marſh lands againſt inundations, the dykes and dams are kept in conſtant repair, at a great expence, under the inſpection of dyke-graves, dyke-judges, and jurats. The champaign country has in ſome parts good corn land; the heaths too are covered with ſheep, and the culture of bees is very much attended to. On the moors are dug vaſt quantities of turf, which is exported to Bremen and Hamburg, and uſed in brick-kilns, the glaſs-houſe here, or even for fuel in private houſes. This country likewiſe yields a great deal of flax. The dutchy of Bremen was formed out of an archbiſhopric, as this latter was out of a biſhopric, founded by the emperor Charles the Great in 787, (though others ſay in 788,) and of which Willebad, an Engliſhman, was the firſt biſhop. On the deceaſe of Leudericus III. Biſhop Anſcarius was tranſlated to Bremen; and in 858, the ſee itſelf actually incorporated with Hamburg, as the archbiſhopric of the northern nations. The archbiſhops gradually got into their hands the counties within the dioceſe of Bremen, together with the ſovereignty over it. On the death of Archbiſhop John Roden, in 1511, the chapter elected only ſuch for their archbiſhops as were of princely families. In 1644, the Swedes made themſelves maſters of Bremen; but at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, returned it as a dutchy and fief of the empire. In 1675, the Duke of Brunſwick and Luneburg, in conjunction with the biſhop of Munſter and ſome Daniſh forces, overran this dutchy as far as Stade, which laſt place was taken the following year by the Luneburg troops. During the northern war, the Danes, in 1712, reduced the dutchies of Bremen and Verden; and in 1715, King Frederick IV. transferred them to the Elector of Brunſwick, in lieu of the ſum of 700,000 rix-dollars. In 1719, by the peace of Stockholm, they were ceded by the crown of Sweden for ever to the Elector of Brunſwick, together with all their rights and appurtenances; but for this renunciation, the Elector of Brunſwick paid Sweden a million of rix-dollars. It was the year 1732, before the Elector obtained the Emperor's inveſtiture for Bremen and Verden. The Elector of Brunſwick, as duke of Bremen, is poſſeſſed in the college of princes of the ſixth ſeat on the bench of temporal princes, and in the diet of Lower Saxony, excluſive of the vote, is alternately director with Magdeburg. The aſſeſſment of the dutchy to a Roman month is 24 horſe, and 100 foot, or 688 florins, which is alſo its contingent to the matricula of the circle; and to the chamber at Wetzlaar it pays 108 rix-dollars, 22 kruitzers and a half. In the whole dutchy are but two cities, and three places enjoying the rights of towns, though it has other large villages which go under that name. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm. In the country are 106 churches, with 123 paſtors, which are divided into one ſuperintendancy, under the direction of three præpoſitors, but are not annexed to any particular pariſh. In the towns are five churches, namely, the cathedral at Bremen, having four paſtors; three churches at Stade, under ſix paſtors, and a chaplain to the garriſon; with one at Buxtehude, having three paſtors. Thus, in the whole dutchy, are 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 paſtors. The ſupreme inſpection of churches of this dutchy, and the principality of Verden, is veſted in a general ſuperintendant. The Calviniſts in the dutchy of Bremen form ſeven congregations, and have a like number of paſtors. Excluſive of the making of cordage and linen, the only manufactures are thoſe of cloth, flannel, kerſeys, and other woollen ſtuffs. The principal rivers, beſides the Elbe and the Weſer, are the Oſte, the Schwinge, the Aue, the Luhe, and the Lehe.

*Bremen*, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. This city lies on the Weſer, by which it is divided into the old and new. Both theſe are joined by a large bridge, and another ſmaller one over a little branch of the ſame river. Its fortifications are pretty good. In 1744, all the buildings and inhabitants here were numbered, and in the old and new town (excluſive of the ſuburbs) were counted 4778 inhabited houſes, and 10,223 inhabitants, beſides children and ſervants. The old town, which is the largeſt and moſt populous, is divided into four pariſhes or quarters. In this part alſo ſtands the cathedral. This church is frequented by the Lutherans, and under its choir is the Bleykeller, or lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpſes. The Calviniſts is the eſtabliſhed religion, the whole body of the corporation being of that perſuaſion; though the number of Lutherans is thought to equal the Calviniſts. The corporation is compoſed of 4 burgheimaſters, and 24 counſellors or aldermen; the garriſon conſiſts of about 600 men. Here are ſeveral manufactures, excluſive of a very conſiderable trade, and

Bremen ſtill bears the title of a Hanſe town. This city was anciently the ſee of a biſhopric, and afterwards of the archbiſhopric of that name; but ſo early as the 13th century, frequent diſputes aroſe between it and the biſhops and chapter. In 1640, Bremen was ſummoned to the diet, and allowed a ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench, in the college of imperial cities, where it ranks the eighth. In 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, both the city, its dependencies, and vaſſals, were confirmed in their ſtate, freedom, rights, and privileges, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil. In 1757, the French got poſſeſſion of the city, but in 1758, haſtily quitted it, and were ſucceeded by a body of Hanoverians. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 320 florins, and its contingent to the chamber at Wetzlaar 148 rix-dollars, 67½ kruitzers. 54 m. SW. Hamburg. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

*Bremerford*, or *Bremervorde*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, defended by a caſtle. Here was formerly a palace of the archbiſhop of Bremen. The chancery of the dutchy is kept here. 30 m. N. Bremen, 10 SW. Stade. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

*Bremersford*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles SSE. Burg Barnheim.

*Bremgarten*, a town of Swiſſerland, and one of the free inferior bailiwics; it ſuffered very much in the civil wars between the the cantons; and in 1712, came under the dominion of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics. 11 miles W. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne. *Long.* 8. 11. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

*Bremis*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais. 4 miles ESE. Sion.

*Bremo*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coaſt of Sweden. *Lat.* 62. 8. N.

*Bremont la Motte*, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 10 miles Clermont.

*Brems*, a river of France, which runs into the Sarre, near Sarre-Libre.

*Brenchley*, a townſhip of England, in Kent, with 1854 inhabitants. 10 m. SE. Tunbridge.

*Brenckhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey. 4 miles NW. Corvey.

*Brendola*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 7 miles SW. Vicenza.

*Brenets*, (*Les*,) a village and mayoralty of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchâtel, containing about 1000 inhabitants. 10 miles NW. Neufchâtel.

*Brenne*, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, now part of the department of the Indre.

*Brenner*, or *Brennerberg*, mountains of the Tyroleſe, between Inſpruck and Storzing, over which the high road continues 12 m. in length. They are a part of the Alps.

*Brenying*, a river of South-Wales, which joins the Tyvy, near Tregaren, in Cardiganſhire.

*Brennitz*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 4 miles below Appeln.

*Breno*, or *Brez*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio, on the Oglio. 32 miles N. Breſcia, 25. S. Bormio. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

*Brenod*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 5 miles S. Nantau.

*Brenschen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles S. Miltenberg.

*Brent*, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Brentford in Middleſex.

*Brent*, or *Benſe*, an iſland on the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

*Brent*, or *South Brent*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with hills. 16 miles E. Plymouth, 200 W. London.

*Brent*, a town of Virginia. 6 miles S. Dumfries.

*Brent*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 2 m. W. Neuſtadt am Saal.

*Brenta*, a river which riſes in the county of Tyrol, about 7 miles E. from Trent, paſſes by Padua, and runs into the Adriatic a little to the ſouth of Venice.

*Brentello*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles NNW. Padua.

*Brentford*, (*New*,) a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Thames; ſo called from the river Brent, which croſſes it at the weſt end. It is a place of great trade, which is much aſſiſted by the vicinity of the river; market-boats go every tide to London. The buſineſs of diſtilling is very large, as well as brick making, malting, and mealing. Members of Parliament for the county of Middleſex are elected in this town. In the year 1016, Edmund Ironſide attacked and defeated the Danes under Canute, and compelled them to fly to Staines; and in 1642, Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loſs of their general and 500 men. The market is held on Tueſdays, for corn and proviſions. Near it is Sion-Houſe, formerly a celebrated nunnery, one of the firſt ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. whoſe revenues amounted to 1944l. 12s. a year. The ſeat was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerſet. It is now the ſeat of the Duke of Northumberland. 7 miles W. London.

*Brentford*, a town of the ſtate of Connecticut. 5 miles W. Newhaven.

*Brentinego*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 12 miles SSW. Trent.

*Brentwood*, or *Burntwood*, a town of

England, in the county of Eſſex, in the road from London to Colcheſter and Harwich; and containing about 1000 inhabitants. 33 miles W. Colcheſter, 18 E. London.

*Brentz*, or *Brenz*, a river of Germany, which riſes in Wurtemberg, and runs into the Danube 2 miles E. Gundelfingen.

*Brentz*, or *Brenz*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the river Brentz. 3 miles WNW. Gundelfingen, 13 NE. Ulm.

*Brenzighofen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles SE. Berne.

*Breſar*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the weſtern coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 4. E. *Lat.* 1. 17. S.

*Breſcia*, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Veglia, containing about 200 inhabitants.

*Breſcia*, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Mela, heretofore capital of the Breſſan, ſituated in a beautiful plain on the river Garza; the rivers Mela and Navilo likewiſe paſſing near it. It was built by Brennus, after which it became a Roman colony; it ſuffered exceedingly during the revolutions of Italy; and it is obſerved, that in the courſe of 28 years it changed maſters ſeven times. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and carry on ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures. The fire-arms made here are particularly celebrated. The public palace is remarkable for the beauty of the architecture, and the paintings in freſco; it was built with part of the ruins of a temple of Vulcan. In the cathedral is ſhewn the ſtandard of Conſtantine; this and ſeveral of the churches are adorned with beautiful ſtatues and paintings. The magiſtracy conſiſts of 600 citizens, which are divided into many inferior councils, with a noble Venetian, who preſides in quality of a governor, or podeſtat. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, and contains 11 pariſh churches, and 30 convents, and above 50,000 inhabitants. In 1796, it was taken by the French; and in 1799, it was taken by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians, when the French garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. 32 miles NW. Mantua, 43 E. Milan. *Long.* 10. 17. E. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

*Breſello*, ſee *Berſello*.

*Breſins*, or *Breſons*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the SW. coaſt of England, a little to the SW. of Cape Cornwall.

*Breſk*, or *Breſcar*, a town of Algiers, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean. 50 miles WSW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Breſken*, a town of Flanders, in the iſland of Cadſand. 10 miles N. Sluys.

*Breſlau*, or *Wratiſlau*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the principality of Oels, on the ſouth-eaſt by the principality of Brieg, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the principalities of Brieg and Schweidnitz, and on the weſt by the principalities of Lignitz and Wolau. The form is a long ſquare, about twenty-five miles long, and ſixteen broad. The country is very flat and level, and the parts near the rivers ſwampy. The country in general produces excellent corn and madder, and feeds a great number of large cow cattle. On the diviſion of Sileſia among the ſons of Wladiſlau II. king of Poland, Breſlau came to Boleſlaus Altus; on a diſpute among his ſucceſſors, one of them implored the aſſiſtance of John king of Bohemia, and promiſed him the ſucceſſion, if he died without heirs; John ſucceeded, and in 1337 granted the government of the country to the city of Breſlau; and in 1505, Wladiſlau transferred the judicature of the whole principality to the ſame, and the firſt magiſtrate was governor till the year 1635, when the Emperor Ferdinand III. obliged the city to ſurrender up the government and judicature, with all other rights, and reſerved the diſpoſal of all offices to himſelf: in which ſtate it continued till it was united to Pruſſia. The principal towns are Breſlau, Neumarkt, Canth, Namſlau, and Reichtal. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Loh, the Ohlau, and the Schweidnitz.

*Breſlau*, the capital of a principality to which it gives name, and all the dutchy of Sileſia; and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Gneſna; ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Oder, with the Ohlau running through it. The town was deſtroyed by the Tartars in the year 1241, and rebuilt where it now ſtands. It was ſurrounded with walls in 1529. Taking the whole of the town, New and Old, with the fauxbourgs, it is ſaid to be two German miles in length. The Roman-Catholics have ſeveral churches and convents. The Lutherans have ſeven churches within the walls, and two without. It holds the third rank among the Pruſſian cities, that is to ſay, next to Berlin and Konigſberg. The magiſtracy is Lutheran, and conſiſts of a town court, and a council: its conſiſtory likewiſe is Lutheran. This city is at preſent the centre of all the trade of Sileſia, and carries on divers manufactures. It was in the year 1741, that it fell under the the Pruſſian government. In 1757, a ſmall Pruſſian army, under the command of Duke Auguſtus William, of Brunſwick Bevern, fortified itſelf in this neighbourhood, and being attacked on the 22d of November by the Auſtrian forces, made a moſt vigorous reſiſtance till evening; but in the night quitted their camp, and again croſſed the Oder, on which the city ſurrendered to the Auſtrians. On the 20th of December, however, it was retaken by the King of Pruſſia, and the Auſtrian garriſon, which amounted to near 18,000

men, made prisoners of war. In the last siege divers of its churches were damaged, and St. Mary Magdalen's library demolished by the falling of a bomb. The greater part likewise of the suburbs suffered extremely, and part entirely burnt down. 130 miles E. Dresden. *Long.* 17. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

*Bresle*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles SE. Beauvais.

*Bresle*, a river of France, which rises near Aumale, and separates the department of the Somme from the department of the Eure, till it falls into the sea at Treport.

*Bresnitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 22 miles NW. Saatz. *Long.* 13. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

*Bressan*, a late country of Italy, bounded on the north by the county of Bormio, on the north-east by the Trentin, on the east by the Veronese, on the south by the Mantuan and Cremonese, and on the west by the Bergamasco. The lake Garda divides it from the Veronese; and the lake Iseo, in a great measure, from the Bergamasco. The country is mountainous, but by the care and industry of the people, is rendered exceeding fertile. They wind a great deal of silk; they make oil from the stones of their grapes: some of these grapes are kept till February, when they are pressed, and make wine: there are manufactures of iron, silk, paper, &c. The air is wholesome, and the country populous. It became a province of the Venetian states in 1517. Bressan is now divided into two departments of the kingdom of Italy, viz. that of the Mella and the Benaco. Brescia is the capital. The principal rivers are the Adda and the Oglio.

*Bressay*, or *Brassa*, one of the Shetland islands of Scotland, about four miles long, and two broad, separated from the main land of Shetland by a narrow sea, called Bressay Sound, one of the best harbours in the world, so that a thousand sail of ships may ride at the same time. Here the Dutch vessels, employed in the herring fishery, assemble about the middle of June. The inhabitants of Bressay fit out about twenty-six large fishing-boats. The mountains yield peat for firing, and slate for building. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 60. 14. N.

*Bresse*, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Burgundy, bordered on the east by Savoy, on the south by Viennois, on the west by Lyonnois and Dombes, and on the north by Franche Compté. Bourg was the capital.

*Bressuire*, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Two Sevres. 30 miles N. Niort, 15 NNW. Partenay. *Long.* 0. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 51. N.

*Brest*, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Finisterre, with one of the best harbours in France, and a safe road capable of containing 500 men of war, in eight, ten, and fifteen fathoms at low water. The coast on both sides is well fortified. The entrance is narrow and difficult, with covered rocks, that make it dangerous to those not well acquainted with it. It contains two parishes, and a marine seminary. The arsenal is an immense and superb building, and the dock-yards well constructed. It is the seat of a governor, of an admiralty board, and a municipality. In the year 1694, a detachment of the English fleet was sent to seize on Brest, but, after an unsuccessful attempt to land in Camaret Bay, they were compelled to give up the enterprise, after having lost 700 men, and General Tollemache, who died in consequence of a wound in his thigh. 23 posts NW. Vannes, 69¾ W. Paris. *Long.* 4. 24. W. *Lat.* 46. 51. N.

*Brestice*, see *Brescitz*.

*Bretagne*, or *Britany*, before the revolution, a considerable province of France, bounded on the north, west, and south by the sea, and on the east by Maine and Anjou. The climate is temperate, and the soil unequal; in some places covered with wood; in others the inhabitants cultivate wheat, hemp, flax, &c. Numerous herds of cattle are bred and fatted in the pastures: game and fish are plentiful, cider is the common drink of the inhabitants. There are some medicinal springs; and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The inhabitants are reckoned brave and excellent seamen. By the new division, Bretagne forms the departments of Finisterre, the North Coasts, the Ille and Vilaine, Morbihan, and Lower Loire.

*Bretchen*, or *Gratham*, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 48 m. E. Culm.

*Bretenoux*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 4 miles NNW. St. Cere.

*Breteuil*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise. 3½ posts S. Amiens, 12 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

*Breteuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles SSW. Evreux, 7 N. Verneuil.

*Brethein*, a town of Germany. 7 miles SSW. Rothenburg.

*Bretigny*, a village of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, remarkable for a treaty of peace between the French and English, by which John king of France obtained his freedom, which he lost at the battle of Poictiers. 3 miles Chartres.

*Breton*, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Hadleigh in Suffolk.

*Brett*, a river of England, which joins the Essex Stour, near Neyland.

*Brettach*, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Kocher, at Neustadt.

*Bretten*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, at the weſtern extremity of the lake Vener; now deſolate, the inhabitants having, by command of the king, been removed to Wenerſberg.

*Bretten*, or *Bretheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, all attend divine worſhip in the ſame church. In November 1799, the French were defeated here by the Auſtrians. In 1802, Bretten, with its bailiwick, was among the indemnities given to the Marggrave of Baden. 21 miles S. Heidelberg, 18 SE. Spire.

*Bretteville*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles NNW. Falaiſe, 8 S. Caen.

*Bretteville l'Orgueilleuſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles WNW. Caen, 7 SE. Bayeux.

*Bretzenheim*, ſee *Breitzenheim*.

*Breval*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 3 miles SW. Mantes.

*Brevard*, a town of North-Carolina. 25 miles NW. Saliſbury.

*Brevanne*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles S. Bourmont.

*Breuberg*, a town and ſtrong mountain citadel of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wertheim, on the Mumbling. In 1675, the aqueducts which ſupplied the citadel with water, were deſtroyed by Marſhal Turenne. 22 m. NW. Wertheim, 8 SSW. Aſchaffenburg.

*Brevine*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel. 12 m. W. Neufchâtel.

*Brevoordt*, a town and fortreſs of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, ſurrounded by marſhes; Maurice prince of Orange took it by aſſault in the year 1597. 21 miles SE. Zutphen, 30 E. Arnheim.

*Breuu*, ſee *Brue*.

*Brewer's Lagoon*, a bay on the coaſt of Honduras. *Long*. 84. 40. W. *Lat*. 15. 48. N.

*Brewood*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tueſday; in 1801, it contained 2867 inhabitants. 7 miles N. Wolverhampton, 129 NW. London.

*Brewſter's Droogte*, a rocky iſlet at the eaſtern entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. *Long*. 107. E. *Lat*. 5. 24. S.

*Brewton*, ſee *Bruton*.

*Brey*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the river Neer. 29 miles N. Liege.

*Brenandy*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Lanekeven, in Pembrokeſhire.

*Breyrelhre*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 8 miles S. Aloſt.

*Breyſick*, ſee *Briſick*.

*Breze*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles S. Saumur.

*Brezolles*, or *Breſſolles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 9 miles NW. Châteauneuf, 4 W. Dreux.

*Briaden*, a town of Syria. 100 miles NNE. Damaſcus.

*Briançon*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps, ſituated on the Durance, ſurrounded with rocks and mountains, and defended by forts and redoubts. 56 miles NNE. Gap, 8 N. Embrun. *Long*. 6. 43. E. *Lat*. 44. 54. N.

*Briançonnet*, a fortreſs of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the town of Mouſtiers, ſituated on a rock, inacceſſible every way, except by the ſide of a river, where it is aſcended by two or three hundred ſteps. It was taken in the reign of Henry IV. by the Duke of Leſdiguires. The common paſſage from the Savoy to the Tarentaiſe and Italy is by this fortreſs.

*Briançonnois*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Dauphiny, about 36 miles long and 18 wide, ſituated among the Alps. The air is cold in winter, and warm in ſummer. The inhabitants are ſober, active, and induſtrious; they cultivate ſome wheat and fruit, and feed numbers of ſheep: they gather manna from the trees, and make ſome wine. They were known to the Romans under the name of Brigantines. It now forms ſome part of the department of the Lower Alps.

*Brianſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov, on the Deſna. 60 m. WNW. Orel, 440 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Brianza*, mountains of Italy, near the lake of Como, in the Milaneſe.

*Briare*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire, containing about 1000 inhabitants; celebrated for a canal, which from hence forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine. 6 miles SE. Gien.

*Briar's Creek*, a river of America, in Georgia, which runs into the Savanna, 40 miles below Auguſt. In 1779, a part of the American army was ſurpriſed on this river by the Britiſh, and entirely routed, with the loſs of 400 men killed or taken; the whole of their artillery, their ſtores, baggage, and moſt of their arms were taken.

*Brieg*, ſee *Breg*.

*Briaſca*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 76 miles E. Jaſſi, 25 NW. Bender.

*Briatexte*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and diſtrict of Lavaur. 4 miles NE. Lavaur.

*Briatico*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 11 miles NE. Nicotera.

*Bribekou*, a town of Africa, on the gold coaſt.

*Bricherasco*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 m. SSW. Pignerolo.

*Brick*, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into the Cashin, 10 miles N. Tralee.

*Bricky*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

*Bricon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 7 miles W. Chamont.

*Briczani*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 30 miles SE. Chokzim, 80 N. Jassy.

*Bride*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater river, about five miles east from Tallow, in the county of Waterford.

*Bridge*, a town of Maryland, on the Choptank. 17 miles E Queen's Town.

*Bridgend*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, situated on the river Ogmore. The soil near it is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated, a woollen manufacture is set on foot, under the patronage and protection of the society instituted for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, &c. It has a good weekly market on Saturdays. The town is populous, and in a state of improvement. 20 miles W. Cardiff, 181 W. London.

*Bridgeford*, a village of England, in the county of Nottingham, supposed by some to be on the site of the ancient Margidunum. 10 miles ENE. Nottingham.

*Bridge Hampton*, a town of New York, situated in Long Island.

*Bridgenorth*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, situated on the Severn, first built by Ethelfreda, lady of the Mercians. It is a large market and borough town, sending two members to parliament, and consists of two towns, separated by the Severn, but united by a stone bridge of eight arches, with a gate. The Upper Town is situated on a hill, or rock of red sand, in which the cellars and many mean houses are hewn. It has been walled, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High-street. The part without South-gate belonged to the castle, which was more in compass than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low Church, which being the magazine for the garrison, was so much injured in the civil wars, that it was obliged to be rebuilt. The royalists marched hither from Shrewsbury, to meet the parliament's troops: an engagement happened; the former were defeated, and the castle demolished. Robert de Beleme earl of Shrewsbury walled it round, and trusting to the natural strength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger Mortimer from Henry II. but both with ill success, being obliged to surrender and make their submission. At the siege of this place, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed, had not Hubert de St. Clare, a nobleman devoted to the king's interests, interposing, met both the arrow and death for his prince. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4408, of whom 3806 were employed in trade and manufactures. 21 miles ESE. Shrewsbury, 139 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 38 N.

*Bridge Town*, the capital of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, lying in the south-west part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael. It is situated on the innermost part of Carlisle Bay, which is large enough to contain five hundred ships, being four miles in breadth, and three miles in depth; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. The neighbouring grounds being low flats, were often overflowed by the spring-tides, and are most of them since drained. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's-valley, which runs several miles into the country. It suffered greatly by fire, on Feb. 8th, 1756; May 14th, 1766; and Dec. 27th, 1767, when the greatest part of the town was destroyed; before which time it had about 1500 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Caribbee Islands, the greatest part of which have been rebuilt. It has a college, founded liberally, and endowed by Colonel Codrington. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with some forts and castles for its defence; but the town is subject to hurricanes. On the east side of the town is a small fort of eight guns, where the magazines of powder and stores are kept by a strong guard. The number of militia for this town and St. Michael's precinct, is 1200 men. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. *Long.* 58. 38. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

*Bridge Town*, a town of Maryland, on Chester river. 20 miles S. Elkton.

*Bridge Town*, a town of United-America, and capital of the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, on the Cohanzy Creek. 25 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 15 W. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

*Bridgewater*, a seaport town of England, situated near the Bristol Channel, on the river Parret, in the county of Somerset. The town contains about 500 houses. The houses are irregular, but the streets are wide and well paved. It has a large church, and meeting-houses for the Anabaptists and Quakers. The corporation consists of 24 capital burgesses, including a mayor and two aldermen, whose income is very considerable. The borough has also a recorder, who, with the mayor and aldermen, are

empowered to hold four ſeſſions every year for determining all crimes and miſdemeanours, under capital offences, committed within their juriſdiction. The borough of Bridgewater was formerly the private eſtate of William de Brewere, one of the great barons of King John, by whom a charter was given to the ſaid William de Brewere, for erecting Bridgewater into a free borough, with privileges to his tenants there. This charter is dated at Chinon in France, on the 26th of June, 1200. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. The caſtle here was built in the reign of King John. Here is a quay, called the haven; and an iron bridge over the river Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of King John. King Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, or, as ſome ſay, Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, &c. The revenues, which conſiſt of the manor of the borough, the great and ſmall tithes, the manor of Eaſt-Stour in Dorſetſhire, &c. are valued at 500l. per annum. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the ſheriff of the county cannot ſend any proceſs into the borough, it having been made a diſtinct county by Henry VIII. It has a ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs with a ciſtern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from thence to moſt of the ſtreets. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and ſuſtained more than one ſiege. The ſituation of it renders it eaſy to be fortified, the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide riſes, at high water, near ſix fathoms, and ſometimes flows in with ſuch impetuoſity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does ſo unawares, it occaſions great damage to ſhips, driving them foul of each other, and frequently overſetting them. This ſudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, eſpecially in the Severn. It is alſo known in the north, particularly in the Trent and the Ouſe, at their entrance into the Humber, at Briſtol, and in ſeveral other places. The manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. for the internal parts of Devon and Cornwall are brought to this port in large trows, and from hence conveyed in waggons. The duty paid at the cuſtom-houſe on imports amounts to about 25000l. a year. About forty veſſels, from thirty to a hundred tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place, and from hence the neighbourhood is ſupplied at a moderate rate. The river is navigable for large barges to Taunton and Langport. About ſix miles ſouth of the town, the rivers Tone and Parret meet. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed here in the year 1685, and ſoon after defeated in Sedgemoor. The market is weekly, on Thurſday, for cattle, cheeſe, corn, and proviſions. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3634, of whom 986 were employed in trade and manufactures. 44 miles SW. Briſtol, 11 NNE. Taunton, 137 W. London. *Long.* 2. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

*Bridgewater*, a town of New Jerſey. 3 miles N. Boundbrook.

*Bridi*, or *Bradi*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on a canal between the Tigris and Euphrates. 30 miles NE. Sura.

*Bridlington*, ſee *Burlington*.

*Bridport*, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a harbour in the Engliſh Channel, capable of containing about forty ſail of ſmall veſſels; ſituated at the mouth of the Brit. The trade of the town is principally in twine, hats, and ſail-cloth. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to parliament: the ſituation of the town is low. It was firſt incorporated by Henry VII. afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held here once a year. In the year 1722, an act of parliament was paſſed to repair the harbour and piers of Bridport, which had gone to decay. Saturday is the market-day. In 1801, it contained 3116 inhabitants, and of theſe 3000 were employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles W. Dorcheſter, 135 W. London. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

*Brie*, before the revolution, a country of France, which was ſituated partly in Champagne, and partly in the Iſle of France; and called from its particular ſituation Brie Champenoiſe, and Brie Françoiſe, or Brie Pariſienne. The principal towns were Meaux, Provins, and Chateau Thierry.

*Brie Comte Robert*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, founded by Robert count of Dreux. 3½ poſts SE. Paris.

*Briec*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 6 miles NNE. Quimper, 6 SSE. Châteaulin.

*Briegg*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oels, on the north-eaſt by the principality of Ratibor, on the eaſt by the principality of Oppeln, on the ſouth by the principalities of Nieſſe and Munſterburg, on the weſt by the principality of Schweidnitz, and on the north-weſt by the principality of Breſlau; its form is irregular, about thirty-ſix miles in length, and from eight to twenty-one in breadth. The country is fertile in corn, madder, and tobacco. The firſt prince was Boleſlaus III. One of his ſucceſſors embraced the Lutheran

religion in 1523; and in 1537 concluded a treaty of fraternity and ſucceſſion with Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg; and on this was founded the claim of Frederick II. king of Pruſſia. The principal towns are Brieg, Ohlau, Lowen, Michelau, Strehlen, Nimtſch, and Warſen; the principal rivers are the Oder and the Ohlau.

*Brieg*, a city of Sileſia, capital of the principality to which it gives name. It is well fortified, and contains four ſuburbs, with ſeveral churches for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants. Here is a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1643, it held out a ſiege againſt the Swedes, but in 1741, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of it in four days; the caſtle, which was once the reſidence of the Duke of Brieg, was burnt down during the ſiege of the city in 1741. 84 miles N. Olmutz, 24 SE. Breſlau. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

*Brieg*, or *Brigg*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a dixain, or commonwealth, in the Valais. The country about affords excellent paſtures. About a ſhort league from the town are ſome warm medicinal baths, ſaid to be ſerviceable in rheumatiſm and eruptions of the ſkin, but are not much frequented. In July 1799, the French were defeated here by the Auſtrians. 28 miles E. Sion.

*Brieg*, ſee *Breg*.

*Briel*, or *Brill*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Meuſe, on the north ſide of the Iſle of Voorn, with a good harbour; it formerly was conſidered as part of the province of Zealand, but is now reckoned one of the cities of Holland, among which it holds the fifth rank. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins, and a large council of twenty. In the year 1572, the confederates of the United Provinces, laid here the foundation of their republic, rather by accident than deſign; for, being chaſed from the Low Countries by the Duke of Alva, they retired to England, and having haſtily equipped a ſmall fleet of forty ſail, under the conduct of William Marck comte de Lumay, and William de Trelong, they ſailed towards this coaſt, being called in deriſion the beggars of the ſea, and geeſe of the ſea. The duke complaining to Queen Elizabeth that they were pirates, ſhe obliged them to depart from England, and they ſet ſail for Enckhuyſen, in which voyage they took three rich ſhips belonging to Antwerp, and another from Biſcay. As the wind was unfavourable, they accidentally ſteered to the Iſle of Voorn, attacked the town of Briel, and the inhabitants not being in a ſtate capable of reſiſtance, made themſelves maſters of the place on the firſt of April, which they afterwards fortified, and made the firſt aſylum of their liberty. In this town was born the celebrated Martin Harpertz Tromp, admiral of Holland, who, after being in fifty engagements, in which he held the chief command, was unfortunately killed by a muſquet-ſhot, in an engagement with the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Blake, near the Texel, on the 8th of Auguſt, 1653; after whoſe death the Dutch were totally defeated; the States General had him interred in the Temple at Delft, and cauſed many medals to be ſtruck in honour of this great man; his ſon, Cornelius Tromp, who was the lieutenant-admiral-general of the republic, and well ſupported the valour and reputation of his father, died in 1691. 24 miles from Dort. *Long.* 4. 0. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

*Briena*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 10 miles N. Como.

*Brienne* a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 12 miles NW. Bar-ſur-Aube, 18 ENE. Troyes.

*Briennois*, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Burgundy, near the Loire, of which Semur-en-Briennois was the capital.

*Brienon*, or *Brieſnon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yomme. 6 miles W. St. Florentin.

*Brientz*, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, 7 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

*Brientz*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, famous for the cheeſe made in its neighbourhood. 22 miles SE. Berne.

*Brienza*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 20 miles N. Policaſtro.

*Brieſcia*, ſee *Breſſz*.

*Brieſnitz*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, near Naumburg.

*Brieſſnitzbach*, a river of Meiſſen, which runs into the Rothewaſſer, 5 miles N. Lauenſtein.

*Brietenbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. N. Schleuſingen.

*Brietzen*, or *Wrietzen*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near the Oder, with two churches. 32 miles E. Berlin, 18 S. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 14. 11. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

*Brieul-ſur-Bar*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles N. Grandpré.

*Briex*, or *Moſt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 13 miles N. Saatz, 40 NW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

*Bricy*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, formerly a lordſhip of the biſhops of Metz. 12 miles NW. Metz, 10 SW. Thionville. *Long.* 6. 1 W. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

*Brig*, ſee *Brug*.

*Briga*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the

department of the Maritime Alps. 2 miles SE. Tenda, 22 NE. Nice.

*Brigeuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 8 miles E. Montmorillon.

*Brigantine Inlet*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of New Jerſey. *Long.* 74. 26. W. *Lat.* 39, 34. N.

*Brigg*, ſee *Glandford Brigg*.

*Brigham*, a village of England, in Northumberland; here a convention was held for the ſettlement of the tenths demanded for the holy war by Henry II. in 1188, under Hugh biſhop of Durham. William II. king of Scotland, with his biſhops and barons, met him, and rejected the demand with contempt.

*Brightſide Bierlow*, a townſhip of England, near Sheffield, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4030, of whom 1017 were employed in trade and manufactures.

*Brighthelmſtone*, or *Brighton*, a town of England, on the coaſt of Suſſex, at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy-Head, and Worthing Point, in the Engliſh Channel; one of the moſt faſhionable places of reſort for ſea-bathing in the kingdom. It was anciently fortified, and ſome traces of the walls remain. Queen Elizabeth is ſaid to have erected four gates; there was likewiſe a flint wall to the ſea, three feet thick, with portholes, and a block-houſe, conſtructed in the reign of Henry VIII. ſince undermined by the ſea, which has made great encroachments at different times; and to counteract its ravages, great ſums have been expended by driving in piles of timber, and other means. In the road, about a mile from the coaſt, there is good anchorage for veſſels of any ſize, where, with good cables they are able to ſtand the roughеſt ſeas. The bay being open, whenever the winds make it troubleſome to land, the packets can run into Shoreham harbour, ſix miles to the eaſt, where they are perfectly ſafe, except when the wind blows off ſhore, in which caſe there is no difficulty in landing at Brighthelmſtone. The number of inhabitants varies according to the number of viſitors at the various ſeaſons of the year. There are two aſſembly rooms, public libraries, and a theatre. It has no corporation. The principal market-day is on Thurſday, but the market is open, and ſtocked on every day except Sunday. Near 100 boats are employed in fiſhing, which carry three, four, or five men each: the ſale of mackarel and herrings is ſaid ſome years to have produced 10,000l. In time of peace, a packet ſails every week, if the wind and weather will permit, to Dieppe. Veſſels may be had at a ſhort notice for any other part of France. In 1786, the battery, which was built on the ſhore, was undermined by a high tide, and fell down: ſeveral of the guns were waſhed into the ſea. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7339, of whom 3050 were employed in trade and manufactures. 32 miles E Chicheſter, 54 S. London. *Long.* 0. 12. W. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

*Briglia*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 17 m. NNW. Breno.

*Brignais*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 miles S. Lyons.

*Brigneuil l'Aine*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles SE. Confolent.

*Brignola*, a town of Genoa. 20 miles NE. Genoa.

*Brignoles*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var, celebrated for its fruit, and particularly the plumbs, which take their name from it: the country is fertile, and ſurrounded with mountains. 18 miles N. Toulon, 28 E. Aix. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

*Bribuega*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Tajuna, containing three pariſhes, built in 1071, by Alonzo king of Leon: its chief trade is in wool. In the year 1710, this town being taken poſſeſſion of by General Stanhope, with a large body of troops for the Archduke Charles, the Duke of Vendôme laid ſiege to it in behalf of Philip king of Spain, and compelled the garriſon, conſiſting of eight ſquadrons of Engliſh, eight of Spaniards, and one battalion of Portugueſe, to ſurrender priſoners of war. 40 miles ENE. Madrid, 20 SSW. Siguença. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

*Brilan*, ſee *Friedland*.

*Brillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 5 miles N. Confolent.

*Brille*, ſee *Briel*.

*Brille Shoal*, a ſhoal in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, near the iſle of Saleyer. *Long.* 119. 30 E. *Lat.* 6. S.

*Brimfield*, a town of Maſſachuſetts. 14 miles SE. Springfield.

*Brilon*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dutchy of Weſtphalia; formerly Anſeatic. Calamine is found in the neighbourhood. 70 miles ENE. Cologn, 30 W. Caſſel. *Long.* 8. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

*Brimneſs*, a cape on the north coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 58. 34. N.

*Brinches*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 15 miles W. Beja.

*Brindiſi*, or *Brunduſium*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, at the

entrance of the Adriatic, anciently large and flourishing, with a large and safe harbour; the harbour is now choaked up, and the city much gone from its ancient splendour: the port was ruined by the Venetians, so that small barks can hardly enter. It is said that a plan is in agitation to clear and repair it. Brindisi is the see of an archbishop, and contains two churches and two convents. 180 miles E. Naples, 35 NW. Otranto. *Long.* 17. 40. E, *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

*Brindle*, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, it had 1271 inhabitants, and of these 387 employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles WSW. Blackburn.

*Brinja*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana. 12 m. NNW. Nassuk.

*Brinjaun*, a town of India, in the Travancore country, on the coast of Malabar. 25 miles W Travancore.

*Brinke*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 16 miles SE. Osnabruck.

*Brinn*, see *Brunn*.

*Brinon les Allemans*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 10 miles S. Clamecy.

*Brinon l'Archévêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florentin. 12 miles N. Auxerre, 4 W. St. Florentin.

*Brins*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 3 miles SSE. Gabl.

*Brinstadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles NE. Volckach.

*Brion*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 4 m. N. Thouars.

*Brion*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 9 miles WSW. St. Chely d'Apcher.

*Brion*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 8 miles NNE. Calzada.

*Brioni*, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria, celebrated for its marble quarries. 4 miles W. Pola. *Long.* 13. 53. E. *Lat.* 45 3. N.

*Brionne*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 miles SE. Pont-Audemer, 10 NNE. Bernay.

*Briord*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 10 miles S. Belley.

*Briostombos*, or *Brios-Tombos*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles N. Beauvais.

*Brion*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 miles SW. Melle, 13 SE. Niort.

*Brioude*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. In this was formerly a celebrated sanctuary, dedicated to St. Julian. 21 miles NNE. St. Flour, 25 NW. Le Puy. *Long.* 3. 26. E. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

*Brioude, Vielle*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 2 miles S. Brioude.

*Briouze*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles NE. Domfront, 13 W. Argentan.

*Briquebec*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 10 miles S. Cherburg, 6 W. Valognes.

*Briquenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 4 m. N. Grandpré.

*Briqueras*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. In 1692, it was taken by the French, who fortified it. 12 miles S. Pignerol.

*Brisach, (Old,)* a town of Germany, formerly the capital of the Brisgaw, and imperial: now belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1638, who kept possession of it till the year 1700, when it was restored to the Emperor, after destroying a stone bridge built over the Rhine, and in 1703, the fortifications were destroyed. In the year 1704, the French took it again, but it was supposed by some treachery; for Count d'Arce, the governor, was condemned to be beheaded, and all the officers who signed the capitulation were punished. The Rhine is passed here by a bridge of boats. 27 m. N. Bâle.

*Brisach (New,)* a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated about a mile from the west side of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, fortified by M. Vauban. 27 miles N. Bâle, 7 SE. Colmars. *Long.* 7. 37. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

*Brisago*, a town of Italy, on Lake Maggiora. 5 miles S. Locarno.

*Brisau*, or *Brzezowa*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 20 m. W. Olmutz.

*Brisello*, see *Berfello*.

*Brisentino*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 10 miles SW. Manfredonia.

*Brisgaw*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the east side of the Rhine, by which it is separated from France. The Marquis of Baden possessed a portion, but the principal part belonged to the house of Austria, till by the article of peace concluded at Luneville in February 1801, between the Emperor of Germany and France, it was with the Ortenau assigned as an indemnification for the loss of his Italian dominions to the Duke of Modena. Friburg is the capital.

*Brisich*, or *Breysich*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 16 miles NNW. Coblentz.

*Brisighella*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. 6 miles Faenza.

*Brisk*, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 8 m. SSW. Beeskow.

*Briſkow*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles S. Franckfort on the Oder.

*Briſſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles N. Vihiers, 7 SSE. Angers.

*Briſtol*, a city and ſeaport of England, ſituated in the counties of Glouceſter and Somerſet, on the rivers Avon and Frome, which unite here, and form one ſtream under the name of the former, navigable for large and heavy ſhips, till it joins the Severn at King-Road, there known by the name of *The Briſtol Channel*. It was called by the Britons, as we are told, *Caer Oder nant Badon*, i. e. the City Oder in Badon Valley. The Saxons called it *Brightſtowe*, or *Briſtowe*. The merchants of this city trade with more independence on London than any other town in the kingdom. Their Weſt-India ſhips ſail and arrive in fleets. They trade largely with Ireland, Holland, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, and America. They ſend ſhips to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The quay is eſteemed one of the fineſt in Europe, and on the banks of the river are ſeveral dock-yards for building and repairing the ſhips. Buſineſs of almoſt all kinds is carried on here, and capital works eſtabliſhed, ſuch as large braſs works, forges for ſmelting copper; iron founderies, where cannon, &c. are caſt and bored; lead-works, in which the lead is ſmelted from the ore, caſt into ſheets, milled, &c.; manufactures of white and red lead, and lead ſhot; a great number of ſugar-houſes; turpentine, ſulphur, and vitriol works; a manufacture of china, beſides manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, broad-cloth, ſail-cloth, lace, ſilk, and cotton. Among the public buildings, we may reckon the Exchange in Corn-ſtreet; other public buildings are the Council-houſe, Guildhall, Cuſtom-houſe; ſeveral halls of companies, as of merchants, coopers, and merchant-taylors; public library, infirmary, &c. Briſtol was erected into a biſhopric by Henry VIII. It contains 17 pariſhes, and, beſides the cathedral, ſeventeen churches and five chapels within the city, and two churches and one chapel in the ſuburbs; in all, twenty-ſix of the eſtabliſhed religion, and fifteen places of worſhip for other perſuaſions. The hoſpitals and charitable foundations are more than 20. The number of houſes in the city is 13,000, and of the inhabitants 62,890; and if to theſe we add the population of the ſuburbs, the whole muſt exceed 100,000. The government of the city is adminiſtered by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, twenty-eight common-council, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. Briſtol being a county of itſelf, one of the judges comes every year to Briſtol, and holds an aſſize; in the autumn, another aſſize is held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, whereby every man that marries a daughter of a citizen of Briſtol, becomes free of the city. Briſtol was formerly a place of great ſtrength. Geoffery biſhop of Conſtance fortified it when he rebelled againſt William Rufus, but the walls were deſtroyed by the king, after he had ſuppreſſed the rebellion. In the year 1140, King Stephen was impriſoned in the caſtle here by the Empreſs Maud, after the battle of Lincoln. In the year 1643, Briſtol was garriſoned by the parliament troops, under the command of Colonel Fiennes, who was joined by Waller and his followers, after the battle of Roundway-down, near Devizes. Prince Rupert attacked it, and though the town and caſtle were well fortified, and in want of neither men, proviſion, or warlike ſtores, it was taken by capitulation; but not before a great number of brave men and officers had loſt their lives. The hot-well is about a mile and a half weſt from the city, cloſe by the Avon, in the county of Glouceſter, at the bottom of ſtupendous rocks, called *St. Vincent's Rocks*, out of which the ſpring riſes, and is defended by a thick wall, to prevent its being injured by the tide. The water is ſaid to be impregnated by the lime-ſtone quarries, with a ſoft alcalious quality, with ſome weak impregnation of ſulphur, with nitre, or ſea-ſalt, and perhaps ſlightly with iron. They are of an agreeable, not ſickly warmth; are excellent in hectics, diabetes, weak lungs, preternatural evacuations, acrid juices, and viſcid blood; and in the firſt ſtage of a phthiſis pulmonum. Briſtol anciently made a part of the earldom of Glouceſter, and came into the poſſeſſion of John Earl of Moreton, afterwards king of England, who married a daughter of William Earl of Glouceſter, by which means it became veſted in the crown. In the latter end of the eleventh century, here was a mart of ſlaves, collected from different parts of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry II. Briſtol was rich and flouriſhing, and greatly favoured by that prince, by bounties and grant of charters, with liberty of inhabiting and poſſeſſing the city of Devlin or Dublin in Ireland. In the year 1272, there were twelve furnaces for melting ſilver and ſtamping money; and in the reign of Henry VI. there was a mint. Teſtoons, groats, half-groats, and pennies of Henry VIII. are met with, coined at this mint. In the year 1372, Briſtol was ſeparated from the counties of Glouceſter and Somerſet, by a charter of Edward III. and erected into a county. The river Avon was made navigable by act of parliament, and the firſt barge paſſed from Briſtol to Bath, loaded with deals, lead, and meal, in the month of December 1727. In the year 1786, three hackney coaches were ſet

up in the city, which ſoon afterwards were increaſed to twenty. In 1801, the number of inhabitants employed in trade and different manufactures amounted to 9657. 120 miles W. London. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

*Briſtol*, a ſeaport town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituated on the continent. It was conſiderably damaged by the Britiſh troops in the war, but the damages have been repaired. It is now a place of conſiderable trade to the other ſtates, to Africa, and the Weſt-Indies. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 1406. 15 miles N. Newport, 42 S. Boſton. *Long.* 71. 12. W. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

*Briſtol*, a county of United America, in the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, containing, in the year 1790, 31,709 inhabitants.

*Briſtol*, a county of the United States of America, in Pennſilvania, on the Delaware, 20 miles NE. Philadelphia.

*Briſtol-Bay*, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, into which a large river empties itſelf, of the ſame name, diſcovered by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 157. W. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

*Briſtol-Bay*, a bay on the NW. coaſt of Nova-Scotia. *Long.* 63. W. *Lat.* 44, 42. N.

*Briſtol Channel*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and the counties of Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

*Briſtol, (New,)* a ſeaport town of United America, in the province of Maine, at the bottom of Frenchman's Bay. *Long.* 68. 2. W. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

*Brit*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, 2 miles S. Bridport, in Dorſetſhire.

*Britain*, (*Great.*) The iſland which is now called *Great-Britain*, and comprehends the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, with the principality of Wales, was, in more ancient times, by way of diſtinction, ſtyled *Albion*, the name of Britain being then common to all the iſlands that lie round it. Whence it had the name of Albion is uncertain; but that it received the name of Britain from foreigners is evident, ſince the natives never ſtyled themſelves Britons, nor their country Britain; their true name being *Cumri*, or *Cumbri*, whence *Cambria*, the name of Wales to this day among the Welſh. Britain lies over againſt France and Germany, in a triangular form, having three promontories, ſhooting out three different ways, viz. the Land's-End towards the weſt, the Kentiſh or North-Foreland towards the eaſt, and Caithneſs towards the north. It is divided from Ireland to the weſt by the Iriſh ſea; on the north it is bounded by the Northern Ocean; on the eaſt, where it faces Germany, by the German Ocean; and on the ſouth, towards France, by the Britiſh Channel. Its length from north to ſouth is about 560 miles; its breadth is various, and in compaſs, its three ſides are found to contain, allowing for the windings of the coaſt, about 1800 miles. The ſouth ſide, extending from the North-Foreland in Kent, to the Land's-End in Cornwall, contains about 300 miles; the weſt ſide, from the Land's-End, to the moſt northern part of Scotland, about 800; and the eaſt ſide about 700. If Great-Britain be conſidered as a perfect triangle, formed by three right lines, the length of its three ſides put together, would amount to about 1500 miles. The fertility and pleaſantneſs of Britain gave occaſion to imagine, that theſe were the Fortunate Iſlands, deſcribed by the poets, where the face of nature ſmiled with a perpetual ſpring. It was in former times the granary of the weſtern empire, for hence was every year tranſported an immenſe quantity of corn for the ſupply of the army on the frontiers of Germany. The ſouthern parts of Britain were peopled, according to Cæſar, by the Gauls. Tacitus is of the ſame opinion: if we conſider all circumſtances, ſays he, it is probable, that Gaul firſt peopled Britain, which lies ſo near it. This opinion, which is followed by moſt of the ancient, as well as the modern writers, is chiefly founded on the agreement obſerved by the Roman writers between the two nations in their cuſtoms, manners, language, religion, form of government, way of fighting, &c. Beſides, as the Gauls ſent colonies into Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace, and Aſia, it is but reaſonable to conclude that they did the ſame with reſpect to Britain, which lay ſo near them, that they could diſcern it from the continent, and was no leſs plentiful than the other countries where they ſettled. To return to the Britons: their manners, cuſtoms, religion, form of government, &c. are deſcribed not only by Cæſar in his Commentaries, but by others, and perhaps more fully, who wrote after the Romans were become maſters of the iſland. The country was, according to Cæſar, well peopled, and ſtocked with cattle. Their houſes were not unlike thoſe of the Gauls. They uſed copper or iron plates, weighed by a certain ſtandard, inſtead of money. If they bred domeſtic fowls, hens, or geeſe, it was for their diverſion, being ſtrictly forbidden by their religion to eat them. Of all the Britons, thoſe who inhabited Cantium, or Kent, were the moſt civilized, not differing much in their manners from the Gauls. The more inland people, for the moſt part, ſowed no corn, their uſual food being milk and game, with which their woods and plains were well ſtored. The uſe of clothes was ſcarcely known in the iſland. Only the inhabitants of the ſouthern coaſt covered their nakedneſs with ſkins of wild beaſts, careleſsly

thrown over them, not ſo much to defend themſelves againſt the cold, as to avoid giving offence to the ſtrangers, who came to trade with them. All the Britons painted their bodies with the juice of woad, of a ſky-colour, and wore long hair, but ſhaved the reſt of their bodies, except their upper lip. One cuſtom prevailed among them, which ſeemed deteſtable to other nations, which was for ten or twelve men, brothers or friends, to have wives in common. They abſtained from all manner of fiſh, though the ſeas that ſurrounded their iſland, and their rivers, were plentifully ſtored with them. Their towns, or rather villages, were a confuſed parcel of huts, placed at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and, generally ſpeaking, in the middle of a wood, whereof the avenues were defended with ſlight ramparts of earth, or with the trees that were cut down to clear the ground. As to their manner of fighting, Cæſar, who extols their valour, and the undaunted bravery with which they went to battle, tells us, that they made uſe of chariots, driving furiouſly among the enemy's ranks, and diſcharging their darts, by which means they often put the Romans in diſorder. When they engaged the horſe, they left their chariots to fight on foot, their charioteers in the mean time retiring, and placing themſelves ſo that their maſters, if overpowered with numbers, might readily find them, and have an eaſy retreat. By this manner of fighting, they had, ſays Cæſar, both the ſpeed of the horſe, and the ſteadineſs of the foot; and were by daily practice ſo expert, that they could ſtop their horſes on a ſteep deſcent, though in full career, turn them in a narrow compaſs, run along the pole, ſit upon the yoke, and from thence, with incredible quickneſs, return to their chariots. Thus Cæſar. But why they choſe to engage the horſe rather on foot than in their chariots, is not eaſily conceived. Their trade was very inconſiderable, notwithſtanding the convenient ſituation of their iſland for carrying on an extenſive commerce. Their veſſels were very ſmall, with their keels and ribs made of ſlight timber, interwoven with wicker, and covered with hides, which ſhews that they undertook no long voyages; nay, in all likelihood, they never ventured to ſea beyond the coaſts of Gaul. Their chief traffic was with the Phœnician merchants, who after the diſcovery of the iſland, which happened, probably, before the Trojan war, yearly exported great quantities of tin, which they ſold to the Greeks and other diſtant nations. The care and direction of all religious matters were, by the Britons as well as the Gauls, committed to the Druids, whoſe authority was great, not only in religious but civil affairs. They were held, both by the Britons and Gauls, in ſuch veneration, that their authority was almoſt abſolute. To them belonged the care of private and public ſacrifices, the interpretation of religion, the beſtowing of rewards, or inflicting of puniſhments; the deciding of controverſies, let the difference be of what nature ſoever; and whoever refuſed to obey their decree, whether lord or vaſſal, was excluded from the ſacrifices, which was accounted the greateſt puniſhment that could be inflicted. The ſame form of government prevailed in Britain as in Gaul; that is, the the whole country was divided into ſeveral ſmall ſtates, with a head over each, dignified by authors with the name of king. Of theſe heads, or kings, Cæſar mentions four in the ſmall compaſs of Kent. Whether theſe ſtates were hereditary or elective, we find no where recorded. Their worſhipping in groves, their human ſacrifices, and their marking or tattooing themſelves, are ſtrong characteriſtics of a Canaanitiſh origin. And it is well worthy of obſervation, that thoſe very cuſtoms have been found in all the new-diſcovered iſlands of the South Pacific ocean: they were before found in the Indians of America; among the Mexicans, the Peruvians, and the inhabitants of the Weſt-India iſlands, a ſtrong preſumption of one and the ſame original. Some of theſe ſtrangers have been found circumciſed; this is a proof, not altogether of an Iſraelitiſh deſcent, but a mark of diſtinction, uſed probably by all the ſons of Abraham, and their deſcendants, to whom ſeveral of theſe nations owed their origin; and ſtill obſerved by ſome as a cuſtom of their forefathers. Both the Phœnicians on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and the Edomites on the Red ſea, were merchants, with a conſiderable knowledge of navigation; and from their voyages to Britain only, it is very evident they were ſomething more than coaſters. In caſes of danger, one of the kings was choſen in a general aſſembly, commander in chief of the whole of their forces: thus Caſſibelan commanded the forces againſt Cæſar: and in the time of Claudius, Caractacus, king of the Silures, was choſen general of the whole. That part of Britain now called England and Wales was divided into 17 ſtates, inhabited by the Dammonii, now Devonſhire and Cornwall; the Durotriges, Dorſetſhire; the Belgæ, Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire; the Attrebatii, Berkſhire; the Regni, Surry, Suſſex, and part of Hampſhire on the ſea-coaſt; the Cantii, Kent; the Dobunii, Gloceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire; the Trinobantes, Middleſex and Eſſex; the Iceni, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire, and Nottinghamſhire; the Coritani, whoſe country comprehended the preſent Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire; the Cornavii, who inhabited the tract

now called Warwickſhire, Worceſterſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, and Cheſhire: the Silures poſſeſſed Radnorſhire, Brecknockſhire, Glamorganſhire, Herefordſhire, and Monmouthſhire; the Demetæ held the remaining part of South-Wales; viz. Caermarthenſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Cardiganſhire. The ſix counties of North-Wales were inhabited by the Ordovices: the Brigantes, ſometimes called Brigæ, poſſeſſed Yorkſhire, Durham, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland; and laſtly, the Ottadini, or Ottatini, inhabited Northumberland. Three great walls, or ramparts, were erected by three different emperors to ſecure the country belonging to Rome, againſt the northern barbarians. Britannia Romana was divided into Britannia ſuperior, and Britannia inferior, or upper and lower Britain. The former reached from the channel at leaſt as far as Cheſter, including England and Wales: lower Britain contained all ſubject to the Romans, north of Cheſter, to the wall which ſeparated it from Britannia Barbara; from the Firth to the Clyde. Conſtantine divided Roman Britain into four governments, which were called Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia Cæſarienſis, and Maxima Cæſarienſis. Britannia Prima lay between the channel, the Severn, and Thames; Britannia Secunda occupied all the country between the Severn and the Iriſh ſea: Flavia Cæſarienſis was encloſed within the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn; and Maxima Cæſarienſis extended from the Humber to Adrian's wall. A fifth province was afterwards added, named Valentia, probably by the Emperor Valentinian, from his brother Valens; for in the reign of Valentinian, this diſtrict, extending from Adrian's wall to the Frith of Forth, and Clyde, was recovered by Theodoſius, father to the emperor of that name. Each of theſe provinces had a particular magiſtrate, ſome a conſular, others only a præſes or preſident; they were all ſubject to the Vicarius of Britain, as he was to the Præfectus Prætorio of Gaul, one of the four Præfecti Prætorio, inſtituted by Conſtantine. The civil government was adminiſtered by the vicar, and the vicars of the five provinces, with other inferior officers. After the troubles of the Roman empire occaſioned the withdrawing of that people from the land, the Britons, haraſſed by the Picts and Scots, called in the Saxons and Angles to their relief; of which they had reaſon to repent; for the Saxons ſoon turned their arms againſt them, and multitudes of their countrymen following the firſt adventurers, drove the unhappy Britons from their homes, and compelled them to retire to the mountains of Wales, to Cornwall, and to that part of the continent afterwards called Bretagne. Several kingdoms were formed by the Saxons, under different leaders, viz. 1. Kent, which included the county ſo called. 2. Suſſex, or the South-Saxons, containing Suſſex and Surry. 3. Eaſt-Anglia, comprehending Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire, with the Iſle of Ely. 4. Weſſex, or the Weſt-Saxons, in which were Cornwall, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, and Berkſhire. 5. Northumberland, including Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Durham, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Northumberland, and a part of Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh. 6. Eſſex, or the Eaſt-Saxons, which compriſed Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire. 7. Mercia, which contained Glocesterſhire, Herefordſhire, Warwickſhire, Worceſterſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Shropſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and part of Hertfordſhire. Alfred, or Aelfred, firſt divided England into counties, and theſe again into hundreds and tythings. We may, with equal truth and propriety, ſays Dr. Campbell, place the large extent of its coaſt among the principal prerogatives of Great-Britain. We mean by this ſomething more than what, in compariſon of maritime countries on the Continent, belongs to it as an iſland; becauſe this beneficial extent of coaſt reſults chiefly from its peculiar and advantageous figure. By this means our own ſhips are ſent out, foreign veſſels are invited from all quarters, go and return by every wind, and are received and entertained in ſafe and convenient ports on every ſide. The conſtant, copious, and convenient diſtribution of the goods they bring from foreign parts along the ſhores of ſo large an iſland, excluſive of all that is ſent by land, to which theſe alſo very largely contribute; and the carrying the ſuperfluities of our own growth, and manufactures from rough materials imported from one part of ſuch a country as this to another, gradually produces a prodigious coaſt trade, which is of inexpreſſible value, as it occaſions ſettlements near to, or immediately on the ſea coaſt; and in conſequence of this the cultivation of adjacent lands, the improvement of harbours, the increaſe of ſhipping, and the augmentation of ſeamen, which are circumſtances of no ſmall importance to the people of every country; but more eſpecially to be ſought for and cheriſhed, as proper and peculiar bleſſings to the inhabitants of an iſland. Beſides theſe it produces another very happy effect, as it affords inexpreſſible conveniencies for many different ſorts of fiſhing, and facilitates the diſtribution of the produce of thoſe fiſheries, which is every where the natural parent of trade and a naval power; and hence it is

that in this, and indeed in almoſt every other maritime country, of which we have any tolerable hiſtory, we find that the moſt famous ſeaports have riſen by degrees, and by a concurrence of fortunate circumſtances up to that rank, from being originally no better than fiſhing towns: into which, from a ſeries of untoward accidents, or from the effects of any ſudden calamity, they as naturally dwindle again. For theſe, and for a variety of other reaſons, we find the beneficial conſequences that neceſſarily reſult from ſuch an extenſive ſea coaſt, have been conſtantly celebrated by all the intelligent authors who have treated of ſuch countries as were poſſeſſed in any remarkable degree of this bleſſing. This was the genuine ſource of induſtry, wealth, and ſplendour, to the ancient Arabians; this was the inſtrument of Egypt's greatneſs; it was this rendered the Phœnicians conſpicuous through a long courſe of ages; and wherever this advantage is thoroughly improved from a proper attention, it is ſimply impoſſible that its inhabitants ſhould not thrive faſter, and be in all reſpects in a better condition, than their neighbours.

*Britain*, (*New*,) ſee *Labrador*.

*Britain*, (*New*,) an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, ſeen by Dampier, Roggewein, and Carteret. What Dampier and Roggewein thought was only one iſland, Capt. Carteret has ſince found divided into two by a narrow channel, which he ſailed through, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and gave the name of New-Ireland to the moſt northern. The coaſts of New-Britain are high and mountainous, covered here and there with wood. The inhabitants were of a dark copper colour, well made, and hardy; near the ſouthern coaſt are a number of ſmaller iſlands, among which is one with a volcano. *Long.* 148. 5. to 148. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 30. to 6. 50. S.

*Britain's Bay*, a bay in the river Potomack, on the coaſt of Maryland. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

*Britany*, ſee *Bretagne*.

*Britten*, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 55. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 6. N.

*Britwin*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 74. 40. N.

*Brive*, or *Brives la Gallarde*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Correze, ſituated in a fertile valley, on the Correze; it contains about 4000 ſouls. 12 miles SW. Tulle, 5 S. Uzerches. *Long.* 1. 36. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

*Briveſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 18 m. E. Brive.

*Briviſca*, ſee *Iscroiſca*.

*Brivio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio, on the ſide of the Adda. In 1799, a battle was fought near this place between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were defeated. 10 miles NW. Bergamo, 18 NNE. Milan.

*Briz*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 5 miles W. Valognes.

*Brixa*, (*Le*,) ſee *Lebrixa*.

*Brixen*, (*Biſhopric of*,) a country of Germany, in league with the Tyroleſe. The biſhop was conſidered by the houſe of Auſtria as a land ſtate of Tyrol, and appeared by his deputies at the diet, bearing likewiſe the taxes and impoſts belonging to it, but having, notwithſtanding, as an immediate prince of the empire, both ſeat and voice at the diets of the empire in the college of princes. He likewiſe ſent deputies, and contributed towards the maintenance of the chamber-court the ſum of 81 rix-dollars, 14½ kruitzers; but with reſpect to the extraordinary taxes of the empire, the houſe of Auſtria anſwered to them. Its prelate was alſo a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria. As a biſhop, he was ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Salzburg. In 1802, this biſhopric was ſecularized and given to the Archduke of Auſtria, with other indemnities, for the loſs of Tuſcany; but afterwards, by the treaty of Preſburg, was ceded to Bavaria.

*Brixen*, a town of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated in a pleaſant ſpot, on the river Eyſack, at its union with the Rienz. The epiſcopal palace is well built. Excluſive of the cathedral, there are one parochial and ſix other churches and two cloiſters. In 1080, a council was held here by the emperor Henry IV. in which Pope Gregory VII. was depoſed. This town is governed by its own magiſtrates, who are two burgomaſters, and two counſellors. In March 1796, it was taken by the French; and again in 1797, when a large quantity of magazines belonging to the Auſtrians fell into their hands. 39 miles NNE. Trent, 38 S. Innſpruck. *Long* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

*Brixenſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach; it affords an aſylum for involuntary homicides. In 1632, this place was taken and plundered by the Imperialiſts. 16 miles ENE. Wurzburg, 23 WSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 52. N.

*Brixham*, a ſmall ſeaport of England, ſituated on the weſtern ſide of Torbay, in the county of Devon, celebrated for its fiſhery, for which purpoſe more than a hundred veſſels are employed. A quay has lately been built for the purpoſe of ſupplying ſhips with water. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3671. The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed here with his friends in 1688. 3 miles NE. Dartmouth.

*Brizembourg*, a town of France, in the

department of the Lower Charente. 7 m. S. St. Jean d'Angely, 7 NE. Saintes.

*Brizen*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 12 m. N. Wittenberg.

*Bro*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 22 miles SW. Carlſtadt.

*Bro*, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Viſtula. 2 miles from Culm.

*Broad Bay*, a bay on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 65. 19. W. *Lat* 43. 50. N.

*Broad Bay*, ſee *Loch Tua*.

*Broad Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 26. W. *Lat.* 34. 42. N.

*Broad Creek*, a river of Delaware, which runs into the Nanticoke, *Long.* 75. 46. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

*Broad Creek*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 9. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Broadhaven*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt of Ireland, and north-weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 42. W. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

*Broad Inlet*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 57. W. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

*Broad Kill*, a river of Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, *Long.* 75. 19. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Broadley*, a town of Poland, in the principality of Belcz. 48 miles E. Belcz.

*Broad River*, a river of South-Carolina, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmaller rivers, which, about 8 miles NW. Columbia, joins the Saluda, and with it forms the Cangaree.

*Broad River*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, at Peterſburg.

*Broad Run*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 9 N.

*Broad Sound*, an inlet on the north coaſt of New Holland, in the bay of Inletts, SE. of Cape Palmerſton.

*Broad Stairs*, a village of England, in the county of Kent, cloſe to the ſea. Several veſſels were fitted out from this harbour ſome years ſince to Greenland, but of late the trade has greatly declined. The old pier being deſtroyed by a violent hurricane, a new one was conſtructed in the year 1770. Here are the remains of an ancient gateway, belonging originally to ſome fort, built to defend the coaſt. Many people of faſhion frequent this place in the ſummer ſeaſon, for the benefit of air and ſea-bathing. 2 m. N. Ramſgate, 75 E. London.

*Brobach*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 15 miles SE. Treves.

*Broc*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles N. St. Paul, 4 NNE. Venice.

*Brocco*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles W. Capua.

*Brockdrop*, a town of the dutchy of Holland. 6 miles W. Krempe.

*Brockel*, or *Brakel*, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 5 miles E. Rotenburg.

*Brock Graben*, a river or canal in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, which runs into the Innerſee, at Sarſtede.

*Brockſberg*, or *Brocken*, a mountain of Lower Saxony, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt in Germany. It contains iron ore, and the ſummit is always covered with ſnow; near Blankenburg.

*Brod*, a fortified town of Sclavonia, on the Save, where the emperor gained a victory over the Turks in the year 1688. 50 miles N. Serajo, 110 W. Belgrade. *Long.* 18. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

*Brod Bohmiſch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. It was reduced to aſhes in 1637, and though ſince rebuilt, has not recovered its former conſequence. 7 miles NW. Kaurzim, 18 E. Prague. *Long.* 14. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

*Brod, Teutſch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, on the Sazava. It was taken by the allies in 1741. 20 miles SSE. Czaslau, 54 SE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

*Brod, Ungariſh*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 8 m. SE. Hradiſch. *Long.* 17. 39. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

*Brode*, ſee *Pforten*.

*Brodenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 3 miles E. Oelſnitz.

*Brodera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its beautiful linens, indigo, and lace. 55 miles SSE. Amedabad, 22 SW. Champaneer. *Long.* 73. 12. E. *Lat.* 22. 16. N.

*Brodetz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 5 miles S. Jung Buntzlaw.

*Brodick*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Arran, (belonging to the Scotch Hebrides,) ſituated in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 4. 56. W. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

*Brodnitza*, a town of Pruſſia, in the biſhopric of Culm. 30 miles E. Culm.

*Brodow*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 5 miles NE. Neuſtadt.

*Brodra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere. 30 m. NE. Kottah.

*Brody*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles S. Lucko.

*Brodzies*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 48 miles E. Minſk.

*Broeck*, a town or large village of North Holland, remarkable for the elegant neatneſs of the houſes and ſtreets, whoſe inhabitants carry on great trade in cattle and corn. 3 miles W. Monikedam.

*Broglie*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles S. Bernay, 9 SW. Beaumont le Roger.

*Broglio*, or *Breil*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 15 miles NE. Nice.

*Brogne*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuſe. 10 miles WSW. Namur.

*Brok*, a town of Poland, in Maſovia. 45 miles ESE. Warſaw.

*Brojo Caſtro*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 22 miles ENE Livadia.

*Broie*, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the canton of Friburg, and runs into the lake of Morat, near Avenches.

*Broken Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, 1770. This bay, ſays Capt. Hunter, is large and clear; the entrance from the north to the ſouth point about two miles, with depth of water from 8 to 10 fathom; farther in the depth leſſens to 7, 6, and 5 fathoms. Juſt within the north head of the bay is the entrance of the northern branch, which from the ſhalloweſs of the water, is only navigable for boats, or ſmall veſſels; the channel going in is very narrow, occaſioned by a ſmall ſpit of ſand, which extends from a low ſandy point on the weſt ſide of the entrance, and on which, when the wind is from the eaſtward, the ſea breaks very high. A little within the ſouth head of the bay is the entrance of the ſouthern branch, or pit water. This is a good harbour. *Long.* 151. 27. E. *Lat.* 33. 34. S.

*Broken Bay*, or *Bay of St. Antonio*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 51. E. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

*Broken Iſland*, an iſland in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 28. E. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

*Broken Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in a bay on the north coaſt of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 52. S.

*Broken Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Arracan. *Long.* 92. 56. E. *Lat.* 19. 58. N.

*Brokry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country. 8 m. SW. Burhampour.

*Brolanda*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland. 20 miles S. Skara.

*Brolo*, a fortreſs of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 7 miles W. Pati.

*Bromangerland*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

*Bromart*, a town of Sweden in the province of Nyland. 15 miles W. Ekneſs.

*Bromberg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. W. Ebern.

*Bromberg*, or *Biagoſchtſch*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Inowroſlaw, on the river Bro, famous for a treaty concluded here in 1657, between the King of Poland and the Elector of Brandenburg. 40 miles N. Inowroſlaw.

*Brome*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg. 34 miles E. Zell.

*Bromham*, a townſhip of England, in Wiltſhire, with about 1150 inhabitants. 4 miles NNW. Devizes.

*Bromley*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Ravenſburn Near the town is a palace of the biſhop of Rocheſter, to whom the manor belongs, where is a mineral ſpring. Here is a college, with a handſome allowance for twenty poor clergymen's widows, firſt founded by Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Charles II. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays, and in 1801, contained 2700 inhabitants. 10 miles SSE London. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

*Bromley Abby*, or *Abbot's Bromley*, or *Pagett's Bromley*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. It was once a place of conſequence, and took its name from an abbey, of which no traces now remain. It has a market on Tueſday, with only about 800 inhabitants. 13 miles E. Stafford, 128 NW. London.

*Brompton*, a flouriſhing village of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Medway, where barracks are erected for the marines ſtationed at Chatham, to which place it joins. 30 miles E. London.

*Brompton*, a populous village of England, in the county of Middleſex, a little to the weſt of London.

*Brompton*, a townſhip of England, in the north riding of Yorkſhire. 14 miles N. New Malton.

*Bromsebro*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, remarkable for a treaty made here in the year 1645, between Sweden and Denmark. 12 miles Chriſtianople.

*Bromſgrove*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the river Salwarp. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. Here are manufactures of worſted, linſey, linen cloths, fiſhhooks, needles, and nails, which in 1801, employed 1200 perſons, out of 5898, the number of inhabitants. The market is held on Tueſdays. 12 miles NNE. Worceſter, 114 WNW. London.

*Bromwich*, (*Weſt*,) a town of England, in Staffordſhire. In 1801, the population was 5687, of which 1393 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 m. SE. Wolverhampton.

*Bromyard*, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Monday, and 983 inhabitants. 13 miles NNE. Hereford, 125 WNW. London.

*Bron*, (*Nieder and Ober*,) two towns of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 10 miles W. Haguenau.

*Bronckorſt*, or *Bronkorſt*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen. 5 miles N. Doeſburg.

*Brondaris*, see *Brandaris*.

*Brondolo*, a town of Italy, in the Dogado, ſituated in the ſouth part of the iſland of Chioggio, with a harbour formed by the mouths of the Brenta, and ſome other rivers, which meet and form a ſpacious reſervoir, called Concha di Brondolo, but not deep enough for large veſſels. In 808, this town was entirely burnt down, and in 1379, it was laid waſte by the Genoeſe. At preſent it is almoſt decayed. 12 miles S. Venice.

*Bronddragene*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, or rather two or three very narrow ſlips of land, the whole not three miles long, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

*Broni*, or *Brouni*, a town of Italy, where the French were defeated by the Imperialiſts in the year 1703. 10 miles SW. Pavia.

*Bronnikov*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irkutſk. 28 miles N. Tobolſk.

*Bronti*, a town of the iſland of Sicily. 28 miles W. Taormina. The gallant Lord Nelſon was honoured by the King of Naples with the title of Duke of Bronti, for his naval ſervices to that crown.

*Bronzolo*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the Adige. 5 miles S. Bolzano.

*Brookfield*, a town of Maſſachuſetts. 52 miles W. Boſton.

*Brooklyn*, a town of New-York, on Long Iſland; between this place and Flatbuſh, an engagement took place between the Britiſh troops and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated with great loſs. In 1790, it contained about 1600 inhabitants. 3 miles S. New-York.

*Brooko*, a country of Africa, ſituated on the eaſt of Bambouk, and north of Gadou. The river Senegal bounds it on the north-eaſt, and ſeparates it from Fooladoo.

*Broomridge*, or *Broomriggs*, a place of Northumberland, where it is ſaid a battle was fought by Athelſtan againſt Conſtantine, king of Scotland, Ewaine, or Oweine, king of Cumberland, and Anlap, the general of the Danes, in the year 928, in which Athelſtan obtained a complete victory.

*Brooms*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts. 13 miles SE. Lamballe, 10 SW. Dinan. *Long* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

*Brootzi*, a town of Siberia. 48 miles NW. Tomſk.

*Broozenkowa*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 32 miles NE. Kaminiecz.

*Broquies*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, on the Tarn. 21 miles S. Rhodez.

*Brora*, a ſeaport town on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland; near it is a coal mine; the coals of which are ſaid to take fire on being expoſed to the air. Here is likewiſe a quarry of limeſtone, interſperſed with a variety of ſhells. 12 miles NNE. Dornoch. *Long.* 3. 45. W. *Lat.* 58. N.

*Brora*, a river of Scotland, which paſſes through a lake of the ſame name, in the county of Sutherland, and runs into the ſea at Brora.

*Brore*, a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe, about 3 miles below Maeſtricht.

*Brzichan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles S. Leitmeritz.

*Brzeley*, a town of England, in Shropſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, and 4832 inhabitants. The chief manufacture is that of pipes. 6 miles NW. Bridgnorth, 146 NW. London.

*Broſna*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, three miles above Banagher, in King's County.

*Broſna*, *(Little)* a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, four miles above Banagher.

*Bros*, or *Zaſnaras*, a town of Tranſylvania, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman colony.

*Broſſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles SSE. Barbeſieux.

*Broſſelſheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurſburg. 4 miles W. Volkach.

*Broterod*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. 3 miles N. Smalkalden.

*Brother*, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, between Yell and the north part of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 60. 48. N.

*Brothers*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the ſtraits of Babel-Mandeb. *Long.* 43. 19. E. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

*Brothers*, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, about 36 miles from the weſt coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 98. 21. E. *Lat.* 7. 36. N.

*Brothers*, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. 18 miles S. Pulo Laut. *Long.* 116. 18. E. *Lat.* 4. 27. S.

*Brothers*, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, near the eaſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 106. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 8. S.

*Brothers*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 107. 12. E. *Lat.* 6. 36. S.

*Brothers*, *(Seven)* iſlands in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 60. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

*Brothers Three*, see *Three Brothers*.

*Brothers' Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 28. W. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

*Brotherton*, a village of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, where Margaret, queen of Edward I. was delivered of a ſon, named Thomas de Brotherton, created after-

wards earl of Norfolk, and marſhal of England. In 1801, the population was 994. 16 miles N. Doncaſter, 178 N. London.

*Brothick*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German ſea at Aberbrothick.

*Broto* a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles E. Jaca.

*Brou St. Romain*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 18 miles SSW. Chartres, 10 NW. Châteaudun.

*Brouage*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. The tide flows up to the town, but through neglect the harbour is filled with mud. Here are conſiderable ſalt-works. 6 miles SW. Rochefort.

*Brouck*, or *Broug*, ſee *Brugg*.

*Brouette*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Wabaſh. *Long.* 87. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

*Brough*, called alſo *Burgh upon Stanmore*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and about 690 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a large caſtle, and the ruins of a town, ſuppoſed to have been named Verteræ. 6 miles SE. Appleby, 262 N. London. *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

*Brougham*, a village of England, in Weſtmoreland, ſuppoſed, by the number of antiquities found there, to be on the ſite of the ancient Brocavum. 2 miles S. Kendal.

*Broughton*, a townſhip of England, near Mancheſter, containing 866 inhabitants, of which nearly half are employed in manufactures.

*Broughton in Furneſs*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, with about 1000 inhabitants. 9 miles NNW. Ulverſtone.

*Broughton*, a town of England, in the county of Hants. 2 miles SW. Stockbridge.

*Broughton's Archipelago*, an extenſive range of iſlands, rocky iſlets, and rocks, in an arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North-America: ſo called, from Mr. Broughton, commander of the ſhip Chatham, who diſcovered them in 1790, in company with Capt. Vancouver. *Long.* 232. 56. to 233. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. to 51. N.

*Broughty Caſtle*, a caſtle of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the Tay. In 1547 it was taken by the Engliſh. 10 m. N. Cupar.

*Brouſſe*, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 18 m. E. Clermont.

*Brouvelieure*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 3 m. N. Bruyres.

*Brow Head*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 39. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Brouwershaven*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſle of Scouwen, oppoſite Goree, ſaid to be ſo named as Port des Braſſeurs, the port or haven of brewers. In 1426, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between Philip duke of Burgundy, and Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, brother to Henry V. king of England, who came with 3,000 Engliſh to the aſſiſtance of Mary Jaqueline counteſs of Holland, in which the Duke of Glouceſter was defeated. 5 miles S. Goree, 8 SW. Helvoetſluys. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Browned Key*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 45. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

*Brown's Paſſage*, a channel of the north Pacific Ocean, between Dundas's Iſland, and Stephens's Iſland, entering eaſterly into Chatham Sound.

*Brown Inlet*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands on the north coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

*Brown's Point*, a cape at the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Tobago. *Long.* 60. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

*Brownſea Iſland*, ſee *Brankſea*.

*Brownstown Head*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. *Long.* 7. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

*Brownville*, a town of New-York, in the county of Oneida. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 44. N.

*Broye*, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the canton of Friburg, croſſes lake Morat, and runs into the lake of Neufchâtel, about two miles N. from Cudrefin.

*Brozo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 5 miles N. Breſcia.

*Brozzo*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 5 miles NW. Ivrea, 25. N. Turin.

*Brſeſkie*, *Brſeſtz*, *Brzeſc*, a town of Pruſſian Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, ſurrounded with a wall, and ſituated in a marſhy plain. 80 miles WNW. Warſaw, 100 S. Dantzic. *Long.* 18. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

*Brſeſnitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 5 miles N. Blatna.

*Brſeſtz*, or *Brzèſc*, a town of Ruſſian Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bog, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle built on a ſharp rock, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. Here is the largeſt Jewiſh ſynagogue in Europe. On the month of October 1794, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Poles; the battle laſted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13,000 of the beſt Poliſh troops, conſiſting of old eſtabliſhed regiments, not to reckon the armed peaſants, only five hundred were made priſoners, as they would not accept of quarter; and the reſt, all but 300 men who eſcaped, were cut to pieces, ſo that the field of battle, for ſome miles, was covered with their dead. The whole of the Poliſh artillery, conſiſting of two mortars and 24 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians. 100 m.

E. Warſaw, 196 NE. Cracow. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

*Brucco*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 13 miles W. Policaſtro.

*Bruce Hill*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 11 miles SSW. Cavan.

*Bruces*, a town of North-Carolina. 6 miles NW. Guilford.

*Bruch*, or *Broick*, an ancient caſtle of Germany, which gives name to a ſigniory in the dutchy of Berg, about 18 miles in circumference. 4 miles E. Duiſburg.

*Bruck*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles NNE. Nerac, 9 W. Agen.

*Bruche*, a river of France, which runs into the Ill at Straſburg.

*Bruckhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 5 miles W. Hoya.

*Bruchkobel*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Muzenburg. 2 miles N. Hanau.

*Bruckſal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper-Rhine, ſituated on the Salza, where the biſhop had a palace, and an arſenal. During the war, this place was taken and retaken ſeveral times. 11 miles SE. Spire, 15 S. Heidelberg. *Long.* 8. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

*Bruck*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Rednitz. 17 miles NNW. Anſpach.

*Bruck*, or *Brugg*, a town of Auſtria, on the river Leyta. Aſparagus grows without culture in the environs of the town. 25 miles E. Baden, 20 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

*Bruck*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. 21 miles N. Wittenberg, 10 SW. Potzdam. *Long.* 12. 41. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

*Bruck*, or *Pruck*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 18 miles NNE. Ratiſbon.

*Bruck*, a town of Bavaria, on the Ammer. 8 miles W. Munich.

*Bruck am Muhr*, a town of Germany, in Upper Stiria, on the Muhr, anciently called Muripons, or Bruga ad Murum. 18 miles N. Gratz, 70 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

*Bruck*, ſee *Pruck*.

*Brucken*, a town of Thuringia. 4 miles SW. Sangerſhauſen.

*Bruckenau*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Fulda. 14 miles S. Fulda.

*Bruckendorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles SE. Morungen.

*Brucklaw*, a town of Germany, in the county of Reus. 8 miles WNW. Gretz.

*Bruda*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

*Brudnitz*, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 7 miles below Oppeln.

*Brue*, or *Brew*, a river of England, which riſes near Bruton in Somerſetſhire, and croſſing the county, runs into the Briſtol Channel, 8 miles N. Bridgewater.

*Bruegel*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles SE. Venlo.

*Bruel*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 11 miles SE. Wiſmar. *Long.* 11. 46. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

*Bruel*, or *Brugl*, or *Brukl*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine, and Moſelle. 6 miles S. Cologne.

*Bruere*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the river Cher. 18 miles S. Bourges, 4 NW. St. Amand.

*Bruer's Iſland*, an iſland in the Merguī Archipelago, of an oval form, and about 12 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 28. N.

*Bruſſiere*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 9 m. W. Mortagne.

*Brug*, or *Brig*, a town of Switzerland, and principal place of a diſtrict in the Valais, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhône. 27 miles E. Sion.

*Bruga*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 11 miles N. Bergamo.

*Bruges*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles S. Pau, 13 SE. Oleron.

*Bruges*, a city of France, in the department of the Lys; before the French revolution, a city of the ſecond rank in Auſtrian Flanders. It is about four miles in circumference, and advantageouſly ſituated in a plain, having, by means of canals, a navigable communication with Ghent, Oſtend, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Furnes, Damme, Sluys, &c. This city was in the 14th century a place of the greateſt trade in Europe; in it were conſuls for the regulation of trade from all the different cities and countries; and national warehouſes and magazines to depoſit their goods, which were brought here as the great mart. The merchants of Venice ſent hither the product of the eaſt; the traders of the north brought hither the production of the Baltic, and the Engliſh ſent their wool; the dukes of Burgundy, their lords, encouraged trade, and under their auſpices they flouriſhed; but in the year 1489, the citizens had the audacity to arreſt the Archduke Maximilian, who had married Mary, the heireſs of the houſe of Burgundy; to affront his domeſtics; and mal-treat his officers; they even demanded aſſiſtance from the King of France, and the Duke of Guelders: this tumult continued fourteen months, but being fearful of much worſe conſequences, they implored the clemency of their prince; 56 were condemned to death, a great number baniſhed and the city fined in a large ſum. From that time Bruges began to decline, and Ant-

werp, fo advantageoufly fituated on the banks of a conſiderable river, became its rival, and ſoon its ſuperior. Having a communication with the ſea from Oſtend, by means of a navigable canal, it is yet a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of ſtuff, linen, &c. It was formerly in the dioceſe of Tournay, but was in the year 1559, erected into a biſhopric by Philip II. king of Spain, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Malines. In 1430, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, inſtituted the order of the Golden Fleece at Bruges. The ſtreets, 260 in number, are in general ſpacious, and the houſes large but old; there are ſeven gates and ſix grand markets, but they have neither fountain or river, the water which ſupplies the city being brought from Ghent, from the rivers Lys and Scheldt, by means of pipes. The principal buildings are the townhouſe, the halls, the mint, &c. At the end of the grand market is a fine ſteeple, one of the moſt beautiful of the kind in Europe, 533 ſteps in height, and furniſhed with bells and chimes, which play a different tune every quarter of an hour. There are ſeveral fine churches at Bruges; the cathedral is dedicated to St. Donat, but the church at Notre-Dame is the moſt beautiful, whoſe ſteeple is a ſea mark to ſailors coming to Oſtend; in the treaſury are preſerved the rich veſtments of Thomas-a-Becket, adorned with precious ſtones. Seventeen houſes or palaces yet remain, the ancient habitations of ſo many conſuls of trade. The magiſtracy of Bruges is compoſed of two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, twelve counſellors, ſix penſioners, and two greffiers. This city was bombarded by the Dutch, on the 4th of July, 1704, but without ſucceſs; it ſubmitted to the allies in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies; in 1708, it was inveſted by the French, under the command of Comte de la Motthe, and ſurrendered the 5th of July. The allies re-entered it the beginning of the year 1709, in virtue of a capitulation ſigned on the taking of Ghent, the 30th of December 1709. The magiſtrates opened the gates to the French troops, and ſigned a formal ſubmiſſion to the French republic, on the 24th of June, 1794. In the year 1798, a conſiderable force was ſent from England to deſtroy the ſluices between this place and Oſtend, under the command of Major-General Coote. In the account tranſmitted to government, conſiderable damage ſeems to have been done; but in the end about 1000 men were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. The major-general was wounded, and Colonel Campbell killed. 21 miles W. Ghent, 12 E. Oſtend. *Long.* 3. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

*Brugg*, or *Bruck*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the river Aar. It formerly belonged to the counts of Habſburg, of the houſe of Auſtria; the inhabitants embraced the proteſtant religion in the year 1529. 21 miles S. Bâle, 42 NNE. Berne

*Bruggen*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the eaſt ſide of the Leine. 12 miles SW. Hildeſheim.

*Bruggen*, or *Bruck*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Schwalm. On the 2d of March 1793, a battle was fought near this town, between the Pruſſians, under the command of Prince Frederick of Brunſwick, and the French, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 1300 killed, and 700 priſoners. 6 miles NE. Ruremond.

*Bruggen*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle. 18 miles W. Andernach.

*Brughan*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn, about two miles above Llanydlos, in the county of Montgomery.

*Brughat*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 7 miles E. Gannat.

*Brugnara*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 8 miles SSW. Torre

*Brugnetto*, a town of Genoa, ſituated at the foot of the Appennines, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa. 35 miles ESE. Genoa. *Long.* 9. 33. E. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

*Bruguiere, dit Dulac* (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 4 miles S. Caſtres.

*Bruguieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles N. Toulouſe.

*Bruhl*, ſee *Bruel*.

*Bruka*, or *Bruko*, a town of Africa, belonging to the kingdom of Yani, on the ſouth coaſt of the Gambia. 160 miles from the ſea. *Long.* 13. 49. W. *Lat* 13. 18. N.

*Brukſal*, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal, near the mouth.

*Brullos*, ſee *Berebs*.

*Brulon*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 9 miles N. Sablé, 10 W. Le Mans.

*Brumath*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 6 miles SSW. Haguenau, 9 N. Straſburg.

*Brumau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 21 miles E. Hradiſch. *Long.* 18. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

*Brumbach*, *Kirch*, or *Braubach*, a citadel of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 15 miles W. Wertheim.

*Brumbach*, *Langen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 16 miles N. Erbach.

*Brumpt*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. This town formerly belonged to the Count of Leiningen. In 1389, it was burned by the inhabitants of Straſburg. 8 miles N. Straſburg.

*Brun*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles E. Neuſtatt.

*Bruna*, (*La*,) a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, at the entrance of the gulf of Catania. 16 miles S. Catania.

*Bruneck*, or *Brunegen*, ſee *Brauneck*.

*Brunenthal*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 m. NW. Hof.

*Brunet*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, at the entrance into Fortune bay. *Long.* 55. 4. W. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

*Brunéto*, ſee *Brugneto*.

*Brunette*, (*La*,) a ſtrong fortreſs of France, in the department of the Po, near the town of Suſa. By an article in the peace concluded between the French and the King of Sardinia, in April 1796, this fortreſs was to be diſmantled. It has ſince become a part of France.

*Bruniquel*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 24 miles SSE. Cahors.

*Brunkkela*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 14 miles NNE. Abo.

*Brunn*, a town of Auſtria. 8 miles W. Ebenfurth.

*Brunn*, a town of Auſtria. 4 m. W. Horn.

*Brunn*, or *Brno*, or *Brinn*, a city of Moravia, the capital of a circle to which it gives name; the ſecond town in rank, and firſt in commerce, of the marquiſate; ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Schwartſchaw, and Surtawa. It is not large, but populous; the number of inhabitants about 18000. There are manufactures of cloth, velvets, and pluſh. The diets of the ſtate are held here alternately with Olmutz. It is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs called Spilberg, built on an eminence near the town. In 1645, it held out againſt the Swedes. The Pruſſians laid ſiege to it in the year 1742, but were compelled to abandon the enterpriſe. 32 miles SW. Olmutz, 100 SE. Prague, 156 SE. Dreſden. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

*Brunn*, a circle of Moravia, bounded on the north by Bohemia, on the eaſt by the circles of Olmutz and Hradiſch, on the ſouth by Auſtria, and on the weſt by the circles of Iglau and Znaym. In it are many iron mines and forges, medicinal ſprings, quarries of marble, glaſs-houſes, and alum works. It is ſaid to contain 70 towns, and above 20,871 houſes. Brunn is the capital.

*Brunnen*, a populous town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the lake of the four cantons, where the deputies of the Catholic cantons aſſemble. Here it was that the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, formed a perpetual alliance, which was the foundation of the Swiſs republic. 2½ miles SW. Schwitz.

*Brunn*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 12 miles N. Bamberg.

*Brunn*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 2 miles E. Munerſtatt.

*Brunn*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles E. Geroltzhofen.

*Brunn*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 9 miles SW. Alexandria.

*Brunnſio*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, on an arm of lake Storſio. 9 miles SE. Oſterſund.

*Brunnthal*, ſee *Freudenthal*.

*Brune*, a river of Etruria, which runs into the lake of Caſtighone, near Buriano.

*Bruney*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 6 m. N. Corbeil.

*Brunſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey. 4 miles WNW. Hochſter.

*Brunſbuttel*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein, on the north ſide of the Elbe. 40 miles NW. Hamburg, 10 NW. Gluckſtadt.

*Brunſhuſen*, a fort on the ſouth ſide of the Elbe, on the coaſt of Bremen, where ſhips ſailing up the river are obliged to ſtop and give an account of their lading. 6 m. N. Stade.

*Brunſkog*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 20 m. NW. Carſlad.

*Brunſperg*, ſee *Braunſberg*.

*Brunſtatt*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 7 miles N. Altkirch.

*Brunſwick*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, with the title of dutchy; bounded on the north by Luneburg, on the eaſt by Madgeburg, Halberſtadt, and Anhalt, on the ſouth by Thuringia and Heſſe, and on the weſt by Minden, Hoya, and Lippe: Brunſwick is the capital. Authors include likewiſe under the name of Brunſwick all that the princes of this houſe poſſeſs in Lower Saxony, where they form different branches; ſuch are the dutchies and territories of Luneburg, Göttingen, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wolfenbuttel, Hanover, Zell, Ultzen, Danneberg, Marpurg, Giffhorn, Eimbeck, and Hameln. The country is good and fertile; there are many mines, plenty of game, and abundance of corn. The principal rivers are the Weſer, Ocker, Leyne, Ilmenau, and Viper. There are a number of medicinal ſprings, large foreſts, and plenty of all the neceſſaries of life. Commerce and manufactures were once flouriſhing, but the German wars of the 17th century produced a great change; and this country ſuffered as much as any other part of the empire. Population is 170,000.

*Brunſwick*, a city of Germany, capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, and reſidence of the Prince of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, is ſituated on the Ocker; ſaid to have been built in the year 868 by Bruno, ſon of Adolphus duke of Saxony; ſince that greatly enlarged by Henry the Fowler, and divers other princes. The form is nearly ſquare, and meaſures two miles in circumference; it contains five or ſix ſquares, and a number

of handſome buildings, among which are the town-houſe, and ſeveral churches, all for Proteſtants; the inhabitants of this town being among the firſt who embraced the doctrine of Luther. There are beſides, a college for the ſtudy of arts and ſciences, which has a well furniſhed library, an opera-houſe, a theatre, and a cuſtom-houſe. Brunſwick was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and governed as a republic, aſſerting that they had purchaſed their freedom from the dukes of Brunſwick; who ſeveral times with arms diſputed this pretenſion. In the years 1542, 1550, and 1553, Henry the Young beſieged the town, which ſuffered very conſiderably; but being ſuccoured by ſome troops of their allies, the people preſerved their liberty. In 1569, an accommodation took place; but in 1617, Frederick Ulric compelled them to pay him homage; and in 1670, Rodolphus Auguſtus took poſſeſſion of the town, and, it is ſaid, by means of cannon which he had borrowed of the inhabitants for another purpoſe; and afterwards built a citadel to ſecure its ſubjection. The town is populous, but not ſo much ſo as it was when a free town; for the numerous garriſon placed there by the Duke drove away a great number of the tradeſmen, and injured its commerce. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 22,000. Two fairs are held at Brunſwick annually, one in winter, the other in ſummer, and both continuing 18 days. The ſummer fair begins on the Monday after St. Laurence's day; and the winter fair on the Monday after Candlemas. The trade is not however confined to the two fairs, for the traffic for flax and yarn is at all times very great; and the hops growing in the neighbourhood are a ſource of great riches. Another article of trade is ſuccory-root, prepared as coffee, of which many tons are ſent annually to Lubeck, to be from thence exported to Sweden, Ruſſia, &c. Hams, ſauſages, and other ſmoke-dried proviſions, are largely exported; as likewiſe the ſtrong beer or mum, ſo called from the inventor or brewer, Chriſtian Mummen. The invention of ſpinning-wheels is aſcribed to a ſtatuary of this town named Jurgen. In 1757, the French took Brunſwick, but evacuated it the year following; and in 1761, attempted to take it again, but without ſucceſs. 7 miles N. Wolfenbuttel, 47 WNW. Magdeburg. *Long.* 10. 46. E. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

*Brunſwick, (New,)* a government or diviſion of Nova-Scotia, lying on the north-weſt of the bay of Fundy, bounded on the ſouth by the American States, on the weſt and north by Canada, and on the eaſt by the gulf of St. Laurence. St. John's river croſſes it in the centre from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. Frederick Town is the capital.

*Brunſwick (New,)* a city of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Rariton, with a port for ſmall veſſels; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. The number of inhabitants about 2000, half of which are Dutch, or of Dutch extraction. 45 miles NE. Philadelphia, 25 SW. New-York. *Long.* 74. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

*Brunſwick*, a town of America, in the province of Maine. 102 miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 69. 58. W. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

*Brunſwick*, a town of North-Carolina, near the mouth of Cape Fear river on the weſt ſide. 88 miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 12. W. *Lat.* 34. 2. N.

*Brunſwick*, a town of America, in Georgia, on Turtle river. Brunſwick has a good and capacious harbour, and promiſes to become a place of great trade, from the richneſs of the ſoil of the neighbouring country. 55 miles SSW. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 45. W. *Lat.* 31. 14. N.

*Brunſwick-Houſe*, a ſettlement on Mooſe river, in Canada. *Long.* 83. 31. W. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

*Brunuſee*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles W. Rackeſburg.

*Bruree*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, remarkable for a meeting of the Iriſh bards half yearly, and which continued as late as the year 1746. 15 m. S. Limerick.

*Bruſa*, ſee *Burſa*.

*Bruſaporto*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 8 miles SW. Trevigio.

*Bruſch*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine at Straſburg. By means of ſluices it forms a canal from Molſheim.

*Bruſchio*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Engadine. 3 miles N. Tirano.

*Bruſegana*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 4 miles WNW. Padua.

*Bruſinſkoi*, an iſland of Ruſſia, in lake Onezkoe. 40 miles SE. Petrovadſkoi.

*Bruſkau*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles NNW. Braclaw.

*Bruſon*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles ENE. Padua.

*Bruſque*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 12 miles S. St. Afrique.

*Bruſquet, (Le,)* a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne. 5 miles NE. Digne.

*Bruſſels*, or *Bruxelles*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Dyle. This place was called the ornament and delight of the Netherlands, the richeſt and gayeſt city of Brabant, heretofore the reſidence of the court: it is built in a fertile country, one part of it, to the eaſt, ſituated on an eminence; the other part, to the weſt, ſituated in a plain, and well watered by the river Senne, which runs through it, and branches into ſeveral ſtreams, forming many ſmall iſlands; the name is by ſome derived

from a neighbouring moraſs, named Broeytſel; by others from a bridge named Bruxel; however that may be, ſo long ago as the year 900, it had a market and a caſtle; and in the year 1340, was ſurrounded with a wall of freeſtone, the ruins of which are yet viſible. Between the years 1357 and 1370, it was conſiderably enlarged, and is now ſaid to be 7 miles in circumference. Without the walls are 16 half-moons, and a counterſcarp along the foſſe. Bruſſels contains ſeven pariſhes, Ste. Gudule, Notre Dame de la Chapelle, St. Geri, St. Nicholas, Ste. Catharine, St. Jaques de Caubergue, and Notre Dame de Finis-terræ. According to the ſaying of Puteanus, a famous hiſtorian of the country, the number ſeven is remarkable at Bruſſels, firſt having ſeven lords at one time, who had each a chateau, whoſe deſcendants form the ſeven patrician families, from which the magiſtrates are elected, theſe are the families of Steenweghe, Sleeuws, Serhuyghs, Coudenberg, Serroelofs, Sweerts, and Rodenbeeck; there are ſeven grand places or markets, beſides others leſs conſiderable; ſeven gates, that of Louvain to the eaſt, that of Namur to the ſouth, thoſe of Halle and Anderlecht to the weſt, thoſe of Flanders and Laecken to the north, and that of Scharebeeck, otherwiſe called the gate of Cologn, to the north-eaſt. Without the gate of Halle, about 200 paces, is a fort, called Fort de Monterey, being built by Comte de Monterey, governor-general of the Netherlands, in 1672. From Bruſſels a canal is cut to the river Rupple, a little beyond the village of Willebroeck, by means of which there is a daily communication in barges with Antwerp; this canal was begun the 11th of June, 1550, and made fit for navigation on the 11th of October, 1561, under the direction of the celebrated architect George Rinaldi: the elevation of the ground is fifty feet, and regulated by means of five ſluices; the length of the canal is about 21 miles, and is ſaid to have coſt 1,800,000 florins: by this means the ocean and the Scheldt are open to Bruſſels, to the great convenience of the trade of the city. The palace where the governor reſides was begun in the year 1300, by John II. duke of Brabant, enlarged in the year 1452, by Philip the Good, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſors; it ſtands on an eminence with a large ſquare before it, encircled with pillars of braſs, on which are ſtatues of ſeveral emperors and dukes of Brabant, large as life, finiſhed in the year 1521: behind the palace is an extenſive and beautiful park, well ſtocked with deer, and planted with trees; at the extremity, near the gate of Louvain, ſtands a pleaſure-houſe, built by order of Charles V. where he ſometimes reſided after his abdication of the crown, in favour of his ſon Philip II. hence called the emperor's houſe. The Hotel de Ville in the grand market-place is a remarkable ſtructure, it was begun in 1380, and not finiſhed before the year 1442; its turret is an admirable piece of Gothic architecture, 364 feet in height; on the top is the figure of St. Michael in copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. There are many palaces belonging to the nobility, the Prince of Ligne, Duke of Aremberg, &c. in which are many valuable paintings by the beſt Flemiſh maſters. The opera-houſe is a grand ſtructure, erected in the year 1700, after the Italian manner, by order of the Elector of Bavaria, then governor-general of the Low Countries. The church of Ste. Gudule, which is collegiate, is a very magnificent ſtructure, ſituated in a higher part of the city, and approached by a flight of ſteps; it was built in the year 1047, by Lambert, ſurnamed Balderic, duke of Brabant, and dedicated to Ste. Gudule, whoſe remains were removed hither from the church of St. Geri, at the inſtigation of Gerard biſhop of Cambray. Beſides the pariſh churches, there are a great many chapels, monaſteries, and convents. The governor-general kept his court with the honours of a ſovereign prince, being attended with a company of archers, a company of halberdiers, and three companies of horſe-guards. The magiſtracy of Bruſſels is compoſed of an officer called amman, a burgomaſter, ſeven echevins, two treaſurers, a penſionary, three ſecretaries, three greffiers, and two receivers; beſides theſe they have a deputy amman, an under burgomaſter, nine counſellors choſen from the citizens, a ſuperintendant of the canal, a receiver for the canal, and a greffier of the treaſury; the offices of amman, deputy-amman, ſecretaries, and greffiers of the city and treaſury, are perpetual. The deſcendants of the ancient patrician families, who are divided in ſeven claſſes, aſſembled ſome days before the feaſt of St. John, and nominated three perſons of each body, whom they preſented to their ſovereign or governor, for him to chooſe and appoint magiſtrates from, on the feaſt of St John, O.S. The ſecond burgomaſter and the nine counſellors, with the receivers, are named by the firſt burgomaſter; matters relative to the citizen are cognizable before the magiſtracy in the firſt inſtance, with the right of appeal to the ſuperior council. The citizens are divided into nine claſſes, called nations, who were formed, in the year 1321, of the principal artiſans of the city: they are diſtinguiſhed by the nations of Notre Dame, of St. Giles, St. Laurent, St. Geri, St. Jean, St. Chriſtophre, St. Jaques, St. Pierre, and St. Nicholas, each claſs including ſeveral companies of tradeſmen, who have each a chief, or dean, with their aſſiſtant counſel; they were aſſembled by the ſound of a bell, called the bell of the nations,

to signify their consent to any subsidy which the sovereign may demand or approve, in the name of the whole city, or to any propositions which may be made by the burgomaster. In the year 1695, the army of France, under the conduct of Marshal Villeroy, advanced towards Brussels for the purpose of compelling the allies to raise the siege of the castle of Namur, and began to bombard it the 13th of August, when they poured in such a quantity of bombs and red-hot balls, that the city took fire, and the fire being seconded with a violent wind, burned fourteen beautiful churches, and above 4000 houses, to ashes; after this the French retired, without being able to constrain the allies to abandon their enterprise. After the battle of Ramillies, the Elector of Bavaria, and all the friends of Philip V. abandoned Brussels, and the allies seized it the 27th of May, 1706. As the city was not regularly fortified, or in a condition to sustain a siege, the magistrates presented the keys of the city to the Duke of Marlborough, commander in chief, and implored his protection, who accordingly took possession in the name of Charles III. king of Spain, who made General Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough's brother, governor. The 22d of November 1708, it was besieged by a body of troops under the command of Maximilian Emanuel elector of Bavaria, but his highness being informed that the Duke of Marlborough had passed the Scheldt, with a large part of his army, to succour the city, he was obliged to abandon the siege, with all his artillery, the 27th of the same month, after having been repulsed at the counterscarp, between the gates of Louvain and Namur. It was taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The army of the French entered Brussels on Nov. 14th, 1792, under Dumourier, soon after the battle of Gemappe; and quitted it again the 23d of March 1793, soon after the battle near Louvain. The French took it again in summer of 1794, and at the peace it was annexed to France. 23 miles S. Antwerp, 26 SE. Ghent. *Long.* 4. 26. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

*Brussow*, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 12 m. NE. Prenzlow. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

*Brussilow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 46 miles W. Kiev.

*Bruting Bay*, a bay on the north coast of the island of Pitlar. *Long.* 1. 4. W. *Lat.* 69. 59. N.

*Bruton*, or *Brewton*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Brew, near its head. In 1801, the population was 1631. The principal manufactures are hosiery and silk-throwing. It has a weekly market on Saturdays. 12 miles SW. Frome, 117 W. London.

*Brutz*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 m. S. Rennes.

*Brux*, see *Briex*.

*Bruye*, or *Bruga*, an island in the bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Ava; about 24 miles long, and 9 broad. *Long.* 97. 37. E. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

*Bruyeres*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Vosges. 10 miles WSW. St. Diey, 11. E. Epinal. *Long.* 6. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

*Bruyeres sur Laon*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 3 m. SE. Laon.

*Brzedlaw*, see *Luntenburg*.

*Brzeznice*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 33 miles N. Prachim, 36 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 56. E. *Lat.* 49. 24. N.

*Brzesc*, see *Brzestz*, *Brzeskie*.

*Brzesno*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolesław. 5 miles E. Jung Buntzlau.

*Brzicziny*, a town of Poland. 24 miles NNE. Galitz.

*Brzezin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 44 miles NW. Bielsk.

*Brzeziny*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz. 48 miles SE. Lenczicz.

*Brzisiew*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolesław. 11 miles SE. Jung Buntzlau.

*Brzostek*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 56 m. SSW. Sandomirz.

*Brzystycze*, see *Brzeskie*.

*Bsura*, a river of Poland, which runs into the Vistula 12 miles E. Ploczko.

*Bu*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles NE. Dreux.

*Bua*, or the *Isle of Partridges*, a small island in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge. It was anciently called *Bubus*. 20 miles WNW. Spalatro. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

*Buache*, a river of America, which rises in the western territory of the United States, and runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 43. W. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

*Buamachucha*, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Caxamarquilla, chiefly inhabited by Indians.

*Buares*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles W. Aire.

*Buarcos*, or *Buargas*, a town of Portugal, on the sea coast, in the province of Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego. In 1752, this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake. 21 miles SW. Coimbra, 13 S. Montemor-o Velho.

*Buarid*, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, 4 miles W. Loheia.

*Bub*, or *Bohmisch Aycha*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolesław. 16 miles N. Jung Buntzlau. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

*Bubaker*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ludamar. 20 miles N. Benowm.

*Bucean*, an iſland in the Perſian gulf. 30 miles from the mouth of the Euphrates. *Long.* 47. 40. N. *Lat.* 29. 53. N.

*Bubereznoveſkoi*, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the river Zulux. 32 m. N. Arkadinſkaia.

*Bublitz*, a town of Farther Pomerania. 4 miles SE. from Coſlin, 56 ENE. Stargard. *Long.* 16. 32. E. *Lat* 53. 52. N.

*Bubry*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 10 miles NNE. Hennebon.

*Bucalena*, a town of South-America, in Chili, near the mouth of the Rapel. 60 miles S. Valparayſo.

*Buccardee*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Biſſurpour.

*Buccari*, or *Boccari*, or *Buchari*, a ſeaport town of Morlachia, belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the north-eaſt part of the Adriatic, declared by the emperor a free port for commerce to the Eaſt-Indies, in the year 1730. 6 miles E St. Veit, 22 NNW. Segna. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

*Buccaritz*, a town of Morlachia. 6 miles SE. Buccari

*Buccheri*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 20 miles NW. Syracuſe.

*Buccioſerai*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Dooab. 18 miles SE. Etaya.

*Bucellas*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 14 miles N. Liſbon.

*Buceni*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 38 miles NNW. Galatz.

*Buch*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 2 miles S. Bamberg.

*Buch*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Haſurt.

*Buch*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. WNW. Hof.

*Buch*, or *Buchow*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. 7 miles S. Stendal.

*Buchan*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of the county of Aberdeen.

*Buchan Neſs*, the moſt eaſterly point of land of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

*Buchan, (Bullers of,)* great hollows in a rock projecting into the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, open at the top, and perforated by three ways of entrance, 30 fathoms deep, about 50 fathoms in diameter; fiſhing-boats enter here without apprehenſion. 30 miles NNE. Aberdeen.

*Bucharеſt*, or *Buccareſt*, or *Buchoreſt*, a town of European Turkey, and one of the largeſt and richeſt of Walachia, ſituated on the Dunbrowitz; the reſidence of the hoſpodar, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. The Lutherans hold their aſſemblies here, protected by Sweden. When Mr. Chiſful was here in in 1702, the greater part of the houſes were under ground like cellars, and covered at the top with ſtraw or bark of trees; the better ſort were built of ſtone and covered with wooden tiles. The yards and gardens, always very wide, were encloſed with entire trunks of oaks, ſet as near as poſſible to each other; the ſtreets appeared like a continued bridge, being floored from ſide to ſide with planks ten yards long, and as many inches thick, and thus continued through all the buildings of the place, for the extent of ſome miles. The environs are rich and fertile. 250 miles NNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 25. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

*Bucharia*. See *Bullaria*.

*Buchau*, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Feder lake. It has no territory. It pays four florins for the Roman month, and its tax is 16 rix-dollars, 19 kreutzers. In this town is a celebrated Auguſtine abbey for noble ladies, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire. This abbey was founded by Adelinda daughter of Hildeband duke of Swabia, in the 8th century, in memory of her huſband Otho, and three ſons, who were ſlain while fighting againſt the Huns. All the ladies are allowed to marry, except the abbeſs. 24 miles SW. Ulm, 23 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

*Buchau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 m. ESE. Carlſbad, 52 W. Prague. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

*Buchaw*, a ſmall country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, comprehending the eſtate of the abbey of Fulda. Fulda is the capital.

*Buchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 22 m. E. Heidelberg.

*Buchenbach*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 9 miles E. Gofzweinſtein.

*Buchenberg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of the abbey of Kempten. 5 miles WSW. Kempten, 9 E. Iſny.

*Bucheri*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 3 miles NE. Monte-Roſſo.

*Buchholz*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 23 miles SSE. Berlin.

*Buchholtz*, or *St. Catherinenberg by the Buchholtz*, a mine town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles SSW. Wolkenſtein. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

*Buchhorn*, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 3 miles N. Geildorf.

*Buchigliera*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles WNW. Umbriatico.

*Buchlabe*, or *Buchloe*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Augſburg. 18 miles SSW. Augſburg, 9 E. Mindelheim. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

*Buchlein*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 7 miles ESE. Uffenheim.

*Buchlingen*, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SE. Neuſtadt.

*Buchlowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 6 miles W. Hradiſch.

*Bucholtz*, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 18 miles ENE. Verden.

*Buchoreſt*, ſee *Bucharеſt*.

*Buchorn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Conſtance. It was, till the year 1800, an imperial town, in which year it was, according to the peace of Luneville, given as an indemnity to the Elector of Bavaria. Its aſſeſſments in the matricula of the empire and circle was thirteen florins, and it paid twenty rix-dollars twenty ſeven kreutzers to the chamber at Wetzlaar. Here are warehouſes for goods conſigned to it for the paſſage of the lake; the inhabitants are Lutherans. 13 miles E. Conſtance, 11 SSW. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

*Buchott*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. NW. Arnſtein.

*Buchov*, a town of Hungary. 2 miles W. Boleſko.

*Buchy*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 15 miles WNW. Gournay, 13 NE. Rouen.

*Bucino*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 6 miles WNW. Cangiano.

*Buck*, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. 30 m. SW. Savanna.

*Buck Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

*Buck*, or *Buſk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz. 24 miles SSE. Belz.

*Buck Creek*, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 44. W. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

*Buckau*, ſee *Bockau*.

*Buckden*, ſee *Bugden*.

*Buckeburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenburg, ſurrounded with walls, with a caſtle, where the tribunal of juſtice is held. It contains one church, two colleges, and a houſe of orphans. 3 miles E. Minden.

*Bucken*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 2 miles S. Hoya.

*Buckhaven*, a ſmall fiſhing-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north of the Frith of Forth. 5 miles N. Dyſart. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

*Buckendorf*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 16 m. NE. Bamberg.

*Buckenham*, or *New Buckenham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturdays. 14 miles SW. Norwich, 96 NNE. London.

*Buckie*, a ſmall fiſhing-town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Frith of Murray, with a tolerable harbour. 5 miles W. Cullen. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

*Buckingham*, a town of England, which gives name to the county in which it is ſituated, on the river Ouſe, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. The town is ancient; for the Romans are ſaid to have defeated the Britons near Buckingham, and it was fortified by Edward the elder againſt the Danes; and in the reign of Edward III. it was incorporated, made a ſtaple of wool, and ſummoned to ſend members to parliament; but does not ſeem to have returned any till the reign of Henry VIII. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and the charter renewed by Charles II. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here, and what is called a quarter-ſeſſions for the town, twice a year. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are lace and paper. The number of houſes in the town and pariſh amount to about 540, which in 1801 contained 2605 inhabitants. 24 miles NE. Oxford, 57 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

*Buckingham*, a county of the State of Virginia, which, in the year 1781, ſent 625 men to the national militia. The town of Buckingham is 40 miles W. Richmond.

*Buckingham*, the moſt northerly county of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

*Buckingham*, a ſettlement for the Indian trade in North-America, on the Saſkaſhawan river. *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

*Buckinghamſhire*, an inland county of England, bounded on the north by Bedfordſhire and Northamptonſhire, on the eaſt by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Middleſex; on the ſouth by Berkſhire, and on the weſt by Oxfordſhire and Northamptonſhire. The greateſt length from north to ſouth is about 45 miles, its breadth about 18, and its circumference 138 miles, containing 518,400 ſtatute acres of land. Its chief rivers, from which it derives great advantages, are the Thames, the Ouſe, and the Coln. There are ſeveral other ſmaller rivers, on which flour and paper mills are erected; and the canals made, and now making, through different parts of the county, will be of eſſential ſervice, as by them the various products of its interior parts will more eaſily be conveyed to the metropolis, as well as to the diſtant market-towns through which or near which they may chance to paſs, to the ultimate increaſe of agriculture and commerce. The ſoil is various; in ſome parts, particularly in the vale about Ayleſbury and Buckingham, the land is a rich loam; in ſome places a ſtrong clay; in others chalky; and gravelly in others. The ſouth part, particularly towards the eaſt, is hilly, conſiſting of a range, called the Chiltern-hills; the northern is more level. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains fifteen market-towns,

viz. Amerſham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Marlow, Wendover, Wycomb, Beaconsfield, Cheſham, Colnbrook, Ivingo, Newport-Pagnel, Oulney, Riſborough, Stony-Stratford, and Winſlow; the ſix former ſend two members each to parliament, and two are returned for the county. The principal produce is corn and butter. The principal manufactures are lace and paper-making. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 107,444, of whom 20,438 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 25,013 in agriculture.

*Buckley's Point*, a cape of the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, which forms the ſouth eaſt point of Buckley's Sound.

*Buckley's Sound*, an inlet of the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia.

*Buck's Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long*. 84. 25. W. *Lat*. 36. 46. N.

*Bucko*, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 28 miles E. Berlin. *Long*. 14. 10. E. *Lat*. 52. 35. N.

*Buck's Harbour*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of the country of Maine, in the United States of America. *Long*. 63. 34. W. *Lat*. 44. 42. N.

*Buckporah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 40 miles N. Gazypour.

*Buckrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Oude. 18 miles NW. Gooracpour, 48 ENE. Fyzabad. *Long*. 83. 21. E. *Lat*. 26. 52. N.

*Buckrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar. 25 miles N. Patna. *Long*. 85. 20. E. *Lat*. 26. 3. N.

*Buckrah*, a town of Bengal. 37 miles NNE. Ramgur.

*Bucorta*, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, near Pagliapoli, in Calabria Ultra.

*Bucovitza*, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Drave, 10 miles E. Verovitza.

*Bucy le Long*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 3 m. NE. Soiſſons.

*Bucza*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc. 90 miles E. Brzeſc.

*Buda*, or *Offen*, a city and capital of Lower Hungary, ſituated on an eminence, on the weſt ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Peſt, anciently a Roman ſtation called Sicambria. Its preſent name it received in 401, from Buda, brother of Attila. It was long the reſidence of the Hungarian kings, and is now divided into three parts, viz. the Lower town, the Raſcian town, and the fortreſs. In 1784, the emperor Joſeph transferred the ſeat of government from Preſburg to Buda; and at the ſame time the regalia, conſiſting of a crown, a ſceptre, a robe, and a pair of ſtockings, ſaid to have been worn by St. Stephen, were carried to Vienna; but this removal of the regalia, contrary to the expreſs law of the land, cauſed ſo much clamour, that it was found neceſſary to bring them back, and they are now ſecured in a vault at Buda. Here is an univerſity well endowed, with many profeſſors. In the year 1526, the ſultan Solyman appeared before the city with his numerous army; and after battering the walls about three hours, his troops ſcaled them, and entering the town ſword in hand, butchered all the inhabitants and garriſon they could find: the caſtle capitulated; but its garriſon were made priſoners. In 1526, it was retaken by the archduke; and in 1529, Solyman became maſter of it again. In the years 1530, 1540, 1542, 1598, 1599, 1602, and 1603, fruitleſs attempts were made to wreſt it from the Turks. In the year 1684, the Duke of Lorrain inveſted it. The garriſon at this time conſiſted of 18,000 men, commanded by Cara-Mehemet Baſha, a brave and expert officer, and who knew better how to make a regular defence than the Turks at this time uſually did. The beſieged made ſeveral ſallies, with good ſucceſs, and in general defended themſelves much better than the Turks had ever done before. They even repulſed the Imperialiſts in a general aſſault; which misfortune, and a mortal dyſentery that reigned in the army, obliged the Duke of Lorrain to raiſe the ſiege, after he had loſt 30,000 men to no purpoſe. In June 1686, the Duke of Lorrain again laid ſiege to Buda. On the 21ſt, his trenches were opened, when a furious bombardment began. By the 24th, three breaches were made, and ſeveral times the town was ſet on fire. Schoning, the Brandenburg general, led the firſt attack, which proved fatal, from the many mines ſprung. The Elector, with the Princes Louis and Eugene attacked in another place, and by their great intrepidity, the place was carried. The duke then ſent to ſummon the baſha, offering him honourable terms, which the other bravely rejected. Three thouſand Turks, that made a ſally on the 27th of July, did conſiderable damage; and Prince Eugene had a horſe killed under him in the ſkirmiſh. The ſame day, a breach that was made in the caſtle was attacked by the beſiegers; they entered it twice ſword in hand, but they were as often repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men; among whom were the Counts of Stahrenberg, Heberſtein, and Kaunitz: the Princes Eugene, and Louis of Baden, were ſlightly wounded. At laſt the beſiegers had puſhed their attack ſo far, that every thing was ready for a general aſſault, which, after all means to make the baſha ſurrender had been ineffectual, was given with great fury. The city was taken and ſacked, and the brave baſha was found dead on the breach, happy in not being a witneſs of the bloodſhed his reſolution had occa-

sioned. The German soldiers, enraged against the Turks for their obstinate resistance, had no respect to age or sex, but exerted their vengeance on every Mahometan they met, till the Duke of Lorrain and the Elector put an end to the execution. In the year 1770, in the war between the Russians and Turks, the Tartars passing the Dniester, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland, but were repulsed at the first onset. Nevertheless, on the 16th of March, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own frontiers; but a Russian detachment, commanded by Captain Strukulow, coming up with them in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them; seized their camp, and took all their baggage. A sultan, two mirzas, and 326 private men were killed on the spot, and 362 Christians and Jews were rescued from slavery. The warm baths of Buda are said to be some of the most magnificent in Europe. From the grapes growing on the neighbouring hills is made a red wine in great estimation. The number of inhabitans is about 20,000. 125 miles ESE. Vienna, 150 NNW. Belgrade. *Long.* 19. 13. E. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

*Buda*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 80 miles E. Wilna.

*Budarin*, a town of Russia, in the government of Cauc sus, on the west side of the Ural. 36 miles SSW. Uralsk.

*Budau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 20 miles E. Elubogen.

*Budawur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 240 m. S. Delhi, 132 NE. Oudein. *Long.* 77. 38. E. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

*Budayoon*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude. This was once a magnificent city, founded by one of the Seljukian kings; but now a small place in a state of decay. 24 miles SW. Bereilly, 70 NE. Agra. *Long.* 79. 28. E. *Lat.* 28. 2. N.

*Budlakano*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere. Thevenot calls it Burgant. 87 m. W. Oudipour, 100 N. Amedabad.

*Buddaree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Arrah.

*Buddaruck*, or *Budruck*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It is situated on a river which runs into the sea. 33 miles SW. Balasore.

*Buldarfaw*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles SW. Fyzabad.

*Buddaul*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dinagepour. 62 miles NE. Moorshedabad, 56 SSE. Dinagepour. *Long.* 88. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 7. N.

*Buddelgunge*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Boglipour. 20 miles E. Boglipour. *Long.* 87. 28. E. *Lat.* 25. 13. N.

*Buddenbarg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Marck. 5 miles NW. Lunen.

*Buddenpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurrah. 10 miles S. Mahur.

*Budderwas*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 20 m. NNE. Budawur.

*Buddesdale*, see *Bottesdale*.

*Bude*, a village and seaport of England, in the county of Cornwall, belonging to the port of Padstow, in the Bristol Channel. It is situated at the mouth of a river which forms a harbour, and the port has been of late years much frequented by vessels trading to Ireland, Wales, and Bristol. 2 miles NW. Stratton. 222 W. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

*Bude*, see *Bode*.

*Budegovia*, see *Boodegovia*.

*Budelich*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 11 miles E. Treves.

*Budelpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 42 miles SSW. Patna.

*Budenitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 6 miles NE. Schlan.

*Buderasor*, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SSW. Dacca.

*Burich*, see *Burich*.

*Budesheim*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere. 1 m. E. Bingen.

*Budetin*, a town of Hungary. 16 miles ENE. Boleslo.

*Budge Budge*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Hoogly. In 1756, it was taken by the British. 8 m. SSW. Calcutta.

*Budhedeh*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 42 m. SSW. Sirhind.

*Budiad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles W. Cambay.

*Budjaba*, a town of Hindoostan. 17 miles WSW. Benares.

*Budiegovitz*, see *Budweis*.

*Budillo*, a town of Sardinia, near the south coast. 24 miles SW. Cagliari. *Long.* 8. 51. E. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.

*Budin*, or *Budyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 8 miles N. Schlan. 20 miles N. Prague. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

*Budinger*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henburg. 10 miles ENE. Francfort on the Maine, 26 SE. Wetzlaar. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

*Budischau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 20 m. SE. Iglau.

*Budissen*, or *Bautzen*, a city of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the Elector of Saxony, situated on the river Spree. It was founded in the year 800, by a duke of Bohemia, whose name it bears; and was formerly imperial, but lost its privileges in the 13th century, when it was taken by the King of Bohemia. In 1620, it was besieged, and much damaged by the Elector of Saxony. In 1634, it was again besieged by the same prince, when the imperialists,

with a view of diſlodging the enemy, ſet fire to the ſuburbs, which communicating with the town, the whole was conſumed except the caſtle and the walls; and the inhabitants were compelled to ſurrender: ſince that time it has never recovered its ancient ſplendour. 30 miles ENE. Dreſden. 70 E. Leipſic. *Long.* 14. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

*Budleigh*, a town of England, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, near the mouth of the river Ottery. 12 miles SE. Exeter, 16 WSW. Lime.

*Budiſſow*, ſee *Bautſch*.

*Budlaniow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 36 miles NW. Kamniec.

*Badneera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 36 miles ESE. Burhampour.

*Budoa*, or *Budua*, a ſtrong ſeaport town of Dalmatia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Antivari. It was beſieged by the Turks in 1686, without ſucceſs. 30 miles SSE. Raguſa. *Long.* 18. 59. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

*Budrio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 10 miles N. Bologna.

*Budrun*, ſee *Bodrun*.

*Budſkara*, ſee *Buziac*.

*Budweiſs*, or *Budiegovitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, ſituated on the Moldaw, in the environs of which are mines of gold and ſilver, and in the Moldaw they fiſh for pearls; erected into a biſhopric, in 1787, by the emperor. Immediately after the reduction of Prague by the Pruſſians, in 1744, the king ſent General Naſſau, with 8,000 men, to take Budweiſs. He arrived before it on Sept. 29. The garriſon, conſiſted of 2000 huſſars and pandours, commanded by baron Murray, who made diſpoſitions for defending the place, and the ſame night made a ſally, but was repulſed with the loſs of 100 men, and 85 priſoners. The Pruſſian general on the next day had made the neceſſary preparations for a ſiege, and threw ſome bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate. 18 miles S. Bechin, 66 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

*Budweiſs*, or *Budwiz*, or *Mahriſh Budweiſs*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 15 miles NW. Znaym, 84 SE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 41. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

*Budzadgeh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles NE. Iſnick.

*Budzaw*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Cutch. 12 miles S. Tahej.

*Budziac*, or *Budſchara*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia. 18 m. NNW. Akerman.

*Budziac*, ſee *Beſſarabia*.

*Budzienizze*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 56 miles E. Rohaczow.

*Bue*, a ſmall iſland in the North ſea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

*Bue*, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 29. W. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

*Buech*, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Siſteron, in the department of the Lower Alps.

*Bueih*, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, in the road of the pilgrims. 26 miles NE. Cairo.

*Bueiit*, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, near the Nile. 28 m. SSE. Aſna.

*Buelo*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 15 miles NE. Meſchid.

*Buena Voluntad*, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 7 m. S. St. Salvador de Jugui.

*Buenanche*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 27 miles S. Cuença.

*Buenaventura*, a ſeaport of South-America, in the province of Popayan, which gives name to a bay, 200 miles W. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 76. 42. E. *Lat.* 3. 56. N.

*Buenaventura*, a ſettlement and Spaniſh miſſion in the country of New Albion. *Long.* 24. 1. E. *Lat.* 34. 16. N.

*Buenaventura*, a town of Peru, in the archbiſhopric of Lima. 36 miles E. Xauxa.

*Buenaviſta*, a ſmall iſland near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 40. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

*Buenaviſta*, one of the Solomon's iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. 36 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

*Buenaviſta*, ſee *St. Sebaſtian de Buenaviſta*.

*Buen Ayre*, or *Bonair*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of South-America, about 50 miles in circumference; it produces maize, potatoes, &c. and has ſprings of freſh water; on the ſouth-weſt ſide is a good harbour and road. 52 miles E. Curaçoa. *Long.* 67. 36. W. *Lat.* 12. 26. N.

*Bueno*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 40. 5. S.

*Buenos Ayres*, a province of South-America, bounded on the north by Yapizlaga and Paraguay, on the eaſt by Brazil and the ſea, on the ſouth by the ſea and the country of Magellan, and on the weſt by the provinces of Cordova and Tucuman. The climate is healthy and temperate, the difference between the winter and ſummer is very perceivable; in the ſummer the air is ſerene, and the heat would be exceſſive, if not moderated by a wind which blows every morning. In the winter ſtorms are very frequent, with rain, and dreadful lightning and thunder. The country is inhabited by different nations, little known except to thoſe who dwell near the river Plata.

*Buenos Ayres*, a viceroyalty of Spaniſh America, erected in the year 1776, for the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſeat of which was fixed at Buenos Ayres, inſtead of being under the viceroyalty of Peru; the

ſeat of which being placed at Lima, was at an immenſe diſtance from many of the provinces. Even a part of Peru itſelf was ſuppoſed to be in this predicament, and is placed under the government of Buenos Ayres. This viceroyalty is therefore now compoſed of the ſouthern part of the dioceſe of Cuſco, the dioceſe of La Paz, the provinces of Moxes, Chiquetos, and Sante Cruz de la Sierra, the archbiſhopric of La Plata, the provinces of Chaco, Tucuman, Cuyo, Cordova, Yapizlaga, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres Proper. It is bounded on the north by the viceroyalty of Grenada, on the eaſt by Braſil, on the ſouth by Patagonia, or the country of Magellan and the ſea, and on the weſt by Peru and Chili, extending from the 10th to the 40th degree of S. *Lat.*

*Buenos Ayres*, or *Nueſtra Sennora de Buenos Ayres*, a city of South-America, and capital of a viceroyalty to which it gives name, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the river La Plata, firſt built in the year 1535. It was ſoon after abandoned, but rebuilt in 1582, and erected into a biſhopric in the year 1620. The ſituation is agreeable and healthy; the cathedral church is a beautiful and large building, and ſerves principally for the Spaniards; at the end of the town is another church, intended chiefly for the Indians. It contains 3000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. In the environs are excellent paſtures, further off are mountains and vaſt foreſts, in which are found numerous herds of wild bulls and cows, whoſe ſkins form one of the principal articles of commerce. Don Pedro de Mendoza laid the firſt foundation of Buenos Ayres, under bad auſpices, on the right hand ſhore of the river, ſome leagues below its junction with the Uraguay, and his whole expedition was a chain of unfortunate events that did not even end at his death. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres being continually interrupted by the Indians, and conſtantly oppreſſed by famine, were obliged to leave the place, and to retire to Aſſumption. At length Don Pedro Ortiz de Zarata governor of Paraguay, rebuilt Buenos Ayres in 1580, on the ſame ſpot where the unhappy Mendoza had formerly laid it out, and fixed his reſidence there; the town became the ſtaple to which European ſhips reſorted, and by degrees the capital of all theſe tracts, the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of the governor general. It is built regular, and much larger than the number of its inhabitants would require, which do not exceed 30,000 whites, negroes, and meſtizos. The way of building the houſes gives the town this great extent, for if we except the convents, public buildings, and five or ſix private manſions, they are all very low, and have no more than a ground floor, with vaſt court-yards, and moſt of them a garden. The citadel, which includes the governor's palace, is ſituated upon the ſhore of the river, and forms one of the ſides of the great ſquare, oppoſite to which the town-hall is ſituated; the cathedral and epiſcopal palace occupy the two other ſides of the ſquare, in which a public market is daily held. There is no harbour at Buenos Ayres, nor ſo much as a mole to facilitate the landing of boats; the ſhips can only come within three leagues of the town, there they unload their goods into boats which enter a little river, named Rio Chuelo, from whence the merchandize is brought in carts to the town, which is about a quarter of a league from the landing places. The ſhips which want careening, or take their lading, at Buenos-Ayres, go to La Encenada Baragon, a kind of port about 27 or 30 miles ESE. of the town. Buenos Ayres contains religious communities of both ſexes. A great number of holidays are yearly celebrated, by proceſſions and fire-works. The monks have given the title of Mayjordomos, or ſtewards of the founders of their order and of the holy virgin, to the principal ladies of this town; this poſt gives them the excluſive charge of ornamenting the church, dreſſing the ſtatue of the tutelar ſaint, and wearing the habit of the order. It is a ſingular ſight for a ſtranger to ſee ladies of all ages in the churches of St. Frances, and St. Dominic, aſſiſt in officiating, and wear the habit of thoſe holy inſtitutions. The Jeſuits offered a much more auſtere mode of ſanctification than the former to the pious ladies. Adjoining to their convent they had a houſe called Caſa de los exercicios de las Mugere; i. e. the houſe for the exerciſes of women. Married and unmarried women, without the conſent of their huſbands, or parents, went to be ſanctified there by a retreat of twelve days; they were lodged and boarded at the expence of the community; no man was admitted into this ſanctuary, unleſs he wore the habit of St. Ignatius; even ſervant-maids were not allowed to attend their miſtreſſes thither; the exerciſes practiſed in this holy place were meditation, prayer, catechetical inſtructions, confeſſion, and flagellation. All men are brothers, and religion makes no diſtinction in regard to their colour. There are ſacred ceremonies for the ſlaves, and the Dominicans have eſtabliſhed a religious community of negroes; they have their chapels, maſſes, holidays, and decent burials; and all this coſts every negro that belongs to the community only four reals a year. The environs of Buenos Ayres are well cultivated; moſt of the inhabitants of that city have their country houſes, there called quintas; furniſhing all the neceſſaries of life in abundance, except wine, which they get from Spain, or from Mandoza, a vineyard, about

200 leagues from Buenos Ayres. The cultivated environs of this city do not extend very far, for at the diſtance of only 9 miles from the city there are immenſe fields left to an innumerable multitude of horſes and black cattle. One ſcarce meets with a few ſcattered huts on croſſing this vaſt country, erected not ſo much with a view of cultivating the ſoil, as to ſecure the property of the ground, or rather the cattle upon it to their ſeveral owners. Travellers who croſs this plain, find no accommodations, and are obliged to ſleep in the ſame carts in which they travel, and which are the only kind of carriages made uſe of in long journies here. Thoſe whoſe travel on horſeback are often expoſed to lie in the fields, without any covering. The inhabitants, or travellers, when preſſed by hunger, kill an ox, take what they intend to eat of it, and leave the reſt as a prey to wild dogs and tygers, which are the only dangerous animals in this country. The dogs were originally brought from Europe; the eaſe with which they are able to get their livelihood in the open field, has induced them to leave their habitations, and they have increaſed their ſpecies innumerably; they often join in packs, to attack a wild bull, and even a man on horſeback, when they are preſſed by hunger. The tygers are not numerous in woody parts, which are only to be found on the banks of the rivulets. The inhabitants of theſe countries are known to be very dexterous in uſing nooſes, and it is fact that ſome Spaniards do not fear to throw a nooſe even upon a tyger, though it is equally certain that ſome of them unfortunately become the prey of theſe ravenous creatures. Wood is very dear at Buenos Ayres, and at Montevideo. In the neighbourhood of theſe places are only ſome little ſhrubs, hardly fit for fuel. All timber for building houſes and conſtructing and refitting the veſſels that navigate in the river, comes from Paraguay in rafts. It would, however, be eaſy to get all the timber for conſtructing the greateſt ſhip from the upper part of the country. In 1796, thirty-five ſhips arrived at Buenos Ayres, from Old Spain, th value of whoſe cargoes amounted to 1,705,866 American dollars, in the productions of the mother country, beſides the value of 1,148,078, dollars, in other articles, making the whole of the importation amount to 2,853,944 dollars. The exports in return conſiſted of coined and uncoined gold, to the value of 1,425,701 dollars; the ſilver amounted to 2,566,304. The other productions, conſiſting of raw hides, horſe hides, ſkins of other kinds, tallow, Vicunna wool, common wool, Guanaco wool, gooſe-wings, ox-horns, copper, tin, ſalted beef, ſalted pork, tanned hides, and manufactured ſheep-ſkins, increaſed the value to 5,058,882 dollars in the whole. In 1806, it was taken by the Britiſh, under Sir Home Popham and General Beresford. *Long.* 59. 51. W. *Lat.* 34. 40. S.

*Buento*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mocaranga.

*Buero*, ſee *Bouro*.

*Bufadero*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Lima, on a river near the coaſt. 65 m. NNW. Guaura. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

*Bufalora*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 15 miles W. Milan.

*Buff Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 3. 10. N.

*Buffalo*, a lake of North-America, about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 10 wide. *Long.* 108. 55. W. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

*Buffalo*, or *Cow Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe ſea, near the coaſt of Chiampa. *Long.* 107. 28. E. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Buffalo's*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the bay of Bengal, on the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 25. E. *Lat.* 16. 21. N.

*Buffalo Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 88. 39. W. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

*Buffalo Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree, *Long.* 81. 46. W. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

*Buffalo's Horns*, two ſmall iſlands in the Mergui Archipelago. 3 miles E. the iſland of St. Clara.

*Buffalo's Lake*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 67. N.

*Buffalos River*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into the Red River, *Long.* 92. 26. W. *Lat.* 31. 23. N.

*Buffalo Rocks*, ſeveral ſingle rocks in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 23. E. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

*Buffalo Town*, a town of New-York, near lake Erie.

*Buffles*, or *Buff*, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the river Camarones.

*Bug*, a river of Poland, which riſes in Galicia, and runs into the Viſtula, a few miles below Warſaw.

*Buga*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 60 miles NE. Popayan. *Long.* 75. 21. W. *Lat.* 3. N.

*Buga*, ſee *Braxe*.

*Bugaſing*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Panay. *Long.* 122. 5. E. *Lat.* 11. 16. N.

*Bugen*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 10 miles W. Francfort on the Oder.

*Bugey*, before the revolution, a province, or ſmall country of France, of which Belley was the capital; bounded on the eaſt by Savoy, on the ſouth by Dauphiny, on the weſt by Breſſe, on the north by Franche-Comté; and was dependent on the government of Burgundy. It is about 60 miles in length,

and 16 broad, now in the department of the Ain.

*Bugden*, or *Buckden*, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Saturday, and about 869 inhabitants. The biſhop of Lincoln has a palace here. 30 miles S. Stamford, 60 N. London.

*Bugeat*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 21 miles N. Tulle.

*Buggard*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen. 10 miles W. Odenſee.

*Bugges Bay*, ſee *Boney Bay*.

*Buggil*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bondou. 36 miles SW. Fatteconda.

*Buggulgow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 45 miles NE. Chandor.

*Bugia*, ſee *Boujeiah*.

*Bugie*, a ſeaport town of Egypt, on the weſt coaſt of the Red ſea. *Long.* 38. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

*Bugles*, ſee *Baxos del Comboi*.

*Bugnon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 3 miles NW. Navarreins.

*Bugue*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles SW. Montignac, 19 SE. Perigueux.

*Bugney*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 52. E. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

*Bugulma*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha. 120 miles W. Upha. *Long.* 52. 25. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

*Buguruſlanſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Kinel. 148 miles WSW. Upha, 160 NW. Orenburg.

*Bugutchani*, a town of Siberia. 168 miles E. Iniſeitk.

*Buhler*, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Kocher, at Geiſlingen.

*Buhl*, or *Bukl*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and Marggravate of Baden. 6 miles SW. Baden, 9 SSW. Raſtadt. *Long.* 8. 12. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

*Buhl*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 m. SSW. Culmbach.

*Buhlitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and the Farther Pomerania. It has a ſeat of juſtice. 12 miles N. Stettin. *Long.* 16. 32. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

*Buhlowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch. 7 miles WNW. Hradiſch.

*Buhris*, a town of the the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 30 miles N. Bagdad.

*Bui*, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Kama, near Molevo.

*Buie*, a ſtrong town of Iſtria; when under the Venetians, the reſidence of a governor. 15 miles S. Trieſte. *Long.* 13. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Buia*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 4 miles SSW. Gemona, 14 NW. Udina.

*Buiak*, a caſtle of Hungary. 16 miles WNW. Waitzen.

*Bujana*, a town of Hindooſtan in Guzerat. 25 miles S. Janagur.

*Bujalance*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 10 miles E. Cordova.

*Bujio*, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien. 5 m. SE. Porto-Bello.

*Buil Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 38. N.

*Builth*, or *Bealth*, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockſhire, on the Wye, with two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Friday, though hardly containing 680 inhabitants. It boaſts of conſiderable antiquity; but, probably was not a Roman ſtation, though many antiquaries fix here Bullæum. Here was a caſtle built by the Britons when they were driven from England by the Saxons, which being taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh ſoon after the conqueſt, was burned by one of the Welch princes. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Mortimers, earls of March, and deſtroyed by an accidental fire, with great part of the town, in the year 1690. In the neighbourhood of this town Llewellyn, the laſt reigning prince of Wales, was ſlain in a wood, after a deſperate battle between the Britiſh and the Engliſh forces, which was fought at a bridge on the river Yrvon, when the former were entirely routed. Here is a manufacture of ſtockings. About a mile north-weſt from the town are ſome ſalt ſprings, called Park Wells 22 miles SW. Preſteign, 171 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 16. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

*Buipeda*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 13. 35. S.

*Buinaah Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the South of the entrance into Newport Bay. *Long.* 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 53. 46. N.

*Bainſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Simbirſk. 36 miles NNW. Simbirſk.

*Buis* (*Le*,) a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dròme. 22 miles E. Orange, 32 SSE. Valence. *Long.* 5. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

*Buijkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 64 m. SE. Nertchinſk.

*Buitrago*, ſee *Buytrago*.

*Bujuk*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebiſond. 18 miles SW. Trebiſond.

*Bujuk, Czemage*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 6 m. W. Conſtantinople.

*Buk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania. 18 miles W. Poſen

*Bukamecla*, a town of Africa, capital of a diſtrict in the kingdom of Anziko. *Lat.* 3. S.

*Bukand*, a town of Turkeſtan. 45 m. NE. Toncat.

*Bukans*, a town of Hungary. 32 miles N. Gran, 88 E. Vienna.

*Bukari*, ſee *Buccari*.

*Bukari*, or *Bokari*, or *Bukariza*, see *Buxcari*.

*Bukareſt*, see *Bucharest*.

*Bukenford*, see *Aardelsford*.

*Bukhara*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a part of Grand Bukharia, on a river which runs into the Gihon. It is ſituated on a riſing ground with a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, and generally built of earth. The moſques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, are generally built of brick or ſtone; and there is a ſtately building appropriated for an univerſity or college for the education of prieſts. The trade is much declined from what it once was. The produce is cotton, lamb-furs, down, rice, and cattle. They manufacture ſoap, cotton-yarn, and callicoe, which they carry to Perſia, and receive in return velvet, ſilk, cloth, and ſattins, as likewiſe ſhalloons, indigo, coral, and cochineal. Rhubarb, muſk, and caſtor, they obtain from the Calmucs; but the wars of Nadir Shah, and frequent robberies, deſtroyed the trade. The inhabitants are repreſented as more civilized than thoſe of Khieva, but cowardly, cruel, effeminate, and perfidious. Their money is ducats of gold, weighing a maſcal, or three penny-weights Engliſh; alſo pieces of copper called tongas, which paſs at fifty or eighty for a ducat, according to their ſize. In 1220, this city was taken by Genghis Kan, in 1370, by Timur Bec, and in 1737, by Nadir Shah. 100 miles W. Samarcand. *Long.* 61. 58. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Bukharia*, or *Bucharia*, or *Bokharia*, or *Bokaria, Great*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Little Bukharia, on the ſouth by Hindooſtan and Perſia, and on the weſt by a part of Perſia and the Caſpian ſea. This country was known in the time of Alexander the Great by the name of *Sogdiana*, and made part of Scythia, as it does now of Tartary. It probably owes its preſent name to the city of Bukhara, or Bokhara, which was extended from the capital to the country at large. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but ſome of them are white, handſome, and well made; they are warlike, and chiefly uſe for arms a bow, a lance, and a ſabre. The land is fertile in corn and fruit, the beſt cultivated of all the country which goes by the name of Tartary, and is well watered by rivers, the principal of which is the Gihon. Bukharia is one of the moſt fertile regions in the north part of Aſia, and divided into two parts, the Great, and the Little. The former is ſubdivided into three Bukharias, properly ſo called, the province of Sarmacand, and that of Balk, each having its own khan, but one alone ſometimes has two, though very rarely three. *Buk-har*, in the Mogul language, ſignifies *learned*, and *Bukharia*, the *country of the learned*; becauſe there was a time in which the ſciences were cultivated there with conſiderable ſucceſs, and the Moguls both travelled thither themſelves, and ſent their children for inſtruction. Bukharia Proper is more ornamented with towns than other provinces. The language of Bukharia is that of the Perſians, to whom theſe Tartars were for a long period ſubjected, but with whom they are at preſent irreconcileable enemies. They have ſome copper and ſilver money, which paſſes current, but all conſiderable ſums are paid in gold and ſilver, which they cut and weigh. Commerce ought to be both extenſive and flouriſhing in this fine country, which is deſtined by nature to be the grand mart of China, India, Perſia, and Ruſſia; but it is ſhackled in all their cities by the tyranny of the khans, and their officers. Theſe do not ſcruple, when they are indebted on the one account, to take credit on the other, which continued circulation or loans at length reduces the merchants to diſtreſs. The robberies committed by the wandering Tartars in the flat country is ſtill more detrimental to commerce, which, notwithſtanding theſe impediments, ſupports itſelf by the advantageous ſituation, and fertility of the ſoil. The ſtates of the great Moguls and Perſia are ſupplied from Bukharia with all kinds of dried fruits of the moſt exquiſite flavour. Three diſtinct nations are comprized in Great Bukharia; the Bukhars, who were the ancient inhabitants; the Jagatay, or Moguls, who eſtabliſhed themſelves there under Jagatay, ſecond ſon of Genghis Khan; and the Uſbek Tartars, who are its actual poſſeſſors. The Bukhars inhabit the cities, for which reaſon they are denominated Tajiks, by the Tartars, which means burgeſſes or citizens. They are of good ſtature, and rather fair for the climate. The generality have large ſparkling black eyes, an aquiline noſe, a well formed countenance, very fine black hair, a buſhy beard, and are quite exempt from the deformity of the Tartars amongſt whom they live. The women, for the moſt part, are tall, and have beautiful features and complexions. The difference between the dreſs of the two ſexes is very inconſiderable; they both wear long robes, but thoſe of the females are always the moſt ornamented. Their religion is the Mahometan. They chiefly ſubſiſt by commerce and trade. They never embarraſs themſelves either with war or politics, but leave thoſe points to the Uſbeks and Kalmuks, contenting themſelves with conſcientiouſly paying their taxes, on which account the Tartars deſpiſe and treat them as a ſimple puſillanimous people. Their origin is unknown; they report themſelves to have emigrated from a very diſtant country. Some

authors have conjectured that they are deſcended from the ten tribes whom Salmanazer carried captive into the territories of the Medes. Their phyſiognomy is thought to bear ſome reſemblance to the Jewiſh, and a ſimilarity alſo prevails in their ceremonies. The Jagatay and Uſbek Tartars are the ſame people, under two denominations. Theſe Bukharian Tartars are in general eſteemed the moſt civilized of the Mahometan Tartars, though they are as great robbers as the reſt. Their dreſs is ſhort, and adapted for exerciſe; that of the women as well as of the men. Boiled rice and horſe-fleſh conſtitute their viands, and two liquors extracted from mare's milk, their uſual beverage. Their language is a mixture of the Turkiſh, Mogul, and Perſian; but approaches neareſt to the laſt. They have only latterly accuſtomed themſelves to fire-arms. The dart, arrow, and eſpecially the ſpear, are formidable weapons in their hands. They alſo wear coats of mail, and make uſe of a ſhield to defend themſelves from the ſabre. The Tartars of Bukharia are the moſt robuſt and valiant of all the Tartars. Their wives follow them to the field of ſlaughter, and undauntedly mix with the combatants. Some of them are extremely well made, pretty, and very beautiful. The Uſbek horſes are almoſt all ſhockingly thin, but extremely ſpirited, and almoſt indefatigable. The moſt common graſs, or even a little moſs, will ſuffice their moſt preſſing occaſions. Theſe people are continually engaged in hoſtilities with the Perſians, who are only ſeparated from them by wide tracts, which are favourable to their incurſions; but the ſtates of the Mogul are more difficult of acceſs, owing to the high mountains which divide them. Thoſe among them whoſe ſubſiſtence depends on their cattle, live under tents, like the Kalmuks, and pitch their camps indiſcriminately, wherever the herbage they are in want of is moſt plentiful. Thoſe who till the earth, inhabit villages and hamlets.

*Bukharia, (Little,)* a country of Aſia, and part of Tartary, bounded on the north by the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by Thibet and Hindooſtan, and on the weſt by Great Bukharia. The country is populous and fertile, but for the moſt part mountainous. The animal producing muſk is found here, and the mountains contain mines of gold, ſilver, and diamonds. Theſe form the principal articles of their traffic with India, China, and Ruſſia. The melons are in great eſtimation; it produces little fruit. The country is divided into ſeveral ſtates, each governed by a Khan, or prince: the number of inhabitants, bounds, dimenſions, and many other circumſtances, are totally unknown to Europeans. This country is not called Little Bukharia, becauſe it is leſs than the other, but becauſe it is neither ſo fertile nor ſo populous. It is compoſed of a long chain of mountains, riſing from ſandy deſerts, and extending from the country of the Kalmuks to the north-weſt of China, along the Mogul empire and Thibet, reſembling a ſea interſperſed with rocks and iſlands. It is eaſy to conceive that there is no travelling from one inhabited ſpot to another, without encountering many difficulties, and riſking various dangers; as the Tartars who rove the plains, and the pirates who infeſt the coaſt, are conſtantly on the watch for plunder. This country produces muſk, quantities of gold-duſt, precious ſtones, and diamonds; but the people are ignorant of the art of cutting or poliſhing them. The rivers which waſh down the gold and ſilver duſt, loſe themſelves in the ſand. Some parts of theſe deſerts are entirely deſtitute of verdure and water; others are interſected by tracts of tolerably-good ground, which are known to travellers of that country; though by no means ſo well as to their camels, who ſcent them from a diſtance, and haſten to arrive there to refreſh themſelves. Although the inhabitants of the Leſſer-Bukharia reſemble thoſe of the greater, ſtill there are ſhades diſtinguiſhing them deſerving notice: they are of a darker hue, probably from the reflected heat of the ſandy deſarts. They are more addicted to commerce, and alſo more ſkilful in it; their dreſs likewiſe is longer; the women wear more ornaments, and dye their nails red. Their furniture is very far from ſumptuous. Trunks plated with iron, are ranged along the walls, on which, during the day, mattraſſes are placed, which are their beds at night. They ſtrip themſelves to go to reſt; they neither uſe tables, chairs, knives, nor forks, but put their diſhes on a cloth, which alſo ſerves them for a napkin. They make a kind of ſmall cakes, compoſed of minced meat, which will keep, and of which they make very palatable ſoup in their long journeys. They prepare their tea with milk, ſalt, and butter, and they are no ſtrangers to bread. As the Bukharians buy their wives, their daughters are a real treaſure. The betrothed couple are forbidden by the law either to ſpeak to or ſee each other from the ſigning of the contract to the celebration of the marriage: but whether the interval be long or ſhort, is not known. They have another law to the full as ridiculous; the wedded pair muſt not ſee each other during the performance of the marriage ceremony by a prieſt. Polygamy is accounted a ſin, but it is not the leſs committed by the greater part of the nation. Some men have ſix wives and upwards. The occupation of a phyſician in this country is to read a ſentence from ſome books of the patient, to breathe on him ſeveral times, and wave a

ſharp-edged knife acroſs his face, to cut the root of the diſorder. If he die, the koran is placed on his breaſt, which cuſtom proves Mahomedaniſm to be the predominant religion. The Kalmuks, however, tho' plunged according to hiſtory in the groſſeſt idolatry, allow the greateſt toleration in matters of religion. The Bukhars ſay, that GOD firſt communicated the koran to mankind by the miniſtry of Moſes and the prophets; and that it was afterwards explained by Mahomed. They have an uncommon veneration for JESUS CHRIST, whom they regard as a great prophet. They believe him to have been born of the Virgin Mary, untainted by any mortal commerce; but of the birth and infancy both of the mother and the child, they relate a multitude of improbable fables. The Bukhars believe in the reſurrection and a future exiſtence. Twenty-five princes, deſcended from Genghis Khan, by Jagatay his eldeſt ſon, have reigned in Great Bukharia. Their empire continued during a ſeries of 170 years, and terminated in the ſecond year of the 15th century, owing to the diſſentions amongſt relations, whoſe ambition was active in expelling each other from the throne. The laſt ſovereign was only a nominal prince, who commanded ſome battalions of troops in the army of Tamerlane. The khans of Little Bukharia were alſo the deſcendants of Genghis Khan, by the ſame Jagatay, but the direct line was not unfrequently interrupted. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, it even was almoſt effaced: it continued to re-appear at intervals until the fifth year of the 17th. It probably may ſtill exiſt, but is thought to be extinct. The converſion of Togalak the Firſt among theſe princes, who embraced Mahomedaniſm, is attended with remarkable events. Being hunting, he met with a Mahomedan trader, whom he treated moſt brutally. The good muſſulman's patience affected the prince, who promiſed to embrace a religion capable of inſpiring ſo much virtue; but this reſolution was ſoon forgotten. Fruitleſs were the muſſulman apoſtle's endeavours to remind him of his word; he was debarred from gaining acceſs to the prince, as well as his ſon, whom he exhorted to effect that good deed with his dying breath. The attempts of the latter to enter the palace being always fruſtrated, he adopted the expedient of aſcending a neighbouring acclivity, and there repeating his morning prayers, which he did in ſo audible a voice as to wake Togalak, who ſent for the zealot to demand the reaſon of his violent ejaculations. To recollect his promiſe to be converted was the affair of a moment. His courtiers followed his example, except one, who however agreed to comply on one condition. "We have here," ſaid he, "a Mogul of extraordinary ſtrength, if the Mahometan will wreſtle with him, and can overthrow him, I will embrace his religion." The miſſionary accepted the challenge; and being apparently as well gifted with ſinews as lungs, on the firſt onſet extended the Mogul on the earth, where he continued for ſome time ſenſeleſs. The efficacy of this inſtruction inſtantly converted both the Tartar and his champion.

*Buki*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

*Bukora*, a town of Hindooſtan in Guzerat, 17 miles SE. Janagur.

*Bukovar*, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. 12 miles SSE. Eſzek.

*Bukovitza*, a town of Croatia. 14 miles SE. Carlſtadt.

*Bukow*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 16 miles NE. Wiſmar. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

*Bukowſko*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles SSE. Bechin.

*Bukukunſkoi, Kamen*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. 120 miles SW. Doroninſk.

*Bukupienick*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 22 miles S. Lublin.

*Bul*, a town of Africa in Tunis. 70 m W. Tunis. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

*Bula*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 133. 46. E. *Lat.* 13. 48. N.

*Bulac*, a town of Egypt and the port of Grand Cairo, on the Nile, where veſſels which bring goods to that city abide It contains a cuſtom-houſe, magazines, and a large bazar. In 1799, it was almoſt deſtroyed by the French. Niebuhr ſeems to fix on this as the ſite of the ancient Litopolis. 2 miles W. Cairo.

*Bulacan*, a province of the iſland of Luçon or Manilla.

*Bulach*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. This town entered into an alliance with Zurich, in 1407. The inhabitants are proteſtants. 8 miles N. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

*Bulach, (New,)* a town of Wurtemberg, in the bailiwic annexed is a mountain, in which are found copper and iron ores. 20 miles WSW. Stuttgard, 4 SW. Calw. *Long.* 8. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

*Bulal*, a town of Africa, in the country of Gambia.

*Bulam*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, three miles from the continent, about 24 miles long and 12 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande; an Engliſh ſettlement was attempted here, but was deſtroyed by the Africans from the continent, who murdered ſome, and compelled the reſt to depart, and take refuge in the ſettlement of Sierra Leona. *Long.* 14. 38. W. *Lat.* 11. 0. N.

*Bularſkaia*, a town of Ruſſia, on the ſouth ſide of the Irtiſch, oppoſite Tobolſk.

*Bulbul*, a town of Nubia. 30 miles NW. Gieſſin.

*Bulcherry*, an iſland in the mouth of the Ganges, about 15 miles in circumference. *Long.* 88. 40. E. *Lat.* 21 35. N.

*Bulckau*, a town of Auſtria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. 1 mile W. Schrattentaal.

*Bulckau*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Taya. 4 miles W. Laab.

*Buldat*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 20 miles E. Bagdad.

*Bulduruiſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia. in the government of Irkutſk. 132 miles ESE. Nertchinſk.

*Bulg*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

*Bulfrickheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 12 m. S. Wertheim.

*Bulgar*, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 30 miles S. Cogni.

*Bulgaria (Great,)* a country of Aſia, in Ruſſian Tartary, incorporated into the dominions of Ruſſia, and forming part of the government of Caucaſus.

*Bulgaria (Little,)* a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by mount Hæmus, and on the weſt by Servia; anciently a part of Mœſia. The country is full of mountains, barren at the top, but fertile in paſturage at the bottom; and the intervening valleys and plains produce a great deal of corn and wine. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Chriſtians, but exceedingly ignorant, they reckon among them one patriarch and three archbiſhops, all under the authority of the patriarch of Conſtantinople. The Turks have divided it into four ſangiacats. Sophia is the capital.

*Bulgneville*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 10 miles S. Neufchâteau, 21 W. Epinal.

*Bulitoga*, a range of mountains, which divide the empire of Ruſſia from Perſia. *Long.* 72 to 73. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. to 51. N.

*Bull*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth weſt coaſt of Ireland, three miles weſt from Durſey Iſland. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

*Bull*, a rock near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rathlin, in the north channel, ſeven miles north-eaſt from Bengore-Head, on the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

*Bull River*, a river of America, which runs into the river Huron. *Long.* 82. 21. W. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

*Bull Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the north ſide of Dingle Bay. 3 miles SE. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

*Bulls Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of ſouth Carolina, *Long.* 79. 34. W. *Lat.* 32. 56. N.

*Bull and Cow*, rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 42. *W. Lat.* 46. 55. N.

*Bullan Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, between the iſland of Achil and the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 43. W. *Lat.* 54 N.

*Bullatter*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad, on the Ganges. 30 miles NE. Gazypour.

*Bullauda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 m. S. Ruttunpour.

*Bullaufpour*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cahlore. It is a well-built town, and the reſidence of a female governor. The ſtreets are paved, and the houſes conſtructed of ſtone. 159 miles E. Lahore.

*Bulle*, a town and bailiwic of Swifferland, in the canton of Friburg. 10 m. S. Friburg.

*Bullenmeer*, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 18 m. N. Oldenburg.

*Bullepalla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 25 m. SSE. Cuddapa.

*Buller's Iſland*, an iſland in the Mergui Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 11. N.

*Bulles*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, on the river Breſche, celebrated for its fine flax. 6 miles NW. Clermont, 9 ENE. Beauvais.

*Bulliah*, a town of Bengal. 29 miles WNW. Rangur.

*Bullix*, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Burſali. *Long.* 15. 45. W. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

*Bullneſs*, ſee *Bowneſs*.

*Bullolepour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sirhind. 48 miles Sirhind.

*Bulloah*, a town of Bengal. 60 miles SSE. Dacca.

*Bulloaw*, a town of Hindooſtan in Oude. 32 miles SE. Gooracpour. *Long.* 84. 5. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

*Bullogant*, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SSE. Dinagepour.

*Bulls (Bay of,)* on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland, called by the French *Baboul. Long.* 52. 20. W. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

*Bullskin-Creek*, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 84. 12. W. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

*Bullwary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Singrowla. 18 m. ESE. Saipour.

*Bullullos*, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, 12 miles from Lucena.

*Bully*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 18 m. N. Rouen.

*Bulman*, an iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. 2 miles S. Kinſale.

*Buloan*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt Indian ſea, near the ſouth coaſt of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

*Bulrampour*, a town of Hindooſtan in

Bengal. 25 miles NW. Midnapour. *Long.* 86. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 41. N.

*Bulrampour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 32 m. E. Bahraitch. 38 N. Fyzabad.

*Bulſedi*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 22 miles SE. Loheia.

*Bulſee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Surgooja. 37 m. ENE. Surgooja.

*Bultaa*, a town of Bengal. 17 miles WNW. Biſſunpour.

*Bulum*, or *Bolm*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the river Serbora. *Lat.* 7 N.

*Buluſan*, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Mindanao, near a mountain to which it gives name. *Long.* 124. 8. E. *Lat.* 13. 2. N.

*Bulzig*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. 2 miles S. Zahna.

*Bumangeet*, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Sogd. 40 miles E. Samarcand.

*Bumany*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 18 miles NE. Amednagur.

*Bummoneah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Gurry Mundla. 15 miles NW. Mundella.

*Bumoſa*, or *Abi Muſa*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian gulf. 30 miles N. Julfar, on the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 54. E. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

*Bumugger*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Dinagepour.

*Bunaſar*, a river of Morocco, which loſes itſelf in a lake, 20 miles NW. Mequinez.

*Bunatraher Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coaſt of the county of Mayo, in Ireland. 7 miles W. Killalla-bay. *Long.* 9. 14. W. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

*Bunawe*, a ſeaport of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Loch Etive, at the mouth of the river Awe. 114 miles NNW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 5. 16. W. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

*Bunbang*, a town of Bengal. 6 miles SW. Silhet.

*Bunch*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 m. E. Cape Ledo. *Lat.* 8. N.

*Bunclody*, ſee *New-Town Barry*.

*Buncowra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 33 miles SW. Patna.

*Bundapoota*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Tomar.

*Bundar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Surgooja. 20 miles SW. Surgooja.

*Bundar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 30 miles S. Burhanpour.

*Bundawah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges. 33 miles W. Arrah.

*Bunde*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravenſberg. Its trade conſiſts in thread and coarſe linen; near it is a medicinal ſpring. 21 miles WSW. Minden, 28 NE. Munſter. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

*Bundeh*, mountains of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 100 miles N. Hydrabad.

*Bundlecund*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad. The country in general is mountainous, ſtony, and covered with wood. The land, where it is not ſtony, produces all ſorts of fruit, but neither rice nor ſugar; cotton trees are in plenty, and a ſpecies of tree from which the inhabitants gather a black nut. The principal towns are Chatterpour, Mow, and Parinah; the principal river is the Cane or Ken. It is governed by a raja, whoſe annual income amounts to near two crores of rupees, including his diamond mines, which are leaſed to merchant adventurers.

*Bunden*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel. 5 miles E. Gandar.

*Banderoje*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 10 miles E. Akoat.

*Bundyſoti*, a town of Walachia, on the Ardjis. 24 miles SE. Buchareſt.

*Bandipour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burdwan. 30 miles SE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 17. E. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

*Bundowrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 35 miles S. Coomtah.

*Bundpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 38 miles E. Fyzabad.

*Bundua*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NW. Toree.

*Bunduraul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 27 miles NE. Jummoo.

*Bundwary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Gooracpour.

*Bungay*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the Wavenay, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It formerly had three churches, but has now only two, and 2349 inhabitants in 1801, of whom 1076 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here likewiſe was a ſtrong caſtle, demoliſhed in the reign of Henry III. In the year 1688, nearly the whole town was conſumed by fire, to the loſs of 30,000l. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays. 38 miles NNE. Ipſwich, 107 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 28. E. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

*Bunggra*, a town of Bengal. 55 miles SW. Burdwan.

*Bungo*, a kingdom of Japan, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the iſland of Bungo, or Ximo. The capital is Fumay. The king of Bungo was baptized by the name of Francis Civan, and ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to Pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582. *Long.* 132. E. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

*Bungo*, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

*Bungong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 25 miles SE. Kiſhenagur.

*Bungteah*, a town of Bengal. 12 m. E. Toree.

*Bunguncoonda*, a town of Bengal. 33 miles WSW. Pachete.

*Bungurkera*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 9 miles S. Doeſa. *Long.* 85. 4. E. *Lat.* 22. 53. N.

*Bungush*, a province of the Cabuliſtan, weſt of the Indus, watered by the Cowmull.

*Bunialu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles W. Caſtamena.

*Bunjara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 6 miles S. Peploud.

*Bunjarata*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 12 miles S. Bilſah.

*Bunjary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 8 miles N. Nagpour.

*Bunitz*, a town of Croatia. 70 miles Carlſtadt, 30 E. Zeng.

*Bunker's-Hill*, an eminence of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts; and memorable for the commencement of hoſtilities between the States and Great-Britain. In the evening of the 16th of June, 1775, a ſtrong detachment of provincials moved from Cambridge, and paſſing ſilently over Charles-town Neck, reached the top of Bunker's-hill unobſerved. Having previouſly provided themſelves with entrenching tools, they immediately ſet to work, and threw up an entrenchment, reaching from the river Myſtic on the left, to a redoubt on their right, both of which they had nearly completed by the morning, their work being in many places cannon-proof. The Britiſh being joined with a reinforcement, they conſiſted in the whole of more than 2000 men, formed in two lines: they moved on towards the enemy, with the light infantry on the right wing, commanded by General Howe, and the grenadiers on the left, by Brigadier-General Pigot; the former to attack the provincial lines, and the latter the redoubt. The attack was begun by a ſharp cannonade from ſome field-pieces and howitzers, the troops advancing ſlowly, and halting at intervals, to give time to the artillery to produce ſome effect; the left wing in advancing had to contend with a body of provincials, poſted in the houſes in Charleſtown; and in this conflict the town was ſet on fire, and burned to the ground. The provincials upon the hill, ſecure behind their entrenchments, reſerved their fire for the near approach of the Britiſh troops, when a cloſe and unremitting diſcharge of muſquetry took place; the provincials in the work, as ſoon as they diſcharged their pieces, being furniſhed with others ready loaded. So inceſſant and ſo deſtructive was this continued blaze of muſquetry, that the Britiſh line recoiled, and gave way in ſeveral parts. General Howe, it is ſaid, was for a few ſeconds left nearly alone, moſt of the officers who were about him being either killed or wounded. And it required the utmoſt exertion in all the officers, from the general down to the ſubaltern, to repair the diſorder which this hot and unexpected fire had produced. The loſs on the ſide of the provincials, as eſtimated by themſelves, was 449, of theſe 145 being killed or miſſing, and 304 wounded. Amongſt the ſlain on the ſide of the Britiſh were Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie, and Majors Pitcairne and Williams, all of them officers of experienced bravery, and diſtinguiſhed merit, who had ſignalized themſelves on this fatal day in an eminent degree; as alſo did Major Spendlove, who died of his wounds ſome days after. Amongſt the provincials ſome officers of rank were alſo killed; but the loſs of Dr. Warren, who commanded in the redoubt, was moſt lamented.

*Bunnaſs*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes near Andeah, in the circar of Bilſah, and joins the Heran after a courſe of about 100 miles, to form the Cane.

*Bunneyah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 15 miles NE. Raajegur.

*Bunnoo*, or *Banow*, a town of Aſia, in Candahar, on the Cowmul. 110 miles ESE. Ghizni, 140 SSE. Cabul.

*Bunnuel*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro. 21 miles Tudella.

*Bunree*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Moy, 6 miles S. Killalla.

*Bunroſs*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Donegal, 8 miles WSW. Ballyſhannon.

*Bunſchoten*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Utrecht, near the Zuider-Zee. 6 miles N. Amerſfert.

*Bunſeerſa*, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SW. Burdwan.

*Buntingford*, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a weekly market on Monday. 11 m. N. Hertford, 31 N. London.

*Buntwal*, a town of Canara. 14 miles E. Mangalore.

*Buntwar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 10 miles E. Bahraitch.

*Buntzlau*, a town of Sileſia, in the circle of Jauer, founded in the year 1190. The houſes are chiefly built of ſtone; the Catholics have a church and a convent, and the Lutherans have a church, and a houſe of orphans. The cattle is in ruins. The chief manufacture is a kind of brown pottery, in great requeſt. 26 miles NW. Jauer, 42 W. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 51 13. N.

*Buntzlau, Alt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, built in the year 915, by Wratiſlau II. ſituated on the Elbe, nearly deſtroyed by the troubles of the 14th and 15th centuries. 8 miles SSW. Benatek, 12 SSW. Jung Buntzlau. *Long.* 15. 0. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

*Buntzlau, Jung*, or *Mlada Buntzlau*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of the circle of Boleſlaw, built in the year 973, by Boleſlas the Young, and made a royal town under Rodolphus II. 28 miles NNE. Prague, 58 SE. Dreſden. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

*Bunwara*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hendooa. 4 miles SW. Noony.

*Bunwoot*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, granted by the Sultan of Mindanao to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, at the requeſt of Captain Foreſt in 1775; about 18 miles in circumference. It is covered with tall timber, free from underwood, except ſome rattans, and in ſome places a kind of creeping vine. The juice of the latter is by the people of Mindanao uſed as ſoap. The animals are hogs, monkeys, and guanoes. *Long.* 124. 30. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

*Buon*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 7 miles ENE. Benevento.

*Buonalberga*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 8 miles NE. Benevento.

*Buonconvento*, a town of Etruria, in the Siennefe. Here the emperor Henry VII. while engaged in a war with the Florentines, was poiſoned, by means of a wafer, adminiſtered in the ſacrament by a Dominican monk, in the year 1313. 10 miles SE. Sienna.

*Buonhabitaculo*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 8 miles N. Policaſtro.

*Buonvicino*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles SE. Scalea.

*Buoy*, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland.

*Buquoi*, a town of France, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. 5 m. W. Bapaume.

*Bura*, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, between Pomona and Ronaldſha.

*Burac*, a river or canal of Aſiatic Turkey, which extends from Ourfa to the Euphrates.

*Burac*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 45 miles SE. Al Modain.

*Buragrag*, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic at Salee.

*Buramos*, or *Three Iſlands*, three ſmall iſlands on the weſt coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio St. Domingo, or Kachao.

*Burampour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 17 miles SW. Ganjam, 80 NE. Cicacole.

*Burampour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Patna.

*Burano*, one of the Venetian iſlands, with a town of the ſame name, in the Dogado.

*Buraraage*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 34 miles N. Hajypour.

*Buraru*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para. 7 miles ESE. Pauxis.

*Burau*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Curruckdeah.

*Buraya*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 34 miles NNW. Bettiah.

*Buraz*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SE. Degnizlu.

*Burbach* a town of Hungary, celebrated for its wine. 8 miles E. Eiſinſtadt.

*Burbach*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 18 miles NNE. Berne.

*Burbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Naſſau Dillenburg. 8 miles NW. Dillenburg.

*Burbage*, a town of England, in Leiceſterſhire, with 1,100 inhabitants, of whom 700 are employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles SE. Hinckley.

*Burbazzoo*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Dacca, on the eaſt by Bookareeah, and Caugmahry, on the ſouth by Attyah, and on the weſt by Bettooriah, about 40 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. Mulſchi and Belauchy are the chief towns.

*Burburata*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean Sea, near the coaſt of South-America *Long.* 68. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

*Burkerſdorf*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Neuſtadt. 2 miles NW. Weyda.

*Burda*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Godavery, 60 m. E. Neermul.

*Burcklein*, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 18 m. SW. Bamberg.

*Burdah*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani, on the ſouth ſide of the Gambia. *Long.* 12. 10. W *Lat.* 12. 36. N.

*Burdatik*, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Jihon. 45 miles SW. Bukhara.

*Burdee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 32 miles NNW. Saipour.

*Burdgee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 5 miles NE. Huttany.

*Burdiſtan*, a mountain of Perſia, in the neighbourhood of Schiras, on which ſignals were formerly made to give notice of the arrival of merchants from India.

*Burdhoo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 22 m. S. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 44. E. *Lat.* 24. 51. N.

*Burdwan*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Biiboom, on the eaſt by the Hoogly, on the ſouth by the provinces of Injellee and Midnapour, and on the weſt by Midnapour, Biſſunpour, and Pachete. About 86 m. long from N. to S. and 40 to 75 from E. to W. Burdwan is the capital.

*Burdwan*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province of the ſame name. 50 miles NW. Calcutta, 62 SSW. Patna. *Long.* 87. 57. E. *Lat.* 23 15. N.

*Buredgiat (El,)* a town of Egypt. 10 miles W. Menuf.

*Bureil*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 10 miles S. Yurcup.

*Burello*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles E. Nicotera.

*Buren*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderburn, ſituated on the Alme. It has a handſome college. 13 miles SSW. Paderburn. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Buren*, a town of Holland, in the dutchy of Guelders, and capital of a county, which belonged to the houſe of Naſſau. 15 miles N. Bois-le-duc, 6 SE. Utrecht. *Long.* 5. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

*Buren*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the Aar. 6 m. SW. Soleure.

*Bures*, a townſhip of England, in Suffolk,

on the Stour, with a bridge acrofs. It was anciently a royal villa, where Edmund was crowned, who was afterwards killed by the Danes. It contains about 700 inhabitants. 4 miles WNW. Nayland.

*Bures*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 13 m. SE. Dieppe.

*Bureway*, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 8 miles NE. Chinna Balabarum.

*Burford*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, fituated on the river Windrufh, with a weekly market on Saturdays; long famous for making faddles. Here is a manufacture for rugs and duffels. A little to the weft of the town, at a place called Battle-Edge, Ethelbald king of Mercia, was defeated by Cuthred king of the Weft-Saxons. In 1649, the levellers who aflembled here were furprifed by Reynolds, under the command of Fairfax, totally routed, and 1,400 of them made prifoners. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1516, of whom 699 were employed in trade and manufactures. 17 miles NNW. Oxford, 71 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

*Burg*, or *Burgk*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland, with a caftle belonging to the Count of Reuffen. 4 m. NW. Saalburg.

*Burg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 14 miles NE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

*Burg*, a town of Swifferland, in the Thurgau, on the Rhine, oppofite Stein.

*Burg*, or *Tor-Burg*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphin, on the Iffel. 7 miles SE. Doefburg, 12 SSE. Zutphen.

*Burg Breitungen*, fee *Herrin Breitungen*.

*Burg*, or *Bourg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 6 miles S. Solingen.

*Burg-Berntheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach; near it is a medicinal fpring. 14 m. NNW. Anfpach.

*Burg Eberach*, *&c.* fee *Eberach*, *&c.*

*Burg Gemunde*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heffe. 14 m. SE. Marburg, 15 E. Gieffen. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

*Burg-Hamza*, or *Sour*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titterie; built on the ruins of a town called Auzia, fome of the ancient fortifications of which are yet remaining. A Turkifh garrifon is kept here. 45 m. SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 3. 59. E. *Lat.* 36. 7. N.

*Burg Lengenfeld*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the Nab. 15 miles N. Ratifbon, 16 S. Amberg. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

*Burg Scheldingen*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 3 miles SE. Nebra.

*Burg Swaary*, a fortrefs of Algiers, bordering on Sahara. 40 miles S. Medea.

*Burg Tiffimfeely*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 36 m. ESE. Tagadepropt

*Burg Tuilly*, a town of Algiers, anciently called Turris Cæfaris. 28 miles SSE. Conftantina.

*Burg el Wed*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen. 66 m. W. Tremecen.

*Burgah*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Ramgur.

*Burgama*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NNE. Purneah.

*Burgara*, a feaport of Hindooftan, on the coaft of Malabar. 3 m. S. Cananor.

*Burgas*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on a bay of the Black Sea. 68 m. NNE. Adrianople, 112 NNW. Conftantinople. *Long.* 27. 29. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

*Burgau*, a town of Germany, with a caftle in Auftrian Swabia, which gives name to a marquifate, on the Mindel. In 1121, it held out a fiege againft the Emperor, Louis of Bavaria. It now belongs to Bavaria. 19 miles NW Augfburg. 20 ENE. Ulm.

*Burgau*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eifenach. 3 miles S. Jena.

*Burgaut*, a town of Hindooftan, in Gurry Mundla. 45 miles E. Mundella.

*Burgdorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller. 14 miles ENE. Hanover, 9 S. Zell. *Long.* 10. 7. E. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

*Burgdorff*, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, and chief place of a bailiwic. This town was furrounded with walls by Berthold V. duke of Zaringen. From the houfe of Zaringen it came to the Counts of Kyburg, by whom, in 1385, it was fold to the canton of Berne for 40,000 crowns. About three miles from the town is a fulphurous fountain and baths, faid to be beneficial in paralytic and nervous complaints. 9 miles NE. Berne, 12 SSE. Soleure. *Long.* 7. 28. E. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

*Burge*, a town of Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahanock. *Long.* 76. 36. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Burgein*, a town of Egypt. 15 miles N. Afhmunein.

*Burgel*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar, on the Saal. 15 miles ESE. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

*Burgel*, fee *Mark Burgel*.

*Burgeo*, an ifland near the fouth coaft of Newfoundland. 66 miles NW. Miquelon. *Long.* 57. 30. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

*Burgh*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near the fea coaft, with a weekly market on Thurfday. 5 miles NW. Wainfleet, 127 N. London. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

*Burgh Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the coaft of Murray. Near it is a fmall town or village, with about 400 inhabitants, fituated on a fine bay, which is one of the beft roadfteds on the coaft north of Leith, and might eafily be made a good harbour. 8

miles NE. Forres. *Long.* 3. 24. W. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

*Burgh upon Sands*, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, once a Roman ſtation Here died the brave Edward I. king of England, and a handſome pillar has been erected to his memory on the ſpot. 5 miles NW. Carliſle.

*Burghaun*, or *Burgkhaun*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Fulda, on the Hann, with two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Lutherans. 8 miles NNE. Fulda, 38 E. Marburg. *Long.* 9. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

*Burghauſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. N. Arnſtein.

*Burgholzhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg. 10 miles N. Franckfort on the Maine.

*Burgkrain*, a caſtle of Germany, in the biſhopric of Freyſingen. 16 m. SE. Freyſingen.

*Burglen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. 14 miles E. Zurich.

*Burglen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgau. 4 miles NNW. St. Gal.

*Burgo d'Oſma*, ſee *Borgo D'Oſma*.

*Burgong*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Pachete.

*Burgos*, a large and rich city of Spain, and capital of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Alarcon, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in 1574. The cathedral is one of the moſt beautiful and beſt preſerved Gothic ſtructures in Spain. 142 miles N. Toledo, 112 N. Madrid. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

*Burgstadt*, a town of Germany, in the lordſhip of Schonberg. 3 miles E. Penig.

*Burgstal*, a town of Auſtria. 12 miles SE. Ips.

*Burgstorf*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. 2 m. N. Schladen.

*Burgthan*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 12 m. E. Schwabach.

*Burgu*, a town of Africa, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the Lybian deſert. This diſtrict is called Berdoa, by Deliſle and D'Anville. 210 miles S. Augela. *Long.* 22. 36. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

*Burguetta*, or *Elburquetta*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, in the valley of Roncęval, where the rear guard of Charlemagne, on his return to Spain, was defeated by the Saracens, and Roland his nephew ſlain, in the year 778. 15 miles S. St. Jean Pie de Port, 24 ENE. Pampeluna.

*Burgui*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituated on the Eſca, in the valley of Roncal.

*Burguiller*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. 9 miles Seville.

*Burgundy*, before the revolution, a very conſiderable province of France, including Breſſe, Bugey, and Gex, near 150 miles in length, and more than 90 broad: bordered on the eaſt by Franche-Comté, on the ſouth by Lyonnois, on the weſt by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, and on the north by Champagne. The Dijonois, Auxerrois, Auxois, Autunois, Charolois, Briennois, Chalonois, and Maconois, which take their names from the ſeveral towns, are included in this province. Dijon was the capital. It is very fertile, and the wines are much eſteemed; the principal rivers which run through it are the Saône, the Seine, the Loire, the Armançon, the Ouche, the Arroux, and the Doux. It now forms the departments of the Aube, the Côte d'Or, the Saône and Loire, and the Yonne.

*Burgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 20 miles W. Sumbulpour.

*Burguſhali*, a town of Perſian Armenia. 40 miles SE. Kanjan.

*Burhai*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 6 miles SSE. Manickpour.

*Burhalia*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damaſcus. 10 miles NW. Damaſcus.

*Burhampour*, a fort of Bengal. 10 miles S. Moorſhedabad. 85 miles N. Calcutta.

*Burhanpour*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Candeiſh country. It is a large city, built on very uneven ground; the houſes of earth covered with varniſhed tiles. The walls of the caſtle are very lofty, with battlements and large round towers at intervals. The river Taptee waſhes the walls, but the water being brackiſh, the inhabitants are ſupplied from a large baſon in the Meydan. It has a conſiderable trade in fine cottons, white and painted, plain and mixed with gold and ſilver, for veils, ſhawls, handkerchiefs, &c. 100 m. N. Aurungabad, 452 S. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 20. E. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

*Burhar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 27 miles S. Gooracpour.

*Burhurva*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 15 miles S. Bettiah.

*Buri*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles S. Udina.

*Buriah*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah. 20 miles S. Delhi.

*Buriano*, a town of Etruria, in the territory of Sienna, near the lake of Caſtigleno. 16 miles S. Montieri.

*Burias*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, about 40 miles in length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from 3 to 10 broad. *Long.* 122. 43 to 123. 12. E. *Lat.* 12. 46 to 13. 16. N.

*Burick*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Baden Durlach. 5 miles from Philipſburg.

*Burick*, or *Buderick*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Rhine. Remarkable for a victory, which the troops of the emperor Otho the Great obtained over the Lorrainers. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who deſtroyed the fortifications. 18 miles E. Cleves.

*Buriet*, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 126. 2. E. *Lat* 8. 50. S.

*Burk*, a county of Georgia; Waynesborough and Louisville are the chief towns.

*Burk's Canal*, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, examined by Captain Vancouver's company in 1793. The entrance is between the continent of New-Hanover, and the south part of King's island. *Long.* 232. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

*Burka*, or *Varaque*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on the east coast; it is the residence of the Imam of Mascat, and well fortified. Limes are always to be had by seamen, and in summer months, fruits and vegetables are plentiful: cattle, sheep, and fowls, are good; and the inhabitants are well supplied with excellent fish, on which they chiefly live. 40 miles NW. Mascat. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

*Burkee*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 25 miles N. Narwa.

*Burken*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 27 m. E. Heidelberg, 16 NNE. Heilbron.

*Burkersdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg. 4 miles S. Zwickau.

*Burkhausen*, a town of Bavaria, built on the Salza, capital of a regency; with a strong castle, situated on a hill, and four churches. 26 miles NNW. Salzburg, 52 E. Munich. *Long.* 12 46. E. *Lat* 48. 7. N.

*Burkheim*, or *Burken*, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw. 5 miles N. Brisach.

*Burkheim*, or *Purkheim*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 7 miles WSW. Neuburg

*Burkersdorf*, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Vienna.

*Burkul*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeish. 70 miles N. Burhanpour.

*Burkurys*, a town of Bengal. 36 miles ESE. Dacca.

*Burkurta*, a town of Bengal, 15 miles S. Curruckdeah.

*Burlats*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 4 miles E. Castres, 16 W. la Caune.

*Burlaw*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 6 miles S. Libau.

*Burlesdon*, see *Bursledon*.

*Burley on the Hill*, a village of England, in the county of Rutland. Here was a castle or mansion-house, which in the reign of Richard II. belonged to Spenser the warlike bishop of Norwich. It afterwards belonged to George Villars duke of Buckingham; who here entertained King James I. with Ben Johnson's masque of the gipsies. It was burned down by the parliament troops in the civil wars, and re-built by Daniel earl of Nottingham. 3 miles NNE. Okeham.

*Burlington*, or *Bridlington*, a seaport town of England in the county of York, situated in a bay of the German sea, which affords a good harbour to vessels in strong gales which blow from NNW. and NE. The quay, chiefly frequented by colliers, is about a mile from the town. It has a market on Saturday. A priory of black canons was founded here as early as the reign of Henry I. John de Bridlington, who wrote of the calamities and events of England, was a native of this town. 26 miles N. Beverley, nearly in the meridian of London. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

*Burlington*, a town of New Jersey, extending about three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back into the county to which it gives name; the Delaware is here a mile wide. It is a free port, and has a mayor and court of aldermen. There is a church for Episcopalians, and a place of worship for Quakers. This town was first settled in 1677. 15 m. NE. Philadelphia, 55 SSE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 54. W. *Lat.* 40. 5, N.

*Burlington*, a county of United America, in the state of New Jersey. Burlington and Bordentown are the principal places.

*Burlo*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 4 miles NNW. Borchen.

*Burmah*, or *Birmah*, see *Ava*.

*Burmee*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SSW. Curruckdeah.

*Burney's Island*, an island in the Frozen Ocean, near the north-east coast of Russia, about 4 miles in circumference; so named by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 182. 30. E. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

*Burnham*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the north side of the river Crouch; famous for its oysters. 10 miles SE. Malden.

*Burnham-Market*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a good harbour, and considerable trade in corn. 34 miles NW Norwich, 126 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 48. E. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

*Burnley*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, near a navigable canal from Leeds to Liverpool. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, with printing-houses, dying-houses, mills, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3305, of whom 938 were employed. 26 miles N. Manchester, 207 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 17. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

*Burnt Island*, an island in Christmas Sound, at the southern extremity of South-America.

*Burntisland*, or *Brunisland*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, and a royal borough, situated on the north side of the Frith of Forth, formerly a place of great trade; the harbour is good, deep, and large. The number of inhabitants is about 1,100. 9 miles E. Dumferline.

*Burnt Island*, a small island, near the south coast of Newfoundland. 15 m. ESE. Cape Ray. *Long.* 58. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

*Burnt Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Indian Sea, WNW. from Goa. *Long.* 73. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Burnt Island*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 16. W. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

*Burnt Island*, see *Polino*.

*Burnt Island*, see *Blanche Island*.

*Burntwood*, see *Brentwood*.

*Burnugger*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles NW. Goragot.

*Buroda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 15 miles E. Burhanpour.

*Baronzo*, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 12 miles NW. Vercelli.

*Barow*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 3 m. W. Cofwick.

*Burpally*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oriffa. 10 miles W. Sumbulpour.

*Burpudda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oriffa. 7 miles NNE. Harriopour.

*Burr*, a small island in the Irish sea, near the coast of the county of Down. 12 miles S. Donaghadee. *Long.* 5. 21. W. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

*Burra*, a large and fertile mountain of Arabia, near Homran.

*Burraboom*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Midnapour. 65 miles NW. Midnapour. *Lat.* 23. 5. N. *Long.* 86. 30. E.

*Burradirga*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles ESE. Dinagepour.

*Burradirga*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bajoohow. 7 miles WSW. Jalalgunge. *Long.* 88. 34. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

*Burragong*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SW. Fyzabad.

*Burragunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Baraitch.

*Burragur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 38 miles W. Ganjam.

*Burrah*, a town of Bengal, 52 miles NW. Ramgur.

*Burrakeera*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 6 miles W. Akoat.

*Burrampooter*, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, not far from the source of the Ganges, and takes an easterly direction through Thibet almost as far as China; it then joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from its mouth.

*Burrampour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 15 m. SW. Ganjam.

*Burrapalong*, a town of Bengal. 65 m. S. Islamabad.

*Burrapour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 13 m. NE. Fyzabad.

*Burrapungah*, one of the branches of the river Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 89. 31. E. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

*Barrard's Canal*, an inlet of the gulf of Georgia, on the west coast of North-America, within Point Gray. The shores on the south side are of moderate height, and though rocky, well covered with trees, chiefly pines. On the north side there appeared a snowy rugged barrier, which rose very abruptly, and was only protected from the waves of the sea by a very narrow border of low land. The entrance from Port Gray to Port Atkinson, is about three miles wide. *Long.* 237. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Burrasat*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Nuldingah.

*Burraserai*, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 17 miles NE. Burrawnay.

*Burrasheger*, a town of Bengal. 12 m. ESE. Kishenagur.

*Burraway Gaut*, a mountain of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles WSW. Saseram.

*Burrawney*, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 45 miles NE. Burhanpour. *Long.* 76. 50. E. *Lat.* 21. 54. N.

*Burray*, one of the Orkney islands, about four miles long, and one broad, with a tongue of land projecting towards the north-west; containing about 320 inhabitants. It lies between Pomona and South Ronaldsay. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 68. 44. N.

*Burray*, one of the Shetland islands, about 10 miles long, but narrow. *Long.* 1. 39. W. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

*Burree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 8 miles SSW. Corah.

*Burriage*, see *Bahraitch*.

*Burriana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the sea. 30 miles N. Valencia.

*Burriapour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles SW. Arrah.

*Burriel*, see *Borriel*.

*Burrong*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles N. Saseram.

*Burronhutty*, a town of Bengal. 29 miles E. Calcutta.

*Burrough's Bay*, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in Behm's canal. *Long.* 228. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

*Burrow*, a village of England, in the county of Leicester; near it, on an eminence, is an ancient entrenchment. Camden places here the ancient Vernometum; Mr. Nichol supposes it to have been a Roman station, but not Vernometum.

*Burrowhead*, a cape on the south coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 26. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

*Burrowbridge*, see *Boroughbridge*.

*Burrowstonness*, see *Borrowstonness*.

*Burrua*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 10 m. S. Cossimbazar.

*Burruntur*, a town of Bengal. 75 miles NNE. Dacca.

*Burrutpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Futtasing. 20 m. S. Moorshedabad.

*Burrye*, or *Hell*, a town of Bengal. 25 m. NNE. Calcutta.

*Bursa*, or *Brusa*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and one of the most beautiful of the

*Buſſet*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 5 miles SE. Cuſſet.

*Buſſetto*, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict, in the dutchy of Piacenza. 8 miles SE. Cremona, 17 E. Piacenza.

*Buſſi*, *Buſſiſſi*, or *Boiſſiſi*, an iſland on the coaſt of Africa, near Biſſao. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

*Buſſiere-Badel*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 8 miles N. Nontron.

*Buſſiere-Galande*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 15 miles SW. Limoges.

*Buſſiere Poitevine*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 miles NW. Bellac.

*Buſſieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles SE. Langres.

*Buſſuah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 20 miles NE. Gooracpour.

*Buſſolin*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Doria. 3 miles S. Suſa.

*Buſſo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 20 miles W. Jionpour.

*Buſſovatz*, a town of Boſnia. 20 miles S. Serajo.

*Buſſundur*, a town of Kemaoon. 200 miles ENE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 42. E. *Lat.* 29. 47. N.

*Buſſumpour*, a town of Hindooſtan. 80 miles SW. Allahabad.

*Buſſunt*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 22 miles N. Hajypour. *Long.* 85. 17. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

*Buſſy le Grand*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles NE. Semur en Auxois.

*Buſt*, a ſmall iſland in the North ſea, near the coaſt of Lapland. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

*Buſtar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 23 miles E. Harriopour.

*Buſtard Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770. He ſays, "We landed a little within the ſouth point of the bay, where we found a channel leading into a large lagoom. This channel I proceeded to examine, and found three fathom water till I got about a mile up it, where I met with a ſhoal, upon which there was little more than one fathom: but having paſſed over it, I had three fathom again. The entrance of this channel lies cloſe to the ſouth point of the bay, being formed by the ſhore on the eaſt, and on the weſt by a large ſpit of ſand; it is about a quarter of a mile broad, and lies in ſouth by weſt. In this place there is room for a few ſhips to lie in great ſecurity, and a ſmall ſtream of freſh water; I would have rowed into the lagoon, but was prevented by ſhallows. We found ſeveral bogs and ſwamps of freſh water, upon which, and by the ſides of the lagoon, grows the true mangrove, ſuch as is found in the Weſt-Indies, and the firſt of the kind we had met with. In the branches of theſe mangroves there were many neſts of a remarkable kind of ant, that was as green as graſs; when the branches were diſturbed, they came out in great numbers, and puniſhed the offender by a much ſharper bite than ever we had felt from the ſame kind of animal before. Upon theſe mangroves alſo we ſaw ſmall green caterpillars in great numbers; their bodies were thick ſet with hairs, and they were ranged upon the leaves ſide by ſide, like a file of ſoldiers, to the number of twenty or thirty together: when we touched them we found that the hair on their bodies had the quality of a nettle, and gave us a much more acute, though leſs durable, pain. The country here is manifeſtly worſe than about Botany-bay: the ſoil is dry and ſandy, but the ſides of the hills are covered with trees, which grow ſeparately, without underwood. We found here a tree that yields gum like the *sanguis draconis*; but it is ſomewhat different from the trees of the ſame kind which we had ſeen before, for the leaves were longer, and hang down like thoſe of the weeping-willow. We found alſo much leſs gum upon them, which is contrary to the eſtabliſhed opinion, that the hotter the climate the more gums exude. Upon a plant that yielded alſo a yellow gum there was leſs than upon the ſame kind of plant in Botany-bay. Among the ſhoals and ſand-banks we ſaw many large birds, ſome in particular of the ſame kind that we had ſeen in Botany-bay, much bigger than ſwans, which we judged to be pelicans; but they were ſo ſhy that we could not get within gun-ſhot of them. Upon the ſhore we ſaw a ſpecies of the buſtard, one of which we ſhot; it was as large as a turkey, and weighed ſeventeen pounds and a half. We all agreed that this was the beſt bird we had eaten ſince we left England, and in honour of it we called this inlet Buſtard-bay. The ſea ſeemed to abound with fiſh; but we tore our ſeine all to pieces at the firſt haul. Upon the mud banks under the mangroves we found innumerable oyſters of various kinds, among others the hammer-oyſter, and a large proportion of ſmall pearl-oyſters; if in deeper water there is equal plenty of ſuch oyſters at their full growth, a pearl-fiſhery might certainly be eſtabliſhed here to very great advantage. The people who were left on board the ſhip ſaid, that while we were in the woods, about twenty of the natives came down to the beach abreaſt of her, and, having looked at her ſome time, went away; but we that were aſhore, though we ſaw ſmoke in many places, ſaw no people: the ſmoke was at places too diſtant for us to get to them by land, except one, to

which we repaired; we found ten ſmall fires ſtill burning within a few paces of each other; but the people were gone. We ſaw near them ſeveral veſſels of bark, which we ſuppoſed to have contained water, and ſome ſhells and fiſh-bones, the remains of a recent meal. We ſaw alſo, lying upon the ground, ſeveral pieces of ſoft bark, about the length and breadth of a man, which we imagined might be their beds; and on the windward ſide of the fires a ſmall ſhed, about a foot and a half high, of the ſame ſubſtance. The whole was in a thicket of cloſe trees, which afforded good ſhelter from the wind. The place ſeemed to be much trodden, and as we ſaw no houſes, nor any remains of a houſe, we were inclined to believe, that as theſe people had no clothes, they had no dwelling; but ſpent their nights among the other commoners of nature in the open air. I meaſured the perpendicular height of the laſt tide, and found it to be eight feet above low water mark; and from the time of low water this day, I found that it muſt be high water at the full and change of the moon at 8 o'clock. *Long.* 208. 18. W. *Lat.* 24. 4. S.

*Buſtard River*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 7 miles W. Manicougan Point.

*Buſtee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 30 miles W. Gooracpour.

*Buſtereh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 34 m. S. Kaiſarieh, 130 SE. Konieh.

*Buſtia*, a town of Albania. 52 miles WSW. Delſino.

*Buſtion*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, near the gulf. 60 m. SE. Lar.

*Buſto Grande*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 16 m. NW. Milan.

*Buſulgino*, a ſettlement of Siberia, on the Indigirda. 288 miles NNE. Zaſchiverſk.

*Buſum*, a town of Perſia, in Ardilbeitzan. 12 miles S. Ardebil.

*Buſza*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 52 miles SW. Braclaw.

*Buſzedul*, a town of Walachia. 75 miles NE. Buchareſt.

*Butang*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 109. 51. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. S.

*Butcher's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland near the W. coaſt of Hindooſtan; about 6 m. fr. Bombay.

*Butaſzany*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 42 miles NNW. Jaſſy, 68 S. Choczim. *Long.* 27. 3. E. *Lat.* 47. 44. N.

*Bute*, a county of Scotland, formed of two iſlands, Arran and Bute, and a few ſmaller, ſituated at the frith of Clyde, ſouth of the county of Argyle, and weſt of that of Ayr.

*Bute*, an iſland of Scotland, ſituated in the frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about 12 miles long from north to ſouth, and 5 broad from eaſt to weſt, ſeparated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the ſame from the iſle of Arran. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good paſture; the reſt of the iſland bears corn. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants generally live long. There is a conſiderable fiſhery on the coaſt; and in the mountains are found quarries of good ſtone, fullers-earth, and cryſtal. There are five churches in the iſland, and ſeveral fiſhing villages; the chief place is Rotheſay. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7000. *Long.* 4, 50. W. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

*Bute*, a town of South-Carolina. 36 miles W. Halifax.

*Bute's Canal*, an inlet on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, where Captain Vancouver found a village ſituated on the face of a ſteep rock, containing about 150 Indians. *Long.* of the village 235. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

*Butera*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 15 miles ENE. Alicata.

*Buti*, a town of Etruria, on the Arno. 20 miles NNE. Leghorn.

*Buti*, a river of Circaſſia, which runs into the Cuban, 30 miles E. Taman.

*Butlaſs*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 4 miles SW. Buddakano.

*Butler's Bay*, a bay on the north ſide of an iſland, in the Straits of Magellan, ſmall, and ſurrounded with rocks. *Long.* 74. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 45. S.

*Butler's Key*, a ſmall iſland, in the Spaniſh Main, near the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 82. W. *Lat.* 15. 2 N.

*Butlingen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Netze. 9 miles NNW. Luneburg.

*Butow*, a town of Farther Pomerania. 28 miles E. Polno, 39 NE. New Stettin. *Long.* 16. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

*Butpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 25 miles NNE. Kairabad.

*Butrinto*, a ſeaport town of Albania, on a gulf to which it gives name, in the canal of Corfu, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Janina. 56 miles WSW. Delſino. *Long.* 20. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

*Butſchowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 17 miles ESE. Brunn.

*Butt of Lewis*, or *Point of Oreby*, the north extremity of the iſland of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 15. W. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

*Buttah*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Koonda.

*Buttel*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 22 miles NNW. Bremen.

*Buttelſtett*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 6 miles N. Weimar, 20 W. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

*Button*, a town of Arabia. 28 miles E. Chamir.

*Buttona*, a town of Bengal. 48 m. NNW. Purneah.

*Buttenheim*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 6 m. SSE. Bamberg.

*Buttera*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 miles SW. Piazza.

*Buttera*, a town on the ſea coaſt of Tunis. 24 miles SE. El Jemma.

*Butteree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Singrowla. 7 miles W. Saipour.

*Butterfelde*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 5 miles N. Baerwalde.

*Butterworth*, a townſhip of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near Mancheſter. In 1801, it contained 3930 inhabitants, of whom 2371 were employed in trade and manufactures.

*Buttevant*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, corporate, and governed by a mayor, but in a ſtate of decay. 20 miles N. Cork.

*Butthard*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles SSW. Wurzburg.

*Button Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. *Long.* 105. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 49. S.

*Button Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, in the Mergui Archipelago. 3 miles W. from Olive Iſland.

*Buttonneſs*, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of Angus, in the German ſea, at the north coaſt of the entrance into the Frith of Tay. 9 miles E. Dundee. *Long.* 2. 43. W. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

*Button's Bay*, a bay on the north part of Hudſon's Bay, where Sir Thomas Button attempted to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage, but loſt his ſhip, and came home in a ſloop made in the country.

*Button's Iſlands*, five ſmall iſlands, at the ſouth end of Hudſon's Straits, near the north coaſt of Labrador: from 10 to 30 miles N. Cape Chidley. *Long.* 65. 10. W. *Lat.* 60. 18. to 60. 40. N.

*Buttſtadt*, or *Buttſtett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, ſituated on the Loſs. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary. 12 miles N. Weimar, 16 W. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

*Butty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 53 miles NE. Junagur.

*Butua*, a country of Africa, ſituated to the north-weſt of the country of Mocaranga. *Lat.* 14. S.

*Buturuné*, a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul. 50 miles NW. from St. Paul.

*Butzbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heſſe, ſituated in a plain, marſhy but fertile. 7 miles SSW. Gieſſen, 8 SSE. Wetzlaar. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

*Butzfleter*, ſee *Abbenfleter*.

*Butzow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin, on the Warna; formerly the reſidence of the biſhop of Schwerin, before that ſee was ſecularized by the treaty of Munſter, and given to the Duke of Mecklenburg. 14 miles NW. Guſtrow, 24 NE. Schwerin. *Long.* 11. 55. E. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

*Buungerkela*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 28 miles NNE. Gangpour.

*Buxah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 10 miles W. Jionpour.

*Buxadewar*, or *Buxaduar*, or *Paſaka*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bootan. 60 miles SSE. Taſſaſudon. *Long.* 89. 30. E. *Lat.* 26. 48. N.

*Buxar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges. It was near this place that Coſſim Ali, joined by Sujah ud Dowlah, with the whole of that prince's army, made his laſt effort againſt the arms of the Britiſh, who, after a ſmart action of two hours, completely routed the combined forces, and captured the whole of their artillery. The fort of Buxar, which, though ſmall, is yet ſufficiently tenable to reſiſt the common attacks of a native power, ſtands on the very limits of the province of Bahar. Some late additions and improvements have been made; and for the better protection of the inhabitants, the town has been encompaſſed with a rampart and a ditch. A little to the weſtward of the fort is a temple dedicated to the golden ram, the Mars of the Hindoos. 70 miles SW. Patna, 54 NE. Benares.

*Buxar*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cayor, on the right bank of the Senegal, near the ſea. 32 miles N. from the iſland of St. Louis. *Long.* 16. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

*Buxaw*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 33 miles W. Arrah.

*Buxe Fiord*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Weſt-Greenland. *Long.* 49. 40. W. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

*Buxidaiſy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 20 miles NE. Cattack.

*Buxipour*, a town of Bengal. 24 miles SSE. Moorſhedabad.

*Buxtehude*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen, ſituated on the Eſte, which fills the ditches. The fortifications have been razed. 18 miles SE. Stade, 16 WSW. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

*Buxton*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, celebrated for its ſprings of warm water, ſaid to be ſulphureous, but neither fœtid to the ſmell, nor naſeous to the taſte: they were known to the Romans, and are uſed both externally and internally. Their virtues are ſaid to be alterative and deobſtruent, and they are recommended in nervous and rheumatic complaints. The town

within a few years has been much improved by a row of houſes, erected at the expence of the Duke of Devonſhire, for the accommodation of viſitors. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 760. There is a manufacture of cotton. 32 miles NNW. Derby, 159 NNW. London.

*Buxy*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles SW. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

*Buxygunge*, a town of Bengal. 14 miles W. Goragot.

*Buytrago*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, on the confines of Old-Caſtile, ſituated on the ſmall river Lozoya. It is fortified, and was formerly an epiſcopal city; celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. 36 miles N. Madrid, 18 E. Segovia. *Long.* 3. 53. W. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

*Buytron*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. 27 miles SW. Seville.

*Buyukdere*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, defended by a caſtle. It is the uſual ſummer reſidence of ſeveral ambaſſadors. 12 miles NNW. Conſtantinople.

*Buza*, a town of Tranſylvania. 16 miles NNE. Clauſenburg.

*Buzahad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles SE. Caſhan.

*Buzançois*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 11 miles WNW. Châteauroux, 12 ESE. Châtillon ſur Indre.

*Buzancy*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 6 miles N. Grandpré, 16 S. Sedan.

*Buzaw*, ſee *Butzow*.

*Buzet*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 18 miles SE. Montauban, 13 NE. Toulouſe.

*Buzeo*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 75 miles NNE. Buchareſt. 110 S. Jaſſy. *Long.* 26. 51. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

*Buzjan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 90 miles NNW. Herat.

*Buzikina*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. 220 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

*Buzim*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. 80 miles NNE. Tomſk.

*Buzok*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 21 miles SW. Tſchurum.

*Buzrah*, a town of Bengal. 8 m. WNW. Colinda.

*Buzuleitzſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara. 172 m. SW. Upha, 856 SE. Peterſburg.

*Buzy*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 4 miles SE. Eſtain, 13 E. Verdun.

*Buzzard's Bay*, a bay of America, on the ſouth coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, where the Britiſh troops deſtroyed ſome ſhips and magazines during the war. *Long.* 70. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

*Buzzard's Roaſt*, a town of the State of Georgia. *Long.* 84. 32. W. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

*Byam*, a river of America, which in its courſe ſeparates the ſtate of New-York from Connecticut, and runs into Long Iſland Sound. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

*Byans*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 10 miles SW. Beſançon.

*Byarem*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Telligana country. 89 miles NE. Hydrabad, 60 E. Warangole. *Long.* 80. 15. E. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

*Byarum*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 13 m. S. Jonkioping.

*Byaram*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 3 miles S. Coſſimcotta.

*Byarum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajahmundry. 15 miles ENE. Rajahmundry.

*Byce*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 8 miles NNW. Nidjibabad.

*Bydell*, a town of Bengal, and chief town of the province of Bhoderrah. 20 miles WSW. Dinagepour. *Long.* 88. 25. E. *Lat.* 25. 36. N.

*Byerley*, a townſhip of England, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, near Bradford, with 3826 inhabitants.

*Byga*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 40 miles N. Ramgur.

*Bygongong*, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SW. Dinagepour.

*Bygdea*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt-Bothnia. 20 miles NNE. Umea.

*Bygdea, Sten*, a ſmall iſland on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothia. *Long.* 20. 42. E. *Lat.* 64. 2. N.

*Bygelands*, a town of Norway. 28 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

*Bygenbary*, a town of Bengal. 64 miles N. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 26. E. *Lat.* 24. 46. N.

*Byk*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieſter, 6 miles NW. Bender.

*Byker*, a townſhip of England, in Northumberland. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3254, of whom 699 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles E. Newcaſtle.

*Bykontpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bootiſhazary, on the borders of Bootan. 12 miles NE. Sanaſbygotta.

*Bykontpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burdwan. 5 miles E. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 4. E. *Lat.* 23. 14. N.

*Bykontpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 12 miles SE. Patna. *Long.* 85. 23. E. *Lat.* 25. 28 N.

*Bylan*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 8 miles NE. Alexandretta.

*Bynapour*, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SE. Burdwan.

*Bynee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 8 miles N. Bettiah.

*Byraghy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Surgooja. 40 miles N. Surgooja.

*Byrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles E. Fyzabad.

*Byramdurgam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 6 miles SW. Shevagunga.

*Byreah*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SSE. Purneah.

*Byree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 35 m. W. Arrah.

*Byron's Harbour*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Egmont, between Portland Iſland and Berkeley's Point.

*Byron's Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 25. W. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

*Byron's Iſland*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Commodore Byron in the year 1765. It is, ſays the Commodore, a low flat iſland, about twelve miles in length, of a delightful appearance, and full of wood, among which the cocoa-nut tree was very conſpicuous. The inhabitants are tall, well-proportioned, and clean-limbed; their ſkin is of a bright copper colour; their features are extremely good, and there is a mixture of intrepidity in their countenance, which is very ſtriking; they have long black hair, which ſome of them tie up behind in a bunch, others in three knots. Some of them had long beards, ſome only whiſkers, and ſome nothing more than a ſmall tuft at the point of the chin. They were all of them ſtark naked, except their ornaments, which conſiſted of ſhells ſtrung together, and worn round their necks, wriſts, and waiſts: all their ears were bored. One of theſe men, who appeared to be a perſon of conſequence, had a ſtring of human teeth about his waiſt, which was probably a trophy of his military proweſs, for he would not part with it in exchange for any thing offered him. Some of them were armed, but others had one of the moſt dangerous weapons I had ever ſeen; it was a kind of ſpear, very broad at the end, ſtuck full of ſhark's teeth, which are as ſharp as a lancet at the ſides, for about three feet of its length. *Long.* 173. 16. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. S.

*Byron's Strait*, a narrow ſea, which divides New Ireland from New Hanover.

*Byſchiz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 6 miles E. Melnik.

*Byſerad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 18 miles W. Kotta.

*Byſtricza*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 80 miles NE. Lucko.

*Byſtrzice*, ſee *Habelſchwerdt*

*Byſtryzca*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 24 miles NE. Wilna.

*Byſzow*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 42 miles SSW. Goldingen.

*Byſeſch*, *(Gros,)* a town of Moravia, in the circar of Znaym. 30 miles N. Znaym, 42 W. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

*Bytin*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 40 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

*Byurt*, ſee *Bieurt*.

*Bzo*, ſee *Bizat*.

# C.



*CAAB*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, with a caſtle on an eminence. Here are ſome remains of an ancient temple, oppoſite Aſna.

*Caaden*, ſee *Kadan*.

*Caana*, ſee *Kené*.

*Caaleah*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles NW. Mulſhi.

*Caba*, a town on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 12. E. *Lat.* 0. 27. N.

*Cabaceira*, a town of Africa, in the country of Mozambique. 10 m. N. Mozambique.

*Cabaiguan*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 35 miles SE. Villa del Principe.

*Cabal*, a town of Egypt. 21 m. SSE. Aſna.

*Cabale*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. 40. S.

*Cabamo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the Coanza. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 56. S.

*Cabane*, a town of Braſil, in the governm ent of St. Paul.

*Cabannes*, a town of France, in the depart. of the Arriege. 6 miles SE. Taraſcon.

*Cabans, (Les,)* a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 m. NW. Alby.

*Cabarita*, a ſmall iſland, near the north coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

*Cabarita*, a river on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, a mile and a half weſt Savanna la Mer.

*Cabaritor*, a town of Hindooſtan. 12 miles NNE. Viſiapour.

*Cabaſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 20 miles NE. Toulon.

*Cabbage Inlet*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands, on the coaſt of North-Carolina, communicating with New River. *Long.* 78. 7. W. *Lat.* 34. 3. N.

*Cabbin Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 83. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

*Cabe*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, to the weſt of Orenſe, in Galicia.

*Cabeça de Buela*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela, near the coaſt. 70 miles N. Benguela.

*Cabeçu del Negro*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 50 miles SW. Paria.

*Cabeça de Vide*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a ſtrong caſtle. 9 miles S. O Crato.

*Cabeça de Tigaera*, a town of South-America, in the governm. of Buenos-Ayres. 255 miles NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

*Cabeças*, (*Las*,) a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. It contains ſeveral ruins, which ſhew that it was once a large city. 12 miles S. Seville.

*Cabeças Rubias*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Portugal. 40 miles NW. Seville.

*Cabeças*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 130 miles SW. Havanna.

*Cabeçon*, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the Piſuerga. 9 miles NNE. Valladolid.

*Cabeçon*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia. 18 miles WSW. Santander.

*Cabege*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Lima, ſeven miles above Ponte de Lima.

*Cabenda*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cacongo. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. S.

*Cabeſa*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 55 miles N. St. Yago.

*Cabeſo*, or *Cabezzo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. 15 m. NW. Maopongo.

*Cabeſterra*, a town of Africa, in the country of Fantin. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 5. N.

*Cabeſterre*, or *Le Marigot*, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 44. W *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

*Cabeſterre*, a term generally applied to that part of the Weſt-India iſlands which is moſt lofty.

*Cabi*, a country of Africa, in Nigritia, ſituated on the north ſide of the Niger, eaſt of Tombuctoo. The city of Houſſan is placed within the bounds of this country.

*Cabillon*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 10 miles E. Goldingen.

*Cable Iſland*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of Youghal Bay, in the county of Cork. 3 miles S. Youghal.

*Cabite*, ſee *Cavite*.

*Cabingaan*, a ſmall iſland in the Soolo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 37. N.

*Cabo*, or *Kabo*, a powerful kingdom of Africa, to the north of Rio Grand, in Nigritia, about *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

*Cabo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Canara. 27 miles N. Mangalore.

*Cabo*, a river which riſes in Georgia, and runs into the Alabama in Weſt-Florida. *Long.* 87. 36. W. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

*Cabo*, see *Cape*.

*Cabo de Cruz*, see *Cape Cruz*.

*Cabo Corfo*, see *Cape Coaft Caftle*.

*Cabo de Muzon*, a cape on the fouth coaft of Prince of Wales's Archipelago, forming the fouth-weft point of Puerto Cordova. *Long.* 229. 29. E. *Lat.* 54. 42. N.

*Cabo de Rocca*, a cape on the weft coaft of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 34 W. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

*Cabo Roxo*, a cape on the weft coaft of Africa, between the rivers Cafamanca and St. Domingo. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

*Cabo de St. Sharpleon*, a cape on the weft coaft of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, at the entrance of Puerto de Baylo Bucaroli. *Long.* 226. 34. E. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

*Cabonzo*, a river of Africa, which unites with feveral ftreams to form the Bembarco.

*Cabourg*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles N. Caen.

*Caboze*, an iſland of the Mergui Archipelago, near the coaft of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

*Cabra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles ESE. Viſeu.

*Cabra*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name. It contains one pariſh church, ſix convents, and a college for the ſtudy of philoſophy and divinity. 25 miles SE. Cordova, 3 N. Lucena.

*Cabra*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctoo, on the Niger. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and ſerves as a port to the capital. 10 miles SE. Tombuctoo.

*Cabramow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Canoge.

*Cabras*, an iſland in the Atlantic, on the coaft of Africa, near the iſland of St. Thomas.

*Cabras*, or *Quinziba*, one of the Querimba iſlands, in the Indian ſea, near the coaft of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 20. S.

*Cabre*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 30 miles S. Spiritu Santo.

*Cabrella*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 21 miles ESE. Setuval.

*Cabrera*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, which takes its name from the number of goats on it; in Latin, *Capraria*. It is mountainous and deſert, no part of it being inhabited except its port, which is large and ſafe. The entrance is oppoſite Majorca, defended by a caſtle, in which a ſmall garriſon is always kept; it is uſed as a place of baniſhment for criminals. 7 miles S. Majorca. *Long.* 2. 43. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Cabrera*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaft of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

*Cabreres*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 13 miles ENE. Cahors.

*Cabreſe*, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles E. Coſenza.

*Cabreton*, ſee *Cape Breton*.

*Cabreze*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Manzora, 30 miles SW. Zimbao.

*Cabri*, a town of Perſia, in Chorafan. 40 miles SW. Meſchid.

*Cabriel*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, ſoon after it enters Valencia.

*Cabrieres*, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin. In the year 1545, the inhabitants were ordered to be maſſacred by an arrêt of the parliament of Paris, under the pretext of religion. 9 miles N. Cavaillon.

*Cabriton*, a town on the weſt coaft of the iſland of Fortunaventura.

*Cabruta*, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas, at the conflux of the Apuré and Oroonoko. 220 miles St. Leon de Caracca.

*Cabul*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of Candahar, with two caſtles and a palace, ſituated at the foot of the Hindoo-koo mountain, on the river Kameh. The town carries on great trade with Tartary and the Indies. The Uſbeks bring a great number of horſes, and the Perſians ſheep and cattle, to be ſold here. In the year 1581, this city was taken by Akbar; and in 1738, Nadir Shah took it by ſtorm, putting the greater part of the garriſon to the ſword, and plundering it of great treaſures. In 1739, it was ceded with its territory to Perſia, and now belongs to Candahar. 580 miles NW. Delhi, and 176 NE. Candahar. *Long.* 68. 35. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

*Cabul, (Little,)* a town of Cabuliſtan. 10 miles E. Cabul.

*Cabuliſtan*, or *Kabuliſtan*, a country of Aſia, which was anciently a province of Perſia; afterwards, it was annexed to the Mogul empire, till in the year 1739, it was again given to Perſia by Nadir Shah; bounded on north by Uſbeck Tartary, on the eaſt by Hindooſtan and Cachemire, on the ſouth by Meeran, and on the weſt by Candahar and Sableſtan. It is at preſent a province of Candahar. The country in general is cold and barren, with ſome vallies, which being defended from the winds by mountains, and watered by rivers, are exceedingly fertile. It produces all the neceſſaries of life, with moſt delicious fruits and aromatic woods, and drugs in great abundance. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and have a multitude of pagodas.

*Cabungen*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Caca*, a town of Italy. 20 miles NE. Bergamo.

*Cacabelos*, a town of Spain, in country of Leon. 40 miles NW. Leon.

*Caçaça*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was taken by the Moors from the Spaniards in 1534; it is defended by a ſtrong fort on a rock. 16 miles S. Meliſſa.

*Cacaguales*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala.

*Cacalaton*, a town on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

*Caçalla*, or *Cazalla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. In the year 1091, the Chriſtians were defeated by the Moors, near this town. 40 miles N. Seville, 21 NNW. Carmona.

*Cacapehon*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Cacapehon*, a town of Virginia, on the river of the ſame name. 15 miles N. Winchester.

*Caçarquiber*, *Al*, ſee *Alcaçarquiber*.

*Caccari*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles W. Umbriatico.

*Caccavone*, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe. 9 miles N. Moliſe.

*Cace*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

*Cacella*, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on the ſouth coaſt, about 8 miles weſt from the mouth of the Guadiana. 7 miles WSW. Caſtromarim. *Long.* 7. 28. W. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

*Cacera dell Pagani*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 13 m. S. Troja.

*Caceres*, a town of the iſle of Luçon, compoſed of Indian huts and ſome convents, well built. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manilla. *Long.* 124. 40. E. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

*Caceres*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. In the year 1706, the army of the allies defeated the rear guard of the Duke of Berwick near this town. 20 miles W. Truxillo.

*Caceres*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala. 70 m. NW. Vera-Cruz. *Long.* 98. 56. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

*Caceres*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the Cauca. 55 m. S. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

*Cachan*, ſee *Caſhan*.

*Cachao*, a large town, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, where the Engliſh and Dutch have a factory; ſituated in a beautiful country, well wooded, and abounding in lac and ſilk. *Long.* 105. 15. E. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

*Cachar*, a country of Aſia, ſouth of Aſſam, and weſt of Meckley. The river Soorma croſſes it from eaſt to weſt.

*Cachara*, a town of Hindooſtan. 14 miles NE. Benares.

*Cacheel*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern-Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 100. 5. E. *Lat.* 1. 20. S.

*Cachemire*, or *Caſhmere*, or *Kaſhmir*, a country of Aſia, once the ſeat of a powerful kingdom, which extended northward into Tartary, and ſouthward to the Indian ſea, at preſent confined to a valley about ſeventy miles in length, and forty in breadth. The hiſtory of the country repreſents it to have been originally a vaſt lake, which forced an opening through the mountains. It is a rich champagne country, embelliſhed with a great number of ſmall hills, and ſurrounded by mountains. The mountains that are leaſt elevated are covered with trees and paſtures, which feed a multitude of cattle; here are found hares, antelopes, civets, partridges, and vaſt ſwarms of bees; but neither ſerpents, bears, tygers, or lions. Behind theſe are mountains more elevated, always covered with ſnow, and whoſe tops reach above the clouds; from theſe deſcend innumerable ſprings and brooks, which fertiliſe the country, and uniting together, run into the Indus in one ſtream. The country reſembles a garden, interſperſed with a great number of towns and villages, varied with beautiful trees, green meadows, fields of rice, hemp, ſaffron, and different legumes, interſected by canals winding through them in all forms. The country is one of the moſt beautiful in the univerſe; the Moguls call it the terreſtrial paradiſe of the Indies. The air is pure and ſerene, the men lively and well made, and the women handſome; the inhabitants are more induſtrious than thoſe of other countries of India. They manufacture palankins, beds, cabinets, eſcrutoirs; but more eſpecially thoſe ſtuffs called *chales*, or *ſhawls*, which ſerve the Moguls and Indians to cover the head and ſhoulders, and have been of late years brought into Europe. Some are made of the wool of the country, which is much finer than that of Spain: but others are manufactured from hair cut from the breaſt of the goats of Thibet, called *touk*, which is much ſofter and more delicate than the hair of the beaver. The latter are very dear. The Cachemirians have a language of their own, ſaid to be more ancient than the Sanſcrit; and a religion different from that of the Hindoos. Cachemire was an independent kingdom till the year 1585, when it was conquered by the Mogul emperor Akbar. It was viſited, but hardly ſubdued, by Timur Bec: at preſent it is annexed to Candahar. Cherefeddin Ali, author of the hiſtory of Timur Bec, ſays, there are in the extent of this country 10,000 flouriſhing villages. A modern traveller (G. Forſter) ſpeaks of the manners of the people as eminently depraved.

*Cachemire*, or *Caſhmere*, called alſo *Sirinagur*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Cachemire, ſuppoſed to have been the Caſpira of the ancients, is ſituated on the river Behut, about three miles long and two wide, but without walls. About ſix miles from it the mountains form a circular baſon, and turn their ſprings into a lake about twelve miles in circumference, which empties itſelf into the river by a navigable canal. The houſes are of wood, and well built; they

were formerly of ſtone, but the injuries they receive from frequent earthquakes induced the inhabitants to change their materials. The city is adorned with a great number of fountains, reſervoirs, and temples; among the latter is one to which they give the name of the Temple of Solomon. *Long.* 73. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 21. N.

*Cachenonaga*, an Indian town of Lower Canada, at the extremity of lake St. Louis, oppoſite La Chine.

*Cacheo*, ſee *Kachao*.

*Cachi*, ſee *Channar*.

*Cachibona*, or *Clyde*, a river of Dominica, which runs into the ſea on the eaſt coaſt, a little to the north of Halifax-bay.

*Cachoeira*, a town of Braſil, on the St. Franciſco. In the neighbourhood are ſome gold mines. 180 miles SW. St. Franciſco.

*Cachun Seghien*, a village or town of Thibet. 28 miles W. Yolotou-Hotun.

*Cachipernaleon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles NW. Tiagar.

*Cackaiah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Surgooja. 30 m. ESE. Surgooja.

*Cacongo*, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in the country of Congo, on the north bank of the Zaire; the inhabitants are commercial, the manners of the people and productions of the country are ſimilar to thoſe of Loango. The capital is of the ſame name, and ſituated *Long.* 14 20. E. *Lat.* 5. S.

*Cacongo*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic with the Zaire.

*Caçorla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Jaen. It contains two pariſhes, and five convents. 12 miles E. Ubeda.

*Cacoſin*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 50 miles NNW. Bayamo.

*Cacucha*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. N.

*Caculo*, a town of Africa, in Satadoo. *Long.* 10. 40. W. *Lat.* 13. 55. N.

*Cada Water*, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch-Fine, 9 miles SW. Inverary.

*Cadahalſo*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile. 6 miles N. Eſcalona.

*Cadalen*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles SE. Gaillac, 19 NNW. Caſtres.

*Cadadoguis*, an Indian town of Louiſiana. *Long.* 94. W. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

*Cadalady*, a town of Hindooſtan. 15 m. S. Calicut.

*Cadan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra. 10 miles E. Saatz.

*Cadaraquy*, ſee *Fort Frontenac*.

*Cadaval*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 13 miles SE. Peniche.

*Cadavel*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 13 m. SSW. Miranda.

*Cadaumatrion*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the weſt coaſt. 18 miles N. Putelam.

*Cadde*, a town of Bengal. 35 m. NE. Nattore.

*Cadelen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra. 10 miles S. Saatz.

*Cadee*, or *Caddee*, (*League of*,) otherwiſe called *League of God's Houſe*, one of the twelve leagues of the Griſons: it comprehends eleven communities, of which Coire is the chief.

*Cadenac*, or *Capdenac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, celebrated for its attachment to its own country, having never joined the Engliſh in their frequent invaſions and conqueſts, and on that account endowed with conſiderable privileges. 5 miles SE. Figeac, 28 ENE. Cahors.

*Cadenet*, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, near the Durance. 9 miles S. Apt.

*Cadenſo*, or *Cadenio*, one of the Laccadive iſlands in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 72. 32. E. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

*Cadequia*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Catalonia. 5 miles NE. Roſes.

*Cader*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 100 miles S. Bagdad.

*Cader*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad, on the Teenah. 12 m. NE. Callianee.

*Cader Idris*, a mountain of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, whoſe perpendicular height is calculated to be 2850 feet above the level of the ſea. On it are ſeveral lakes, abounding in fiſh. 3 m. S. Dolgelly.

*Caderi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 18 miles NE. Gumipollam.

*Cades-Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Antigua. 5 m. W. Falmouth-harbour.

*Caderouſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluſe. 3 m. W. Orange.

*Cadgolls*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roſs. 6 miles SE. Tain.

*Cadiar*, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 28 miles SE. Grenada.

*Cadiere*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 m. NW. Toulon.

*Cadillac*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde, near the Garonne, containing about 1,800 inhabitants. 13 miles N. Bazas, 15 SSE. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

*Cadgipara*, a town of Bengal. 13 miles SE. Goragot.

*Cadgwa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 7 miles SE. Corah. *Long.* 80. 53. E. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

*Cadibona*, or *Torre de Cadibona*, a town of Genoa. 7 miles N. Savona.

*Cadiapatam Point*, a cape on the S. coaſt of Hindooſtan. 18 m. NW. Cape Comorin.

*Cadima*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the ſea coaſt. 18 miles W. Coimbra.

*Cadiz*, a city and ſeaport of Spain, ſituated on a ſandy peninſula, in the Atlantic Ocean,

at the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, firſt built by the Phœnicians, who called it *Gadez*. Its form is nearly ſquare; on the ſouth ſide it is rendered inacceſſible by the ſea, from the height and ſteepneſs of the ſhore; on the eaſt ſide toward the land it is defended by two ſtrong baſtions; and to the north by ſeveral rocks and ſand banks; the point which runs out weſterly is defended by a fort, which covers the entrance of the bay. It is likewiſe defended by a caſtle. The ſtreets are broad, ſtraight, and well paved; the houſes are large and commodious, and the number of merchants who reſide there can ſcarcely be imagined; in fact, the whole city is engaged in trade. In the year 1776, 949 ſhips from different ports entered the harbour of Cadiz. The commerce of Cadiz can leave but few hands to induſtry; there are, however, about 20 ribbon looms, and machines for knotting ſilk, which appear to have a conſiderable ſale for their produce. There are ſeveral manufacturers, whoſe chief employment is to put their marks on the ſtockings they receive from Nimes, and which are then ſhipped for the American ſettlements, where all foreign ſtockings are prohibited. There are ſeveral linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but the manufacture of ſalt is the moſt intereſting branch of induſtry in the environs of Cadiz. Cadiz is ſurrounded with walls, which contribute more to its embelliſhment than to its defence. This port is the centre of the commerce to the Weſt-Indies and to America. The veſſels of Spain carry out the productions of Europe, and the beſt of every kind; and bring back gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, cochineal, indigo, coffee, tobacco, woods of different kinds, chocolate, &c. which are diſtributed into other countries. Here are merchants from moſt of the ſtates in Europe, as Iriſh, Flemings, Genoeſe, and Germans; the Engliſh and Dutch are not numerous. There are many Frenchmen, ſome of whom are capital merchants, but the greater part are of an inferior ſtyle, rather retail dealers than merchants. Cadiz is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville; the inhabitants are computed at 60,000. In the year 1596, Cadiz was taken and plundered by the Engliſh under the Earl of Eſſex and the Lord High Admiral Howard; in 1702, an attempt was made by the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke, with ſome Engliſh and Dutch, to ſeize Cadiz for the Archduke Charles, but after landing ſome troops, they found the ſcheme impracticable, and returned. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

*Cadiz*, a town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay to which it gives name. 164 miles E. Havanna. *Long.* 79. 55. W. *Lat.* 23. 2. N.

*Cadiz*, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles E. from the town of Cadiz.

*Cadlatoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Tinevelly. 30 miles NE. Palamcotta.

*Cadolzburg*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. 18 miles NE. Anſpach, 8 W. Nuremberg.

*Cadora*, a town of Italy, and capital of the Cadorin. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in iron and timber. The celebrated Titian Vecellio was a native of this place. In the year 1797 the Auſtrians were defeated here by the French. 42 miles NE. Trent, 53 W. Friuli. *Long.* 12. 17. E. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

*Cadorin*, a province of Italy, at one time a diſtrict of the Treviſan, ſubject to Venice, it is ſmall and mountainous; bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the eaſt by Friuli, on the ſouth by the Belluneſe, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Brixen, about 25 miles long, and from 10 to 15 broad. This country abounds in foreſts and iron-mines, which afford the chief employment and trade to the inhabitants, whoſe number is computed at about 22,000. By an agreement, the Cadorin was with the reſt of the Venetian dominions, transferred to the Emperor of Germany, as archduke of Auſtria, in lieu of the Milaneſe and Mantuan, but afterwards annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

*Cadrocapechy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 25 miles S. Damicotta.

*Cadouin*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 24 miles S. Perigueux.

*Cadours*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 18 miles NW. Toulouſe.

*Cadſand*, an iſland near the coaſt of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. This iſland is preſerved by lofty dykes, conſtructed at a vaſt expence, from the inundations of the ſea; and yet ſcarcely free from danger when the north-weſt wind blows with violence. The land is fertile, and the corn is equal to any produced in the United States, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a large quantity of excellent cheeſe. A great number of perſecuted French and Salzburgers came here to ſettle, and found peace and toleration. In 1388, the Flemings were defeated by the Engliſh off this iſland with the loſs of 3,000 men. In 1794, the iſland was taken by the French. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Cadſand*, or *Caſſandria*, a town of Holland, in the iſland of Cadſand. 2 miles N. Sluys.

*Cadunga*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Cady*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 15 miles NE. Anamſagur.

*Cadzurim*, a town of Hindooſtan in Bahar, on the Soane. 10 miles NE. Rotaſgur.

*Caen*, a city of France, and capital of the department of Calvados, ſituated on the rivers Orne and Odon; before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated univerſity, firſt founded by Henry VI. king of England, at that time nominally king of France, in the year 1431, for the ſtudy of civil and canon law. The faculties of theology and the arts were added in 1436; and that of medicine in 1437, by letters patent dated from Kenſington. Normandy being ſoon after conquered by the French, Charles VIII. eſtabliſhed the foundation. Caen, with the reſt of Normandy, was at one time ſubject to the king of England. In the year 1104, it was ſeized by Philip the Auguſt, king of France, and remained ſubject to that crown till the year 1346, when it was beſieged and taken by Edward III. after a ſevere conteſt, and the loſs of a great number of lives. In 1417, it was again taken by Henry V and continued in the hands of the Engliſh till 1448, when it was taken by Charles VII. king of France. 26 poſts weſt of Paris. *Long.* 0. 17. W. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

*Caerfilly*, or *Caerphilly*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on the river Rumney: near which are the remains of a caſtle, which was taken from the Spencers, favourites of Edward II. by the prince of Wales. Here is a conſiderable furnace and a fulling mill. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays. 30 m. SW. Monmouth, and 158 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Caerleon*, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated on the Uſk, once the metropolis of all Wales; the ſee of an archbiſhop from the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the iſland till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St David's, by St. David, the then archbiſhop. King Arthur is ſaid to have kept his court, and to have inſtituted the order of the knights of the round table in this place. It is now much reduced from its former grandeur. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 667; but it has yet two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday; trading veſſels ſail regularly every week to and from Briſtol, from which it is diſtant 26 miles, 148 W. London. *Long.* 3. 21. W. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

*Caermarthen*, or *Caermarden*, a town of South-Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Gwilly, about 10 miles from the Briſtol Channel, and near the river Towy. Anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, the gate of which now ſerves for a county gaol. It has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday, with a population of 5548, as numbered in 1801. It is a borough town, and ſends one member to parliament. 45 miles W. Brecon, 212 W. London. *Long.* 4. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

*Caermarthenſhire*, a county of South-Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Cardigan, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tivy, on the eaſt by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, on the ſouth by the Briſtol Channel, and on the weſt by Pembrokeſhire; about 35 miles long, 20 broad, and 102 in circumference. The country is in general mountainous, woody, and well watered. The air is reckoned mild and healthy, and the ſoil fertile. Coals and limeſtone are plentiful. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains eight towns, which are Caermarthen, Llanymdovery, Llanelly, Kidwelly, Llangadock, Llandillo-Vawr, Laugharn, and Newcaſtle in Emlyn. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 67,317, of whom, trade and manufactures employed 4343, and agriculture 32,862. The principal rivers are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. This county returns two members to parliament; one for the county, and one for the town of Caermarthen.

*Caernarvon*, a ſeaport town of North-Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the ſite of the ancient Segontium, by the ſide of the river Menai, with a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward I. after reducing the Welſh, and the death of the prince Llewellyn. The walls are defended by a number of round towers, with two principal gates; the eaſt facing the mountains, and the weſt facing the Menai. Edward II. was born in a ſmall dark room, not 12 feet long, nor 8 broad. The walls of this fortreſs are 7 feet 9 inches thick, having within their thickneſs a gallery, with narrow ſlips for the diſcharge of arrows. In the year 1294, the town and caſtle were ſurpriſed by the Welſh, and many Engliſhmen killed. In the year 1644, the town was taken by Captain Swanley, an officer of the parliament, who made 400 priſoners, with a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and plunder. It was afterwards retaken by the royaliſts, and Lord Byron appointed governor, who was compelled to yield, in the year 1646, to General Mytton, though on honourable terms. In the year 1648, Sir John Owen beſieged it, but Colonel Carter and Colonel Twiſſelton marching to relieve the place, Sir John was defeated and made priſoner, when the whole county ſubmitted to the parliament. Caernarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a conſiderable trade with London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Ireland. It ſends one member

to parliament, and has a market on Saturday. The harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. 9 miles SSW. Bangor, 253 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

*Caernarvonſhire*, a county of North-Wales, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Denbighſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire and the ſea, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea and the Menai. Its length from north to ſouth about 40 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 20. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, viz. Bangor, and five market-towns, Aberconway, Caernarvon, Pwlhelly, Crickeith, and Newin. In 1801, the population was 41,521, of which 4234 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 12,808 in agriculture. In Caernarvonſhire are many mountains and lakes. Of the former Snowden is reckoned the chief, and the number of the latter is ſaid to amount to 50 or 60. In the mountainous part little corn is produced; but the inhabitants keep a great number of cattle and ſheep, which, during the ſummer feed very high in the mountains, guarded by the owners, who reſide with them in temporary huts. The vales yield ſome good graſs for hay. In ſome of the lakes are found the char, and other Alpine fiſh. Copper and lead ores have been found in various parts of the mountains, and many plants peculiar to the moſt elevated ſituations. The inhabitants of the more retired parts live in a ſtate of the utmoſt ſimplicity, manufacturing their clothes themſelves.

*Caerwent*, or *Caer Gwent*, or *Caer Went*, a village of England, in the county of Monmouth, with 329 inhabitants; anciently a Roman ſtation, called Venta Silurum, and by the Britons Caer Gwent. In the time of Caradoc ap Inir, it flouriſhed as an univerſity; and in Leland's time the places where the four gates ſtood were viſible, the remains even now give evidences of former magnificence. 17 miles NW. Briſtol, 24 ESE. Cardiff.

*Caerwys*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, was formerly a city of note, and the county town; the chief boaſt of the town was its being the place where the Britiſh bards met annually, at a particular period, for trials of ſkill. This meeting was called the *Eiſteddfod*, where judges preſided, appointed by ſpecial commiſſion from the princes of Wales previous to its conqueſt, and by the kings of England after that event. Theſe arbiters were bound to pronounce juſtly and impartially on the talents of the reſpective candidates, and to confer degrees according to their comparative excellence. The bards, like the Engliſh minſtrels, were formed into a college, the members of which had particular privileges, to be enjoyed by none but ſuch as were admitted to their degrees, and licenſed by the judges. Some attempts have been lately made to reſtore this ancient meeting. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 773. Caerwys joins in ſending one member to parliament, and has a market on Tueſday. 5 miles W. Flint, 204 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat* 53. 14. N.

*Caes, (Dos,)* three ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 7. 52. W. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

*Cæſarea*, a ſeaport town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damaſcus. It was firſt called Strabo's Tower, from a general of Darius; and was called Cæſarea by Herod the Aſcalonite, in honour of Auguſtus. As this city, however, exhibited nothing worthy its new title, Herod invited celebrated artiſts from all parts of the world, to come to his court, to whom he communicated his deſign; and under his protection, they ſoon produced maſter-pieces of every kind, which attracted the attention even of Rome; the city was enlarged; the ſtreets were beautified and widened; palaces, built of marble, aroſe from the ancient ruins; and theatres, amphitheatres, and other edifices, were conſtructed, which, as they ſtood towards the ſea, were beheld by navigators with aſtoniſhment. It appeared to Herod, that it was not ſufficient for the glory of a city to erect monuments, which were merely magnificent: he turned his attention to objects of more utility; and particularly towards commerce, which could not flouriſh but by the eſtabliſhment of a harbour. This enterpriſe required long labour, and immenſe ſums; but every thing becomes eaſy to an active intelligent prince, accuſtomed to overcome obſtacles. Cæſarea, therefore, was furniſhed with a port, which ſome have not heſitated to compare to that of the Piræum at Athens. In the courſe of time Cæſarea underwent ſeveral political revolutions. Governed at firſt by kings, to whom it gave birth, it became a Roman colony under Veſpaſian, and changed its name to that of Flavia. In the year 548 of the Chriſtian æra, it ſuffered by the exceſs of fanaticiſm, both from the Jews and Samaritans, who were divided into two factions. A number of Chriſtians fell a ſacrifice to their fury; all the temples were burnt; and Stephen the præfect was attacked in the prætorium, and murdered, after all his effects had been plundered. The victorious arms of Omar, one of the ſucceſſors of Mahomet, compelled the inhabitants of Cæſarea, in 635, to embrace the Mahometan faith. It was retaken from the Saracens by Baldwin I. king of Jeruſalem, in 1101. The Chriſtians loſt this city again in 1187, under the reign of the celebrated Saladin; but they recovered

it in 1191, and loſt it once more ſome years after. In 1251, they retook it under Louis IX. who repaired its fortifications; but in 1264, they finally ceded it to the infidels, and never entered it afterwards. Amidſt its diſaſters, ſo often renewed, this capital of Paleſtine ſaw its former ſplendour, and the magnificence of its monuments annihilated. Nothing remains of the temples built by Herod, but the ruins of a few walls, and part of a fortreſs which ſtood near it. Some porphyry columns lie ſcattered here and there; and within the city may be ſeen the ruins of a few edifices conſtructed of white marble, which, by the injuries of the weather, is now become totally black. The ſituation of the ancient port, which ſeveral hiſtorians have extolled as another wonder of the world, cannot be diſtinguiſhed. *Long.* 35. 2. E. *Lat.* 32. 23. N.

*Cafara*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 12 miles E. Moura.

*Caferiſtan*, ſee *Kuitore*.

*Caffa*, or *Kaffa*, ſee *Theodoſia*.

*Cafra*, a town of Egypt. 2 m. E. Siut.

*Caffraria*, that part of Africa which lies between Congo, Negroland, Abyſſinia, and the ſea. The name is ſaid to be derived from the Arabic word Cafier, which ſignifies Infidel; the Mahometans giving this name to all who are of a different religion from themſelves. Caffraria may be divided into two parts, Caffraria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots. The internal parts are but little known; the inhabitants of Caffraria Proper are generally taller than the Hottentots, more robuſt, more fierce, and much bolder. Their figure is more agreeable, their countenances have not that narrowneſs, nor their cheeks thoſe prominences which are ſo diſagreeable among the Hottentots; neither have they the broad flat faces, and thick lips of the inhabitants of Moſambique; they tattoo themſelves, and never greaſe their hair, which is frizzled in a very great degree. In the hot ſeaſon they always go naked; in the cold weather they wear dreſſes made of calves' or ox hides, which reach down to the ground. They ſeem to underſtand ſomething of agriculture, and entertain a very exalted idea of the Supreme Being, believing in a future ſtate of rewards to the good, and puniſhment to the evil. Their arms are a plain lance or aſſagay, which they throw with ſurpriſing ſkill and force. They are governed by kings whoſe power is hereditary, but very circumſcribed. They live ſo familiarly amongſt their cattle, and ſpeak to them with ſo much mildneſs, that they pay the moſt perfect obedience to their voice. Among the animals are the tzezeiran, or blue antelope, and the nou, or gnou, a beautiful and rare animal, which in ſhape reſembles a ſmall ox; there is alſo a ſmall ſpecies of antelope called nou-metges, which ſeldom appears in the plains, but keeps itſelf concealed in the buſhes, and thickeſt parts of the foreſts, and is at the utmoſt not more than twelve or fifteen inches in height. Among the birds, are oſtriches, buſtards, the green and golden cuckow of the Cape, and a ſpecies of ſmall eagle, with a long red bill, the back, wings, and tail of a lively blue, which feeds upon inſects, inhabits the woods, and makes its neſts in hollow trees. Among the reptiles, is the golden yellow ſerpent, called kooper-capel, whoſe bite is mortal; they grow to the length of upwards of five feet, and nine inches in the circumference. The huts of the Caffres are more ſpacious and higher than thoſe of the Hottentots, and of a more regular form; their frames are conſtructed of wood work, well put together, and plaſtered within and without, with a mixture of cow's dung and clay. The women form veſſels of clay, and weave baſkets of ſo cloſe a texture, as to contain milk or water. They principally prepare the fields for receiving ſeed, which is chiefly millet.

*Caſvi*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 75 miles N. Nyſlot.

*Cagada*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 79. 47. W. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

*Cagada*, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt-Indies, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 64. 10. W. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

*Cagaſa*, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 55 miles ESE. Lorca.

*Cagayan*, or *Cagean*, a province in the northern part of the iſland of Luçon, populous and fertile. Bees are ſaid to be ſo numerous, that the inhabitants burn wax, inſtead of oil.

*Cagayan*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao.

*Cagaylan Iſlands*, two ſmall iſlands in, that part of the Eaſt-Indian ocean, called the ſea of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 25. E. *Lat.* 9. 35. N.

*Cagayan Sooloo*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, dependent on Sooloo. *Long.* 116. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

*Cagelo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles SW. Girace.

*Caggar*, or *Kenker*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Gomaun mountains, in *Long.* 76. 40. E. *Lat.* 30. 45. N. and runs into the ſea, at the mouth of the gulf of Cutch. *Long.* 68. 5. E. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

*Cagli*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino, built near the ruins of the ancient Callium, on the Cantiano: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino. 18 miles S. Urbino, 28 NNE. Perugia. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

*Cagliari*, a ſeaport town and capital of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſouthern part of the

iſland, with a large and ſecure harbour, at the bottom of a gulf, ſcreened by a ſmall iſland, called *Pietra Laida*, and defended with a caſtle and fortifications; firſt founded by the Carthaginians, and called Caralis. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains five churches, beſides the cathedral, three of which are collegiate, 23 convents, and 50,000 inhabitants. In the year 1708, this town was attacked by the Britiſh fleet, under Sir John Leak, for the ſervice of the archduke Charles; and the inhabitants, dreading the deſtruction of the town, compelled the governor to ſurrender, after a few ſhot. In the year 1717, it was retaken by the Spaniards, and ſoon afterwards ceded to the houſe of Savoy, kings of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

*Cagmorry*, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SE. Kiſhenagur.

*Cagnano*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 14 miles N. Baſtia.

*Cagnano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 3 miles NNW. Aquila.

*Cagnano*, a town of Italy. 15 miles SSW. Breſcia.

*Cagnes*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles N. Antibes, 6 W. Nice.

*Cagnete*, or *Caneto*, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, and principal place of a government of the ſame name, which extends about 60 miles along the coaſt, in the audience of Lima. 80 miles SE. Lima. *Long.* 76. 16. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

*Cagnicourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles NNE. Brapaume.

*Cagno*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 10 miles SW. Bolzano.

*Cagnou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam. 50 miles SE. Galam.

*Cagny*, ſee *Bouflers*.

*Caguan*, a town of South-America, and capital of a diſtrict, in the viceroyalty of New-Grenada. 105 miles S. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 72. 45. W. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

*Caguanabo*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 60 miles NNE. St. Yago.

*Caguanico*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 55 miles NNE. St. Yago.

*Cagurria*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on a ſmall river which ſurrounds it, and almoſt immediately runs into the Ebro, 18 miles NW. Calahorra.

*Caha*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles NE. Hamadan.

*Cahabon*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz. 25 m. W. Vera Paz.

*Cahayago*, a ſmall iſland among the Philippines, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Samar. *Long.* 125. 8. E *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

*Cahede*, ſee *Kahede*.

*Cahete*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes. 36 m. NNW. Villa Rica.

*Cahir*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. 5 miles S. Clare Iſland. *Long.* 9. 53 W. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

*Cahircomee*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, between Dingle and Tralee.

*Cahlore*, or *Kalaur*, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated on both ſides of the Setledge, between Lahore and the Himmaleh mountains. In the year 1782, this country was governed by a woman, under the title of Ranee.

*Cahohi*, a river of Braſil, which runs into into the Atlantic, *Long.* 39. 46. W. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

*Cahors*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot; before the revolution the capital of Quercy, and ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan of Alby; ſituated on the Lot, which nearly ſurrounds it, in a country celebrated for its wine, which affords the principal article of commerce. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. In 1159, Cahors was taken by the Engliſh; and Henry IV. took this town by aſſault in 1580, when mortars were firſt made uſe of. 13½ poſts N. Toulouſe, and 72 S. Paris. *Long* 1. 32. E. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

*Cahuapanas*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 85 miles S. St. Franciſco de Borja.

*Cahuita*, a town of New Mexico, in the the province of New Leon. 360 miles N. Mexico. *Long.* 101. 30. W. *Lat.* 26. N.

*Cahun's Key*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 89. 15. W. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

*Cahuſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles ENE. Lauzun.

*Cahuzac ſur Verre*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles N. Gaillac, and 12. NW. Alby.

*Caja*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Guadiana, 7 miles E. Elvas.

*Caiac*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 64 miles WSW. Iſpahan.

*Cajana*, or *Cajania*, or *Cajaneborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of Eaſt-Bothnia, ſituated on a lake on the borders of Lapland, where the river Pytia forms a tremendous caſcade. It contains but few inhabitants, and forms part of a pariſh, near 180 miles in length, and 46 in breadth. 72 m. SE. Ulea. *Long.* 27. 32. E. *Lat.* 64. 14. N.

*Caiano*, a town of Etruria. 9 m. WNW. Florence.

*Cajarc*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 16 miles E. Cahors.

*Caiazacos*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 40 miles WSW Bayamo.

*Cajazzo*, a town of Naples, in the Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

8 miles NE. Capua, 20 N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 17. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

*Caibar*, see *Khaibar*.

*Caico*, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles SE. Bayamo.

*Caicos*, or *Cayos*, a cluster of small islands or rocks, called Little and Great Caicos, between St. Domingo and the Bahama islands. *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 21. 36. N.

*Caie*, a river of Syria, which passes by Aleppo and Old Aleppo, and loses itself in a lake near Akleh.

*Cajeegur*, a town of Bootan. 58 miles N. Dinagepour.

*Cajem*, see *Kahem*.

*Cajeli*, a town situated on a gulf or bay to which it gives name, on the side of the island of Bouro, in the Indian sea; being the capital of the island, it is also called Bouro. *Long.* 127. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

*Cajewra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles E. Fyzabad.

*Caifa*, or *Caipha*, or *Haifa*, a seaport town of Palestine, situated on the south side of the Bay of Acre. This place was for several years only a miserable village, sprung from the ruins of the ancient city of the same name, and constructed with the remains of its materials. At present it is defended towards the sea by walls, built since it fell into the hands of the chief of Acre, who has strengthened it with a citadel, and established a custom-house in it. This city presents nothing remarkable to the observer, as it contains only a kind of huts thrown together without any order. It is governed by an Arab lord, who discharges at the same time the duties of commissioner of excise. The inhabitants are Mahomedans, Catholics, and Greeks. This city exacts a certain tribute from such travellers as are desirous, either through motives of devotion or curiosity, to visit the church dedicated to the Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel. The Europeans settled at Caifa are exempted from this imposition, which is required only from strangers. In the neighbourhood may be seen the remains of the ancient Caifa, called also Porphiry in the time of the Christians. It was the seat of a bishop, suffragan to that of Tyre, and was destroyed by Saladin. Nothing is now left of it but the ruins of the metropolitan church, concerning which no certain account can be given. All the houses are demolished, not excepting those even built since that period by the Turks, who have now quitted it, and gone to establish themselves at New Caifa. According to some geographers, and particularly Ptolemy, it would appear that this ancient city was formerly Sicaminon; and this conjecture seems probable, when it is considered that there is no spot but that on which it stands, between Ptolemais and Mount Carmel, proper for containing a city: nothing appears to the eye in the neighbourhood but sandy plains, which are too much subject to be moved by the wind, to serve as a foundation even for a cottage. Ships employed to transport goods to Acre, are freighted directly for that city; because there are always consuls and merchants residing there, and because the inhabitants of that place commit the charge of their goods only to vessels destined for Europe. Notwithstanding this, the captains well know that they ought not to land at Acre, but at Caifa, which is distant about eight miles, and situated in the same gulf. As the port of Acre has been choaked up by rubbish, it is not capable of receiving large vessels; and it would be exposing them to too much danger to leave them on the coast, whilst Caifa presents them with a very convenient harbour in the neigbourhood. It has however been settled, some years since, that vessels should cast anchor opposite to the port of Acre, from the month of May to September inclusive. During the other seven months they must absolutely load and unload at Caifa the merchandize of Acre, which is transported successively from one place to another, by means of small barks. This place was likewise anciently called Ephe, Kephe, Caphe, and Gabe. 8 miles SW. Acre. *Long.* 35. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

*Caigarran Bay*, a bay on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 18. E. *Lat.* 16. 58. N.

*Caique Grand*, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 71. 0. E. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

*Caique Little*, a small island, south-west of Grand Caique.

*Cai-kien*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 46 miles NW. Tchao-king.

*Cailack Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the county of Ross. 7 miles E. Udrigil Head.

*Cai-fong*, or *Kai-fong*, a city of China, and capital of the province of Ho-nan, situated at the distance of two leagues from the river Hoang-ho; but the ground around it is so low that the river is higher than the city. To prevent inundations, strong dykes have been raised, which extend more than 90 miles. This city having been besieged in 1642, by an army of 100,000 rebels, headed by one Ly-tchuang, the commander of the troops sent to relieve it, formed the fatal design of drowning the enemy, by breaking down the large dyke of Hoang-ho: this stratagem succeeded; but at the same time the city was overflowed, and the inundation was so violent and sudden, that it destroyed 300,000 inhabitants. It appears by the ruins, which still subsist, that Cai-fong must then have been 9 miles in circumfe-

rence. It has been rebuilt ſince this diſmal event, but in a ſtyle far inferior to its former magnificence. Nothing at preſent diſtinguiſhes it from ordinary cities but the extent of its juriſdiction, which comprehends four cities of the ſecond claſs, and thirty of the third. 315 miles SW. Pekin. *Long.* 114. 28. E. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

*Caillenreuth*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 4 miles W. Gotzwenſtin.

*Caino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 7 miles N. Breſcia.

*Cajoura*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles WSW. Mahmudpour.

*Cai-ping*, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 22 miles WSW. Lan.

*Cai-icheou*, a city of Chineſe Tartary, on the gulf of Leaotong. 240 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 121. 53. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

*Cai-tchang*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 30 miles NW. King-kitao.

*Cai-yuen*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the province of Leaotong. 376 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 123. 41. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

*Cailhau*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 m. SW. Carcaſſonne.

*Caillere, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 13 miles NE. Luçon.

*Cailly*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 miles NNE. Rouen.

*Cailo*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Perſia. 240 miles W. Ormus.

*Caiman*, ſee *Cayman*.

*Cai-ping*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 34 m. S. Tchao-king.

*Caira*, a river of South-America, which runs into the Oroonoko, *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 7. 16. N.

*Cairney*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen; the linen manufacture has been lately introduced, and bids fair to flouriſh. 8 miles W. Aberdeen.

*Cairngorra*, a mountain of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of the county of Inverneſs, famous for the beautiful pebbles found there, ſome of which are capable of receiving a high poliſh.

*Cairnſmoor*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright. 12 miles SSW. New Galloway.

*Cairnbulg*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Long.* 1. 51. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

*Cairo*, or *El Kahirah*, a city and capital of Egypt, founded in the year 973, by Jaawar al Gauhar, or Gaifar, general of Moezz Ledinillah, the firſt Fatemite kalif. It is ſituated on a canal cut from the river Nile to the Red ſea, in the beginning of the 8th century, by Amrou, general of the kalif Omar, after he had taken Babylon. The walls are ſaid to have been built two centuries afterwards by Sultan Saladin. This canal at preſent, through neglect, reaches no further than the Birket el Hadji, or Lake of the Pilgrims. Cairo is a mile to the eaſt of the river, extends about two miles towards the mountain, and is about ſeven in circumference. The canal that comes out of the Nile at Old Cairo, runs all through the city, though it is ſeen only from the back of the houſes that are built on it; for though there are ſeveral bridges over it, yet there are houſes built on each ſide of them, ſo as to intercept the view of the canal, but when it is dry, it is as a ſtreet, along which the common people frequently go; however towards the time it begins to dry, it is a bad neighbour, as a ſtench ariſes from it that is very diſagreeable to thoſe that live on it, and muſt be unwholeſome. In the 15th century, it was one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in the world; the emporium of Egypt and Aſia, with merchants that traded from India to the ſtraits of Gibraltar; canals were made to aſſiſt its commerce, and arts and ſciences were cultivated. It was taken by the ſultan Selim, in the year 1517, and has from that time been ſubject to the Turks, and governed by a pacha. The pacha has only a nominal authority, the real power reſides in the beys, or governors of provinces: theſe are at preſent the ſovereigns of Egypt, for the Grand Seignior's repreſentative is a phantom, with whom they ſport; they keep him to ſerve their own purpoſes, then diſmiſs him with ſhame. He cannot leave his palace, in which he is a priſoner, without permiſſion. The caſtle of Cairo ſtands on a ſteep rock, and is ſurrounded with thick walls, on which are ſtrong towers. It was a place of great force before the invention of gunpowder; but being commanded by the neighbouring mountains, it would not ſtand the fire of a battery erected there two hours. It is more than the fourth of a league in circumference; the rock being ſteep, there are two roads cut to it, which lead to doors guarded by aſſabs and janiſſaries. The firſt watch the lower part of the fortreſs, and the others what is properly called the citadel; whence, with ſix wretched pieces of artillery, turned on the pacha's apartment, they oblige him to retire, as ſoon as the beys have given the command. Joſeph's well, made by a vizier of that name, about 700 years ſince, by order of Sultan Mahomet, is among the things the moſt curious the caſtle contains. It is ſunk in the rock 280 feet deep, and 40 in circumference. It includes two excavations, not perpendicular to each other. A ſtaircaſe, the deſcent of which is exceedingly gentle, is carried round; the partition which ſeparates this ſtaircaſe from the well

is part of the rock, left only ſix inches thick, with windows cut at intervals to give light: but as they are ſmall, and ſome of them low, it is neceſſary to deſcend by the light of candles. There is a reſervoir, and a level ſpace, at that part of the well where it takes a new direction; and oxen which turn a machine that draws water from the bottom of the well. Other oxen above raiſe it from this reſervoir by a ſimilar machine. This water comes from the Nile; and, as it had been filtered through ſand impregnated with ſalt and nitre, is brackiſh. Contrary to the general cuſtom of the eaſt, the houſes have two and three ſtories, over which is a terrace of ſtone or tiles; in general they are of earth and bricks badly burnt; the reſt are of ſoft ſtone, of a fine grain, procured from a neighbouring mountain. All theſe houſes have the air of priſons, for they have no light from the ſtreet; as it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in ſuch a country, they take every precaution to make the entering door very low. The rooms within are ill contrived. Among the great, however, are to be found a few ornaments and conveniences; their vaſt halls, eſpecially, in which water ſpouts up into marble baſons, are peculiarly well adapted to the climate. The paved floor, inlaid with marble and coloured earthenware, is covered with mats and mattraſſes; and over all is ſpread a rich carpet, on which they ſit croſs-legged. Around the wall is a ſort of ſofa, with cuſhions to ſupport the back and elbows; and above, at the height of 7 or 8 feet, a range of ſhelves, decked out with China and Japaneſe porcelain. The walls, naked in other reſpects, are chequered with ſentences extracted from the Koran, and painted foliage and flowers, with which alſo the porticos of the beys are covered; the windows have neither glaſs nor moving laſhes, but only an open lattice work. The light enters from the inner courts, from whence the ſycamores reflect a verdure pleaſing to the eye. An opening to the north, or at the top of the ceiling, admits a refreſhing breeze while, by a whimſical contradiction, they wrap themſelves up in warm woollen cloths and furs. *Long.* 31. 21. E. *Lat.* 30. 3. N.

*Cairo*, (*Old*,) a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, built near the ſite of the ancient town of Babylon, by Amrou, general of Kalif Omar, and by him called Foſſhath, which ſignifies tent, being the ſpot where he encamped when he beſieged Babylon. It is now reduced to a ſmall compaſs, not above two miles round; it is the port for the boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have a ſort of country-houſes here, to which they retire at the time of the high Nile. In Old Cairo are the granaries, commonly called Joſeph's; they are only ſquare courts, encompaſſed with walls about 15 feet high, ſtrengthened with ſemicircular buttreſſes; they ſeem originally to have been built of ſtone, but now a great part of them is of brick. Theſe courts are filled with corn, leaving only room to enter at the door; the grain is covered over with matting, and there is a ſlight fence made round the top of the walls of canes, which probably was deſigned in order to diſcover if any people had got over the walls. The locks of the doors alſo are covered over with clay, and ſealed. As the birds ſometimes get to the corn, the keepers of the granaries are allowed a certain quantity on that account. They ſay there were ſeven of theſe granaries, and the remains of ſome of them are turned to other uſes, this being the only one now uſed for corn, which is what is brought down from Upper Egypt for the uſe of the ſoldiers, and diſtributed out to them as part of their pay, and they uſually ſell it. At the north end of Old Cairo is the building for raiſing the water of the Nile to the aqueduct; it is a very magnificent plain fabric, ſaid to be erected by Champion, the immediate predeceſſor of the laſt of the Mamaluke kings. Oppoſite to this reſervoir of water at the Nile, is the canal that conveys the water to Cairo, and ſeems to be that which was made by Trajan. Near the mouth of it they perform the ceremony of cutting or opening the canal, by breaking down the mound they make acroſs it every year; this is done with great rejoicing, when the Nile is at a certain height; and there is a tradition that they formerly ſacrificed a virgin every year, when they performed this ceremony. There are about twelve churches belonging to the Caphis in Old Cairo, moſtly in one quarter of the town, inhabited by Chriſtians. There is alſo a ſynagogue ſaid to have been built about 1600 years ago, in the manner it now is, which is much like the churches. The moſque Amrah, to the north-eaſt of Old Cairo, is ſaid to have been a church; there are near four hundred pillars, which, with their capitals, ſeem to have been collected from ſeveral ancient buildings.

*Cairo*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. It heretofore belonged to the dutchy of Montferrat, and in April 1796 was taken by the French. 12 miles E. Ceva, 18 S. Acqui.

*Cairoan*, or *Kairwan*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, and only ſecond to that city for trade and number of inhabitants; ſituated in a barren ſandy deſert, where are found many veſtiges of former magnificence. At half a furlong from the city, there is a capacious pond and ciſtern, built for the reception of rain-water: but the pond, which is the chief proviſion for their cattle,

and ordinary uſes, as the other is for their own drinking, being dried up, or elſe beginning to putrify about the middle of the ſummer ſeaſon, it frequently occaſions agues, fevers, and various other diſtempers. There are at Cairoan ſeveral fragments of ancient architecture; and the great moſque, which is accounted to be the moſt magnificent as well as the moſt ſacred in Barbary, is ſupported by an almoſt incredible number of granite pillars. The inhabitants told Dr. Shaw (for a Chriſtian is not permitted in Barbary to enter the moſques of the Mahometans) that there were no fewer than five hundred. Yet among the great variety of columns, and other ancient materials that were employed in this large and beautiful ſtructure, he could not be informed of one ſingle inſcription. The inſcriptions likewiſe which he found in other places, were either ſo much filled up with cement, or otherwiſe defaced, that the ancient name was not to be found upon any of the ſurviving antiquities. However, as Cairoan is ſituated betwixt Tiſdrus and Adrumetum, (though nearer the latter,) by the diſtance of it likewiſe from the river Mergaleel, the *Aquis Regiis* (as we may ſuppoſe them to be) of the ancients, it was probably the *Vico Auguſti* of the Itinerary. As for the preſent name, it ſeems to be the ſame with Caravan; and might therefore originally ſignify the place where the Arabs found their principal ſtation in conquering this part of Africa. 60 miles S. Tunis, 180 ESE. Conſtantina. *Long.* 9. 57. E. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

*Caiſar*, ſee *Cæſarea*.

*Caſimu*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 30 miles ESE. Villa del Principe.

*Caiſlor*, a town of England, in Lincolnſhire, with 860 inhabitants. 17 miles NNE. Lincoln, 157 N. London.

*Caithneſs*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north, eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt by the ſea, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the county of Sutherland. The form is an irregular triangle, its length from north to ſouth 36 miles and its breadth about 20. At the north-eaſt extremity is John-a-Groat's Houſe, a village, from whence is the general paſſage to the Orkney iſlands, which is ſeparated by what is called Pentland Frith, about 12 miles diſtant from the coaſt of Caithneſs. The air is ſharp and piercing in winter, but mild and ſerene in ſummer. In the month of June, it is ſo light for ſeveral nights together, that the ſmalleſt print may be read at midnight. The coaſts have many bays and capes; the interior part is mountainous; but ſome parts are low and produce corn, &c. for exportation. There are but few woods, and none which yield what may be properly called timber. The mountains abound with red deer, roebucks, and black cattle, with eagles, and various kinds of game. There are ſeveral rivers, and many lochs, which afford a variety of excellent fiſh. The ſmall iſlands of Stroma and Pentland Skerries, belong to this county. The principal towns are Thurſo and Wick, from which laſt it is ſometimes called the county of Wick. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 20,609, of whom 2201 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 13,263 in agriculture.

*Caithneſs, (Ord of,)* a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, at the ſouthern extremity of the county of Caithneſs, and north-eaſt point of the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 3. 13. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

*Caitiai*, a town of Upper Siam. 7 miles S. Porſelouc.

*Caivano*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles N. Naples.

*Caix*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 12 miles E. Amiens.

*Cakenol*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 26 miles WSW. Hydrabad.

*Caket* ſee *Kaket*.

*Cala*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Eſtramadura. 14 miles S. Lerena.

*Cala*, a town of Hindooſtan. 10 miles SE. Travancore.

*Cala*, ſee *El Callah*.

*Calaat el Accaba*, ſee *Accaba*.

*Calaat el Adjerud*, ſee *Adjerud*.

*Calaat el Aouz*, a fortreſs of Arabia. 90 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

*Calaat Erroan*, a fortreſs of Syria, reported to have been ſo ſtrong, that Timur Bec did not think it prudent to attack it. 50 miles N. Aleppo.

*Calaat Iſlam*, a fortreſs of Arabia. 40 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

*Calaat el Moilah*, a fortreſs of Arabia Petræa, on the coaſt of the Red ſea. 60 miles S. Accaba. *Long.* 39. 54. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

*Calaat el Moubeleh*, a fortreſs of Arabia, on the coaſt of the Red ſea. 40 miles S. Accaba.

*Calaat el Nahel*, a fortreſs of Arabia, on the borders of Egypt. 80 miles NNW. Accaba, 110 E. Cairo.

*Calaat el Neguer*, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 42 miles W. Racca.

*Calaat el Wed*, a town of Fez. 25 miles SW. Mejerda.

*Calabar*, ſee *Calbari*.

*Calabezo*, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 120 miles S. Leon de Caraccas.

*Calabezo*, a river of South-America, which joins the Portugueſſa, 50 miles S. Calabezo.

*Calabite*, or *Calawite*, a ſmall iſland among the Philippines, a little to the S. of Mindoro.

*Calabreſe*, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 12 miles ESE. Coſenza.

*Calabria Citra*, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Baſilicata, on the eaſt by the gulf of Tarento, on the ſouth by Calabria Ultra, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean and a ſmall part of the Principato Citra. It abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, ſaffron, honey, ſalt, wool, ſilk, and manna. There are ſome mines of gold and ſilver, but poor; thoſe of lead and iron are more productive. In ſeveral places are found ſulphur, alabaſter, and cryſtal. Hogs and ſheep are numerous. The coaſts are defended by towers. The principal towns are Coſenza, Umbriatico, Biſignano, Caſſano, Scalea, Cariati, Roſſano; the principal rivers are the Sacciero, Sano, Cochile, Gralti, Nero, and Fruinto; all of which empty themſelves into the ſea.

*Calabria Ultra*, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by Calabria Citra, on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Mediterranean ſea. The productions are nearly the ſame as thoſe of Calabria Citra. The principal towns are Catanzaro, Crotona, St. Severina, St. Euſemia, Girace, Squillace, Nicaſtro, and Reggio. The principal rivers are the Amalto, Maturo, and the Metramo.

*Calabrita*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 38 miles W. Corinth, 40 E. Chiarenza.

*Calabrito*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 8 miles ENE. Acerno.

*Calacad*, a town of Hindooſtan. 13 miles SSW Tinevelly.

*Calaceri*, a town of Hindooſtan. 45 miles N. Travancore.

*Calacherin*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 125 miles W. Hamadan.

*Calacuccio*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 10 miles N. Corte.

*Calagdo*, a town on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 176. 3. E. *Lat.* 9. 17. N.

*Calaginebra*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 57. E. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

*Calahat*, ſee *Kalhat*.

*Calahorra*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſouth ſide of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains three pariſh churches and three convents. In the year of Rome 682, this town, then called *Calagurris*, ſiding with Sertorius, was beſieged by Afranius, one of Pompey's generals, and the inhabitants driven to ſuch extremities that they fed on their wives and their children; whence the Romans were wont to call any grievous famine *fames Calagurritana*. At length the town was taken by ſtorm, the houſes demoliſhed, and moſt of the inhabitants put to the ſword. 62 miles NW. Saragoſſa. 136 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

*Calajocki*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt-Bothnia. 25 miles WSW. Braheſtad.

*Calais*, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſtrongly fortified and defended with a citadel. The harbour is too much obſtructed with ſand to admit large veſſels, or even common merchant veſſels, except at high water. In time of peace here are regular packets for the mail to and from England; and other paſſage boats are continually paſſing between this place and Dover. It has a communication, by means of canals, with St. Omers, Gravelines, Bourbourg, Dunkirk, &c. In the year 1228, it began to be fortified, being before a village belonging to the county of Boulogne. In the year 1308, it was ſurrounded with walls; and in 1347, was ſo ſtrong, that Edward III. king of England, could only take it by famine. It continued attached to the Engliſh crown till the year 1558, when it was taken by the Duke of Guiſe. By the treaty at Château Cambreſis, it was agreed, that Calais ſhould, after the expiration of eight years, be reſtored to England; and at the expiration of that term Queen Elizabeth ſent ſome troops to recover it, but the ſurrender was refuſed; becauſe, five years before, the Engliſh had taken Havre, and violated the terms of the treaty. In the year 1596, it was taken by the Spaniards, under the conduct of the Archduke Albert, but was reſtored two years after by the peace of Vervins. Calais was bombarded by the Engliſh under Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, in the year 1694, but without ſuſtaining much damage. It contains only one pariſh, and between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. 5 poſts SW. Dunkirk, 34½ N. Paris. *Long.* 1. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

*Calalah*, a town of Candahar. 10 miles E. Paiſhawar.

*Calama*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles NE. Reggio.

*Calamarca*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 22 miles S. La Paz.

*Calamat*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran, on the coaſt. 60 miles E. Guadel. *Long.* 63. 4. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

*Calamata*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinazza; taken by the Venetians in 1685, but ſince retaken, with the reſt of the Morea, by the Turks. 13 miles W. Miſitra.

*Calamines*, or *Calamianes*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian ſea, among thoſe called the *Philippine Iſlands*; they are ſeventeen in number, one of which is 30 miles long, and 12 broad, divided between the King of Borneo and the Spaniards, with ſome independent natives in the interior parts, who live without chiefs and without laws: they are black, and have no fixed places of abode. About 1200 on the ſea-coaſt have ſubmitted

to the Spaniards, who have a garrifon at a place called Tatay. The country is mountainous; it produces fome rice, and great quantities of wax and honey. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Calamity Harbour*, a port on the fouth-weft coaft of Banks's iſland, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 230. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

*Calamocha*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca. 14 miles S Daroca.

*Calamon*, anciently *Calamus*, a town of Syria, on the coaſt. 10 miles S. Tripoli.

*Calan*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées. 16 miles E. Tarbes.

*Calana*, a town of Syria. 18 miles SW. Damaſcus.

*Calanda*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Guadaloupe. 12 miles WSW. Alkanitz.

*Calandro*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles S. Cogni.

*Calanee*, a town of Ceylon, with a celebrated pagoda. 6 miles NE. Columbo.

*Calannar*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, near the river Odiel. 40 miles NW. Seville.

*Calanta*, a ſmall iſland among the Philippines, near the ſouth coaſt of Luçon. *Long.* 124. 2. E. *Lat.* 12. 48. N.

*Calapan*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 12. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

*Calapar*, a town of Hindooſtan. 50 miles NNW. Travancore.

*Calapizzati*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 8 miles W. Cariati.

*Calapuja*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Paz. 38 miles N. Chucuito.

*Calara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Tellingana. 16 m. SE. Warangole.

*Calarumconda*, or *Cumeldroog*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, near Nundydroog, with which it ſurrendered to Major Gowdie.

*Calas Altas*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 40 miles NE. Villa Rica.

*Calaſcibeta*, ſee *Calata Xibeta*.

*Calaſeraigue*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 6. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

*Calaſcio*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 10 miles E. Aquila.

*Calaſtri*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 58 miles NW. Madras, 38 S. Nellore. *Long.* 79. 45. E. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

*Calata Bellota*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 6 miles SE. Sacca.

*Calata Fimi*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 19 miles ESE. Trapani.

*Calata Gerona*, or *Callatagirone*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. This is called royal city; ſituated on a lofty ſingle mountain, with a manufacture of earthen ware. It contains about 17,000 inhabitants. 30 miles SW. Catania, 37 NW. Syracuſe. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

*Calata Niſſeta*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 27 miles ENE. Girgenti.

*Calata Xibeta*, or *Calaſcibeta*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. Peter king of Sicily died in this town Auguſt 15, 1341. 40 miles W. Catania, 28 S. Cefalu. *Long.* 14. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

*Calataiud*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated at the foot of a hill, at the conflux of the Xalon and Xiloca, defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a rock. It contains thirteen pariſhes and fifteen convents. This town is ſaid to have been founded by the Saracens in the eighth century. In 1362, it was taken from the King of Aragon by Peter king of Caſtile. 37 m. SW. Saragoſſa, 85 NE. Toledo. *Long.* 1. 33. W. *Lat.* 41. 28. N.

*Calatrava*, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha, ſituated near the Morena mountains, on the river Guadiana, the chief place of the knights of Calatrava. In the year 1157, it was taken from the Moors, and given to the Knights Templars; but they, underſtanding the Moors were preparing to beſiege it, reſtored it to the king. It was however bravely defended by a body of Ciſtertian Monks, to whom it was granted for ever, and the order of Calatrava inſtituted, in the year 1158, by Sancho III. king of Caſtile. 12 miles NE. Cividad Real, 50 SE. Toledo. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 4. N.

*Calau*, a town of Luſatia, which gives name to a circle. It carries on a large trade in wool. 15 miles NW. Cotbus, 42 S. Dreſden. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

*Calau Cene*, a town of Egypt. 12 miles S. Abu Girgé.

*Calavita*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 25. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

*Calavon*, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, about 8 m. W. Cavaillon.

*Calaur Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, extending about 60 miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and 30 in breadth. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

*Calaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 11 miles W. Liebſtat.

*Calawang*, a town on the north-eaſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 24. E. *Lat.* 2. 9. N.

*Calaweſſy*, a town of Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana. 30 miles SW. Wilkesbarre.

*Calayang*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, and moſt northerly of thoſe called Babuyanes; about 18 miles in circumference *Long.* 121. 30. E. *Lat.* 19. 28. N.

*Calbari*, or *Calabar*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, belonging to Benin. The inhabitants are repreſented cruel, treacherous, and diſhoneſt. It has a town of the ſame

name, where the Dutch have a factory. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

*Calbari, (New,)* a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 6. 30. E. *Lat.* 4. 32. N.

*Calbari, (Old,)* a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

*Calbata*, a town of Circaſſia; it is large, but the houſes are for the moſt part built with earth and covered with turf. The inhabitants are Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Jews, Circaſſians, &c.

*Calbe*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Saal. 20 miles S. Magdeburg.

*Calbe*, or *Kalbe*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 12 miles W. Stendal, 36 WNW. Brandenburg. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

*Calberga*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Hydrabad, formerly a vaſt city, and the reſidence of the kings of the Deccan: it is by no means ſo populous as when the ſeat of royalty. 85 miles W. Hydrabad, 110 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 77. 23. E. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

*Calbiga*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Samar. *Long.* 124. 55. W. *Lat.* 11. 48. N.

*Calbis*, a town of Egypt 3 m. N. Roſetta.

*Calbougos*, a country of Africa, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, ſouth of Biafara.

*Calbuco*, a town of Chili. 190 miles S. Valdivia. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 42. 45. S.

*Calca*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 111. 30. E. *Lat.* 2. 48. N.

*Calcar*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, taken from the dutchy of Cleves, about 4 miles from the Rhine. It had a voice and ſeat at the diet of the dutchy, contained two convents and two churches, 5 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

*Calcamura*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles N. Kairabad.

*Calcaylares*, or *Calca y Lares*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the biſhopric of Cuſco. The juriſdiction is ſituated between Cuſco and the ſea. 40 m. SW. Cuſco.

*Calcena*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 14 miles S. Tarragona.

*Calekeeda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 21 miles WSW. Nellore.

*Calciana*, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. 16 miles S. Acerenza.

*Calcinaia*, a town of Etruria. 12 miles E. Piſa.

*Calcinato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Sarlo. 7 miles SE. Bergamo.

*Calcinate*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. In 1706, the imperial troops were defeated here by the Duke of Vendôme. 12 miles E. Breſcia.

*Calcio*, a town of Italy, on the Oglio. 15 miles W. Breſcia, 11 NE. Crema.

*Calconda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 22 miles NW. Dalmachery.

*Calcutta*, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of Bengal, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Hoogly, which is a branch of the Ganges, and navigable for the Engliſh Eaſt-India ſhips. In the beginning of the preſent century it was a village, but ſince that has been conſtantly increaſing, and is now ſuppoſed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. The houſes belonging to the Engliſh are in general handſome and well built, of brick; though others belonging to the natives are in general of one ſtory only, and built of earth and thatched, or of brick with flat roofs. In the middle of the city is a large tank or reſervoir, of twenty-five acres, dug by order of government, to ſupply the inhabitants with water when the Ganges is low, the tides then making its water brackiſh; a great number of ſprings always keep the tank full, and the water is good. Near the tank is a ſtone monument, erected by Governor Holwell, in memory of the unfortunate ſufferers in the black-hole. Here is alſo a court-houſe, an Engliſh and Armenian church, and a theatre. Fort-William, whence all letters and orders of preſidency are dated, is ſituated about a mile from the town, on the ſide of the Ganges. It is a regular pentagon, with ſeveral out-works, and barracks for 10,000 men; theſe barracks are bomb-proof: all the works are guarded by mines and counter-mines. It was begun to be built in the year 1757, when the Engliſh had recovered Calcutta. No ſhip can paſs on the Ganges without being expoſed to the fire of this fort; and no enemy can approach by land without being diſcerned at nine or ten miles diſtance. In the year 1756, Suraja Dowla, the nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his ſubjects in the Engliſh fort at Calcutta, and, as it is ſaid, at the refuſal of ſome duties to which he claimed a right, levied a great army, and laid ſiege to the place. The governor, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort, with ſeveral of the principal perſons in that ſettlement, who ſaved themſelves, with their moſt valuable effects, on board the ſhips. Thus deſerted, Mr. Holwell, the ſecond in command, bravely held the place to the laſt extremity, with a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garriſon. The fort was taken the 20th of June, in the year 1756, and the garriſon being made priſoners, were thruſt into a narrow dungeon, called the Black-hole. By narratives made public, it appears, that of 146 priſoners, 123 were ſmothered in the Black-hole priſon, before the doors of the priſon were opened the next morning. The year following, Calcutta was retaken by Colonel

Clive; and ſoon after Suraja Dowla was defeated at the battle of Plaſſey, and depoſed by Jaffier Ali Cawn, one of his principal officers, who was made nabob in his room, which, with the defeat and ſubſequent death of the nabob, gave the Britiſh an unlimited power and influence over the whole country of Bengal. Calcutta is the emporium; the reſidence of the governor and council of Bengal: the ſeat of juſtice under four judges, who diſpenſe judgment according to the laws of England. An inſtitution, called the Aſiatic Society, was eſtabliſhed by Sir Wm. Jones; and a college or univerſity, founded by the Marquis Welleſley, in which are profeſſors of Engliſh, Mahomedan, and Hindoo, laws, hiſtory, geography, natural hiſtory, &c. The commerce is very great in ſugar, ſalt, opium, ſilks, muſlins, calicoes, &c. &c. *Long.* 88. 28. E. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

*Caldano*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 41. E. *Lat.* 39. 49. N.

*Caldao*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea at Setuval.

*Caldas*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with ſome medicinal ſprings and baths in much repute. 10 miles E. Peniche.

*Caldas da Baixa*, *As*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles NE. Caſtel Branco.

*Caldas da Cima*, *As*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NE. Caſtel Branco.

*Caldas de Gerez*, a village of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero e Minho, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings and warm baths. 3 miles Montalegre.

*Caldas de Monbuy*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. This town takes its name from the waters, but at preſent is much decayed, and dwindled into a very inconſiderable place, with a few privileges to ſupport its rank as a town; though it was once the capital of a diſtrict, inhabited by a people known in the earlieſt periods of the annals of Catalonia, under the denomination of Aquicaldenſes, of whom frequent mention is made during the conteſt between Rome and Carthage, for the dominion of that part of Spain, ſometimes ſiding with one party, ſometimes with the other. The greateſt part of a ſlight ancient wall remains, as alſo its four gates, which are ſtill kept in repair; but the caſtle of the lord of the manor, though of a late date in compariſon with the reſt, ſeems to have been abandoned for ſome years, and is in a moſt ruinous condition. Caldas is ſituated in a very romantic part of the country, which breaks into abrupt hills all round, and in a manner encircle it. Theſe hills, or rather mountains, are for the moſt part covered with olive groves, which yield a conſiderable quantity of oil; for the extraction of which, the hot water that flows ſo plentifully in the town is of infinite uſe. As this place is at preſent in no wiſe recommendable, either for its elegance or accommodations, the baths are not ſo much frequented for pleaſure as for health. Some of the apothecaries, and many of the private houſes at Caldas, have neat baths for thoſe that chooſe to hire them; and there is an hoſpital, where the poor are admitted gratis. They are chiefly recommended in ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, as well as rheumatic complaints. The water is boiling hot, and the people come conſtantly to boil their eggs, cabbage, and all ſorts of vegetables, by ſimply ſuſpending them under the ſpout of the fountain in a baſket; and yet make uſe of no other water, when ſufficiently cooled, for drinking, either alone, mixed with wine, or cooled with ſnow in orgeats, ſherbets, &c. 15 miles N. Barcelona.

*Caldas de Rey*, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 20 miles S. Santiago.

*Caldeira*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 33. S.

*Calder*, a river of England, which runs into the Aire, about two miles N. Pontefract, in Yorkſhire.

*Calder* (*Weſt*,) a river of England, which runs into the Ribble, 3 miles S. Clithero, in Lancaſhire.

*Calder Water*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, about 5 m. above Glaſgow.

*Calder*, or *Cawdor*, a village of Scotland, in Nairnſhire, in which are ſeen the remains of a caſtle, once the reſidence of Macbeth, deſtroyed by Malcolm. 4 miles S. Nairn.

*Caldera*, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 17 m. N. Salta.

*Caldera*, a ſeaport of South-America, in the country of Chili, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. 10 miles N. Copiapo. *Long.* 70. 21. W. *Lat.* 26. 48. S.

*Caldera*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 85. 16. W. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

*Caldera*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 2. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. N.

*Caldera*, (*La*,) a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of Mexico, in Salinas-Bay. *Long.* 85. 38. W *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

*Caldero*, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where, in the campaign of 1796, a battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians, in which the former were victorious, and took 200 priſoners. Another battle was fought between the ſame parties in November 1805, with the ſame ill ſucceſs to Auſtria. 9 miles SE. Verona.

*Calderino*, a place of Italy, in the Veroneſe, celebrated for its baths; called alſo, *The Baths of Verona*.

*Calderola*, a town of the Popedom, in the Marquiſate of Ancona. 20 m. W. Fermo.

*Calderoni*, or *Giadurogniffa*, three ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, ſituated about fifteen miles ſouth from the iſland of Candy. The largeſt is of a triangular form, about eight miles in circumference. *Long.* 26. 19. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

*Caldonazzo*, a lake of the county of Tyrol. 8 miles ESE. Trent.

*Calduendo*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa. 24 miles E. Vittoria.

*Caldurafciam*, a town of Walachia. 31 miles NNE. Buchareſt.

*Caldy*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Wales. 3 miles S. Tenby.

*Cakal*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 152 miles SE. Tabris.

*Calcanpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 30 miles SE. Bettiah.

*Caledonia*, (*New*,) a ſeaport and ſettlement on the iſthmus of Darien, near the gulf of Mexico, founded in the year 1699, by ſome Scotch families, which flouriſhed for a time; but it has been in the hands of the Spaniards ſince the beginning of the preſent century. *Long.* 77. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

*Caledonia*, (*New*,) a large iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which, Capt. Cook ſays, lies nearly north-weſt-half-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt-half-eaſt, and is about 261. miles long in that direction; but its breadth is not conſiderable, nor any where exceeding 30 miles. It is a country full of hills and vallies, of various extent both for height and depth; to judge of the whole by the parts we were on. From theſe hills ſpring vaſt numbers of rivulets, which greatly contribute to fertilize the plains, and to ſupply all the wants of the inhabitants. The ſummits of moſt of the hills ſeem to be barren, though ſome few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. By reaſon of theſe hills, many parts of the coaſt, when at a diſtance from it, appeared indented, or to have great inlets between the hills; but, when we came near the ſhore, we always found ſuch places ſhut up with low land, and alſo obſerved low land to lie along the coaſt, between the ſea-ſhore, and the foot of the hills. As this was the caſe in all ſuch parts as we came near enough to ſee, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the whole coaſt is ſo. I am likewiſe of opinion, that the whole or greateſt part is ſurrounded by reefs or ſhoals, which render the acceſs to it very dangerous, but at the ſame time guard the coaſt from the violence of the wind and ſea, make it abound with fiſh; ſecure an eaſy and ſafe navigation along it, for canoes, &c. and, moſt likely, form ſome good harbours for ſhipping. Moſt, if not every part of the coaſt, is inhabited, the iſle of Pines not excepted, for we ſaw either ſmoke by day or fires by night, wherever we came. *Long.* 63. 37. to 167. 14. E. *Lat.* 19. 37. to 22. 30. S.

*Calemut*, or *Salamanie*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Wabaſh, 12 miles E. Eel Town, near which Gen. Sinclair was defeated by the Indians, in 1791.

*Calenberg*, a principality of Germany which takes its name from an ancient caſtle now in ruins, ſituated on the Leina, eleven miles ſouth Hanover It is divided into two parts by the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The northern part is ſurrounded by the principality of Luneburg, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the principality of Wolfenbuttel, the counties of Pyrmont, Lippe, Schauenburg, Hoya, and Minden. The ſouth part by the principalities of Wolfenbuttel, Grubenhagen, Eichsfeld, and Lower Heſſe. It conſtitutes a part of the dutchy of Brunſwick, and is compoſed of ancient lordſhips, counties, and eccleſiaſtical eſtates united. The country is in ſome parts mountainous, in ſome marſhy, and others ſandy, but generally fertile; producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, flax, &c. There are numerous manufactures of woollen and linen, cotton and ſilk, in the different ſhapes, both for home conſumption and exportation. They reckon 36 towns, great and ſmall, the principal of which are Hanover, Hameln, Göttingen, and Neuſtadt; the principal rivers are the Leine, on the eaſt, and the Weſer, on the weſt.

*Calenberg*, a town of Germany, in the lordſhip of Schonburg. 8 m. NE. Zwickau, 48 WSW. Dreſden. *Long.* 12. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

*Calenberg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderbern. 3 miles S. Warburg.

*Calendal*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 3 miles N. Aſhmunein.

*Calenzala*, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the department of the Golo. 5 m. SE. Calvi.

*Calepio*, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco, on the Oglio. 12 m. E. Bergamo.

*Calerzano*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 6 miles SE. Calvi.

*Calf*, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about a mile to the north of Eda.

*Calf*, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, 1 m. N. Flota. *Long.* 0. 1. W. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

*Calf*, a rock near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entry of Bantry Bay, near the ſouth end of Durſey Iſland.

*Calf of Man*, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh ſea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man. *Long.* 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

*Calf Paſture River*, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 79. 42. W. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

*Calheta*, a town of the iſland of Madeira.

*Calhuco*, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, on the coaſt of the South Pacific Ocean, inhabited by Spaniards, Meſtees, and Indians, with one pariſh church, and two convents. 180 miles S. Valdivia. *Long.* 73. 39. W. *Lat.* 42 40. S.

*Cali*, or *St. Yago de Cali*, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan, where the governor of the province generally resides, on the Cauca. 65 miles N. Popayan. *Long.* 75. 56. W. *Lat.* 3. 30. N.

*Caliach-Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull. *Long.* 6. 15. W. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

*Caliapour*, a town of Bengal. 60 miles W. Midnapour.

*Calice*, a town of Africa, in Monoemugi, on the Quilimana. 75 miles NW. Melinda.

*Calico*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Saloniki, 14 miles SW. Saloniki.

*Calicoote*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 18 miles N. Ganjam.

*Calicoulan*, a town of Cochin, in a bay on the coaſt of Malabar, where the Dutch have a factory. 60 miles S. Cochin. *Long.* 76. 32. E. *Lat.* 9. 12. N.

*Calicut*, a country, and once a conſiderable empire of Aſia, which extended itſelf throughout all Malabar. Its chief took the title of king of kings. The laſt of theſe princes, called Sarana Parimal, having embraced Mahomedaniſm, retired to Mecca to end his days, and divided his dominions between the princes of his own blood; reſerving, as we are told, a ſpace of 36 miles for one of theſe princes, or a favourite page, who was to have the title of Samorin, and the others to render homage to him. The Samorin built a city in the ſame place, from whence Parimal took his departure, and called it *Calicut*. It was the firſt place in the Eaſt-Indies viſited by the Portugueſe. They were received in a friendly manner, but a quarrel ſoon after happening, the Samorin forced them to quit his dominions, and deſtroyed their commerce. The preſent prince is a Brahman, and it is the only kingdom in the Indies governed by a Brahman; every where elſe, the Brahmans are only ſecretaries and miniſters. This ſtate, which the Indians call *Malleami*, is 75 miles long, and from 14 to 18 broad. The air is pure and wholeſome, the ſoil fertile, but ſubject to inundations, from the amazing rapidity of the waters which pour down from the mountains; and the ſea has frequently made ſuch ravages on the coaſt, as to oblige the Samorin to remove his reſidence from the town of Calicut to Panana. The Samorin is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of 100,000 men.

*Calicut*, formerly the capital of the kingdom ſo called; and even now a large town, containing about 500 or 600 houſes, built of wood, or bricks baked in the ſun, in the midſt of which are beautiful gardens. It is nine miles in circumference, including a large village, or fauxbourg, inhabited only by fiſhermen. It is not ſurrounded by walls, and is governed by a viceroy, who finds means to get rich. It has no police, and the commerce is very much encumbered by burdenſome duties, generally farmed by Mahomedans. That it is not entirely ruined, is owing to a neighbouring river, by which they bring down teak-wood from the neighbouring mountains. The coaſt is low, and affords no ſhelter; and the only acceſs to it is in ſmall flat-bottomed boats. In the year 1773, this town was taken by Hyder Ali, who drove away the merchants and factors, and cauſed all the cocoa-nut and ſandal-wood trees to be cut down, and all the pepper plants to be rooted up, becauſe theſe plants brought riches to the Europeans, and enabled them to carry on war againſt the Indians. In 1789, Tippoo marched an army into the country, and committed horrid cruelties. In 1793, it was taken by the Engliſh. 76 miles W. Coimbetore, 95 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 44. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

*Calies*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, chiefly inhabited by cloth-weavers. 58 m. NE. Cuſtrin, 35 ESE. Stargard. *Long.* 16. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

*California*, a peninſula in the Pacific Ocean, united on the north to the continent of North-America, from which the other part is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, called the Gulf of California, and bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Pacific Ocean; near 900 miles in length, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles wide. This peninſula is ſaid to have been diſcovered by Sir Francis Drake, and by him called *New Albion;* and the Gulf of California has been ſometimes called *The Vermillion Sea*, or *Purple Sea*, or *Red Sea*. In a peninſula of ſo vaſt an extent, which reaches nearly from the 23d to the 46th degree of latitude, the ſoil and climate muſt naturally be found to vary. Some parts are continually covered with flowers, while others are inhoſpitable deſerts. According to Father Bergert de Scheleſtat, it is nothing but a chain of barren rocks, covered with briars, without water, without wood, thinly inhabited, and incapable of culture; only the ſea-coaſts having been diſcovered till 1788. The heat would be inſupportable, if not moderated in the afternoon by the eaſt wind, which blows but ſeldom, or by the ſouth, which is there more frequent. It rarely rains, and then only in ſmall quantities. The ſoil is naked rock, or covered with pebbles, fertile in ſome few places, which are watered. It ſeems to have been produced by a volcano or an earthquake; few fruit-trees are found, ſome foreſt trees and underwood, towards the ſouth, are all that offer; Indian figs grow wild. Such was the account given; but newer obſervations and diſcoveries have found many places where the ſoil was excellent, and capable of culture; and it is reported, that vines grow naturally on the mountains; that the

Jeſuits, when they reſided there, made wine enough to ſerve for the conſumption of Mexico, of an excellent quality, and in its taſte approaching to that of Madeira; that towards the north have been found foreſts abounding in game, wolves, bears, biſons, and an animal, which ſeems peculiar to the country, called taye; it is as large as an heifer, which it reſembles in the form of its body, but its head more like that of a deer, with horns like thoſe of a ram. The ſea-coaſts abound with fiſh, and the pearl fiſhery is richer than either that of Ponama or Ormuz. The borders of the gulf are marſhy, and ſome volcanoes are found; the interior country furniſhes moſt of the fruits natural to America; they gather a ſort of manna, which they think falls with the dew upon the leaves of trees where it thickens, and is aſſerted to be as white and ſweet as the beſt ſugar. Horſes, aſſes, horned cattle, hogs, goats, and other quadrupeds, have been introduced, and do not degenerate. The birds natural to the new world are found there, and ſome peculiar to the country. Peacocks, buſtards, geeſe, cranes, vultures, wild geeſe, ſea-ravens, ſea-mews, quails, nightingales, linnets, larks, &c. are found near the coaſts. The inſects are neither venomous nor numerous; turtles, oyſters, lobſters, and divers other ſhell-fiſh, are common along the coaſt. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family, but his power ceaſes when his children are able to provide for themſelves. Each tribe has, nevertheleſs, ſometimes perſons appointed, who call aſſemblies, to divide the productions of the earth, regulate the fiſheries, and to march at their head, if engaged in war. They owe their rank to the choice of their companions; but they are agents only, not princes. The ſhade of a tree ſerves them as a retreat during the days, and in the night they retire to their huts, built on piles, at the ſide of rivers or ponds. Want of proviſion obliges them often to change their abode, and in ſevere winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen, which paſſes round the body, ſome ornaments for the head, and a chain of pearls, ſerve them for dreſs and finery; ſome inſert coloured feathers in holes which they make in their ears and noſtrils; ſome bind their foreheads with bands, like network, with which too they cover their arms, adorned with chains of pearls, like bracelets. Thoſe who live towards the north, where they have no pearls, dreſs their heads with ſhells. The women commonly wear a ſpecies of long robe, made of the leaves of palms; ſome wear nothing but a girdle. Theſe palm leaves are woven with art, and dyed of different colours; and of them they make baſkets, which hold their roots and their proviſions. The principal places are Santa Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Iſidoro, Loreto, St. Eſtevan, St. Xavier, St. Yago, Roſalio, St. Juan Guadalupe, and St. Joſeph.

*California, (New,)* a country of North-America, on the coaſt of the North Pacific Ocean, called by Captain Vancouver *New Albion*, is by Capt. La Perouſe called New California. A lieut.-colonel, whoſe reſidence is at Monterey, is governor of the Californias: the extent of his government is more than 2400 miles in circumference, but his real ſubjects conſiſt only of 282 cavalry, whoſe duty is to garriſon five ſmall forts, and to furniſh detachments of four or five men to each of the 25 miſſions, or pariſhes, eſtabliſhed in Old and New California. So ſmall are the means which are adequate to the reſtraining about 50,000 wandering Indians in this vaſt part of America, among whom nearly 10,000 have embraced Chriſtianity. Captain Perouſe tells us that the Indians diſcover none of that love of liberty and independence which characterizes the northern nations, of whoſe arts and induſtry they are alſo deſtitute. The independent ſavages are very frequently at war, but the fear of the Spaniards makes them reſpect their miſſions; and this perhaps is not one of the leaſt cauſes of the augmentation of the Chriſtian villages. Their arms are the bow and arrow, pointed with a flint very ſkilfully worked; theſe bows are made of wood, and ſtrung with the ſinews of an ox. We were aſſured, that they neither eat their priſoners, nor their enemies killed in battle; that nevertheleſs, when they had vanquiſhed and put to death upon the field of battle chiefs or very courageous men, they have eaten ſome pieces of them, leſs as a ſign of hatred or revenge, than a homage which they paid to their valour, and in the full perſuaſion that this food would be likely to increaſe their own courage. They ſcalp the vanquiſhed, as in Canada, and pluck out their eyes, which they have the art of preſerving free from corruption, and which they carefully keep as precious ſigns of their victory. Their cuſtom is to burn their dead, and to depoſit their aſhes in morais. Loretto is the only preſidency of Old California, on the eaſt coaſt of this peninſula. The garriſon conſiſts of 54 troopers, who furniſh ſmall detachments to the 15 miſſions; the duties of which are performed by Dominican friars, who have ſucceeded the Jeſuits and Franciſcans; the laſt have remained poſſeſſors of ten miſſions in New California. Spaniſh piety has to this time maintained theſe miſſions and preſidencies at a great expence, with the ſole view of civilizing and converting the Indians of theſe countries; a ſyſtem far more deſerving praiſe than that of thoſe avaricious men, who ſeemed to be clothed with the national au-

thority only to perpetrate the moſt cruel atrocities with impunity. The reader will ſoon perceive, that a new branch of commerce can procure more advantages to the Spaniſh nation from New California, than the richeſt mines of Mexico; and that the ſalubrity of the air, the fertility of the land, and, beſides, the abundance of all kinds of peltry, the ſale of which is certain in China, give to this part of America infinite advantages over Old California, the unwholeſomeneſs and barrenneſs of which can never be compenſated by the few pearls which may be fiſhed up from the bottom of the ſea. Before the Spaniſh ſettlements, the Indians of California cultivated nothing but maize, and almoſt entirely lived by fiſhing and hunting. There is not any country in the world which more abounds in fiſh and gums of every deſcription: hares, rabbits, and ſtags, are very common there; ſeals and otters are alſo found there in prodigious numbers; but to the northward, and during the winter, they kill a very great number of foxes, bears, wolves, and wild cats. The thickets and plains abound with ſmall grey-tufted partridges, which, like thoſe in Europe, live in ſociety, but in large companies of 300 or 400 together: they are fat, but extremely well flavoured. The trees ſerve as habitations to the moſt delightful birds. Among the birds of prey are found the white-headed eagle, the great and ſmall falcon, the goſs hawk, the ſparrow-hawk, the black vulture, the large owl, and the raven. On the ponds and ſea-ſhore are ſeen the wild duck, the grey and white pelican with yellow tufts, different ſpecies of gulls, cormorants, curlews, ringplowers, ſmall ſea-water hens, and herons. We alſo killed and ſtuffed a bee-eater, which according to moſt ornithologiſts, is peculiar to the old continent. This land poſſeſſes alſo an inexpreſſible fertility; farinaceous roots and ſeeds of all kinds abundantly proſper there; we enriched the miſſionaries' and governor's gardens with different grains and ſeeds, which we brought from Paris; they were in a high ſtate of preſervation, and will procure them new enjoyments. The crops of maize, barley, corn, and peaſe, cannot be equalled but by thoſe of Chili; our European cultivators can have no conception of a ſimilar fertility; the medium produce of corn is from ſeventy to eighty for one; the extremes ſixty and a hundred. Fruit-trees are ſtill very rare there, but the climate is extremely ſuitable to them: it differs a little from that of the ſouthern French provinces, at leaſt the cold is never ſo piercing there, but the heats of the ſummer are there much more moderate, owing to the continual fogs which reign in theſe countries, and which procure for the land a humidity very favourable to vegetation. New California, notwithſtanding its fertility, cannot as yet reckon a ſingle ſettler; ſome ſoldiers married to Indian women, who dwell in forts, or who are ſpread among the ſmall detachments of troops in the different miſſions, at this time conſtitute the whole Spaniſh nation in this part of America. If it were at a leſs diſtance from Europe, it would in no reſpects yield to Virginia, which is oppoſite to it; but its proximity to Aſia may indemnify it; good laws, and more eſpecially, liberty of commerce, would ſpeedily procure it ſome ſettlers. The Franciſcan miſſionaries are almoſt all Europeans; they have a college at Mexico, of which the guardian is general of his order in America: this houſe is not dependent on the provincial of the Franciſcans of Mexico, but its ſuperiors are in Europe. The viceroy is at this time ſole judge of all diſputes in the different miſſions, which do not acknowlege the authority of the commandant of Monterey. Spain allows 400 piaſtres to each miſſionary, whoſe number is fixed at two to a pariſh: if there be a ſupernumerary, he receives no ſalary. There is very little occaſion for money in a country where there is nothing to be purchaſed; beads are the only money of the Indians; of courſe the college of Mexico never ſends a piaſtre in ſpecie, but the value in effects, ſuch as wax-candles for the church, chocolate, ſugar, oil, wine, with ſome pieces of linen, which the miſſionaries divide into ſmall girdles, to cover that which modeſty does not permit the converted Indians to ſhew openly. The ſalary of the governor is 4000 piaſtres; that of the lieutenant-governor 450; that of the captain-inſpector of the 283 cavalry, diſtributed in the two Californias, 2000. Every horſeman has 217; but out of this he is obliged to provide his ſubſiſtence, and to furniſh himſelf with horſes, clothes, arms, and all ſorts of neceſſaries. The government, which poſſeſſes ſtuds of horſes, and brood-mares, and alſo herds of cattle, ſells its horſes to the ſoldiers, as well as the food which is neceſſary for their conſumption. Eight piaſtres is the price of a good horſe, and that of an ox five.

*Caliganow*, a town of the country of Gorcah. 32 miles NW. Gorcah. *Long.* 83. 53. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

*Calignana*, a town of Iſtria. 2 miles W. Pedena, 37 S. Trieſte. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

*Calignana*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 8 m. NE. Crema.

*Calil*, or *Mount of the Well-beloved*, a mountain of Egypt. 75 miles SSE. Cairo.

*Calilaia*, or *Calalaya*, a town on the iſland of Luçon, in a province of the ſame name.

*Calima*, a town of South-America, in the province of Chocos. 30 miles SSE. Zitara.

*Calimene*, an iſland in the Grecian Archi-

pelago. 8 miles long and 3 broad. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Calinacron*, a cape on the coaſt of Natolia, in the Black ſea. 20 miles E. Conſtantinople.

*Calinatoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles W. Tiagar.

*Calingapatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 12 miles ENE. Cicacole, 39 SE. Kimnedy. *Long.* 84. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

*Calini*, or *Cally*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Dooab, and runs into the Jumna, near Canoge.

*Caliparum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 32 miles W. Damicotta.

*Calipari*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

*Calitondo*, a river of the iſland of Java, which runs into the ſea, on the ſouth ſide, *Long.* 109. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 36. S.

*Calitoor*, a fortreſs of the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in an agreeable country, near the weſt coaſt. In the year 1615, the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it, but were compelled ſoon after to abandon it. 28 miles S. Columbo. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 34. N.

*Calitri*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 33 miles ESE. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 57. N.

*Calix*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt-Bothnia, on a river of the ſame name. 22 miles W. Tornea. *Long.* 23. 6. E. *Lat.* 65. 52. N.

*Calix*, a river of Sweden, which riſes on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles W. Tornea.

*Calix, Ofver*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt-Bothnia. 50 miles NW. Tornea.

*Calka*, or *Kalka*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Siberia, on the eaſt by Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by the Cobi or ſandy deſert, and on the weſt by other parts of Tartary, inhabited by the Eluths and Calmucks.

*Calkenny*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SSW. Dacca.

*Calla*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles S. Burdwan.

*Calla-Sufung*, a town and capital of the iſland of Bouton, in the Indian ſea, about a mile from the coaſt. The harbour is not good, and the bottom rocky. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and ſpeak the Malay language. *Long.* 123. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. S

*Callabaſh Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. 11 miles E. Pedro Bluff. *Long.* 77. 25. E. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

*Callabag*, ſee *Collabaug*.

*Callac*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 10 miles N. Roſtrenen.

*Callacoil*, or *Collacou*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 30 miles N. Ramanadporum, 60 S. Tanjore. *Long.* 78. 44. E. *Lat.* 9. 50. N.

*Callah*, or *Gellah*, a town of Algiers. 50 miles S. Bona.

*Callah*, a town of Algiers. 35 m. W. Suef.

*Callah*, (*El*,) a town of Algiers. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and the greateſt market for carpets in the country. It is a dirty ill-built town, without either drains, pavement, or cauſeways; built on an eminence, and in the midſt of other mountains, which make part of Mount Atlas. There are ſeveral villages of the ſame nature, and in the like ſituation; round about it all of them are very profitably employed in the ſame woollen manufactures. The Turks have here a ſmall garriſon and a citadel. From ſome few large ſtones and pieces of marble of ancient workmanſhip, we may take it to have been formerly a city of the Romans, the Giblui, or Apfar perhaps of Ptolemy. 40 miles E. Oran, 13 NNE. Maſcar.

*Callah Accaba*, ſee *Accaba*.

*Callander*, a town of Scotland, in Perthſhire. A ſettlement was eſtabliſhed here by government, for ſoldiers diſcharged after the German war in 1763, ſince which time this place has been gradually improving. In 1801, it contained 2282 inhabitants. 11 miles NW. Stirling, 30 WSW. Perth.

*Callanore*, or *Kullanore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Lahore. 50 miles E. Lahore, 254 W. Delhi.

*Callant's Oog*, a village of Holland, on the ſea-coaſt. In 1799, the Britiſh troops landed near this place.

*Callao*, a ſeaport town of South-America, in Peru, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Pacific Ocean. The road is one of the moſt beautiful, the largeſt, and ſafeſt in the South ſea. Two iſlands, named St. Laurence and Callao, and the peninſula, which nearly reaches them, defend veſſels from the ſouth wind; towards the weſt and north it is open, but theſe winds never blow with violence; the ſea is always tranquil; the water is deep and without rocks. In the port every commodity is to be procured, which veſſels can ſtand in need of; the ſmall river furniſhes plenty of good water, and a mole, furniſhed with cranes, makes it eaſy to load and unload. Callao is the rendezvous of from 16 to 17,000 tons of ſhipping, 5000 of which are reſerved for the navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The town was fortified by ten baſtions and ſome batteries, and defended by a garriſon. There are two fauxbourgs inhabited by Indians. In the year 1746, there were 4000 inhabitants, when the whole town was deſtroyed by an earthquake; the houſes and inhabitants were ſwallowed up, with nineteen veſſels, four of which were thrown a conſider-

able way inland. Two hundred perſons only eſcaped this dreadful calamity; ſince that time, Callao has been rebuilt upon the ſame plan, but a little farther from the ſea. *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 12. 9. S.

*Callao*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into the port of Callao.

*Callao*, or *Campillo*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Cochin-China, oppoſite, at the diſtance of 8 miles to the mouth of a conſiderable river; about five miles long and two broad. *Long.* 108. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

*Callas*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles NNE. Draguignan.

*Callasgoody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles E. Coilpetta.

*Callatya*, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Dacca.

*Callawar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 28 miles NNW. Junagur.

*Callawilla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 20 miles NW. Cuddapa.

*Callé*, (*La*,) a town of Africa, in Algiers, where the French have a factory eſtabliſhed for a coral fiſhery, and trade for grain, wool; hides, wax, &c. It is ſituated on a barren rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea; the only inhabitants are thoſe employed in the factory. The chief trade is in grain, wool, leather, and wax. 80 miles W. Tunis, 36 E. Bona. *Long.* 8. 46. E. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

*Calleayé*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 6 miles N. Ougein.

*Callen*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny; before the union it ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 9 miles SSW. Kilkenny, 16 E. Caſhel.

*Callenberg*, ſee *Calenberg*.

*Callenberg*, a chain of mountains of Germany, which commence about five miles from Vienna, and croſs the dutchy of Stiria.

*Callendburg*, ſee *Callundborg*.

*Calleo*, a town of Bengal. 80 m. N. Dacca.

*Calliagh Crum*, a rock in the Atlantic, near Binvey Head, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

*Callian*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 m. NE. Draguignan.

*Callian*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 23 miles E. Baſſeen.

*Callianee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad. It is large and populous, conſiſting of one long ſtreet filled with ſhops; the houſes are built of roſe-wood, and covered with thatch. 65 miles W Beder, 85 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 76. 54. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

*Calliano*, a village of the Tyroleſe, near the Adige, where are defiles ſuppoſed to be an impregnable defence to the city of Trent. Theſe defiles were forced by the French in September 1796. 6 miles from Trent.

*Calliapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Jyenagur. 23 miles NNW. Jeypour.

*Calliany*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Tellingana. 50 miles W. Warangola.

*Calliar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 19 miles W. Currer.

*Calligunge*, a town of Bengal. 54 miles N. Dacca.

*Calligunge*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NE. Goragot.

*Callinger*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad, in the circar of Bundlecund. 72 miles WSW Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 48. E. *Lat.* 25. 0. N.

*Callington*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall: it ſends two members to parliament, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. In 1801, it contained 819 inhabitants. 10 miles S. Launceſton, 213 W. London. *Long.* 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

*Calliondroog*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles N. Rettinghery.

*Callipour*, a town of Hindooſtan. 22 miles NW. Poonah.

*Callipſhwa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles S. Polore.

*Calloma*, or *Caylloma*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the biſhopric of Arequipa, celebrated for its ſilver mines. 46 miles NNE. Arequipa, 140 S. Cuſco.

*Calloo*, a fortreſs on the Scheldt, where the Dutch were defeated by the Spaniards, in 1638. 5 miles W. Antwerp.

*Calloro*, one of the ſmaller Friendly iſlands. *Long.* 185. 7. E. *Lat.* 21. 29. S.

*Callour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 6 miles E. Sollapour.

*Calluca*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 35 miles NNW. Kerkiſich.

*Callundborg*, or *Kallundburg*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, ſituated in a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, with the beſt harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the iſland. It has a caſtle, in which Chriſtian II. died a priſoner, and Albert king of Sweden was confined; but in 1658, the Swedes blew it up. It is now fallen to decay. 60 miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

*Callwis*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Natangen. 25 miles S. Raſtenburg.

*Cally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 16 miles NE. Darempoury.

*Cally Sindi*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes near Indore, and after joining the Sepra, and ſome others, at length falls into the Chumbul.

*Callygot*, a town of Bengal. 2 miles S. Calcutta.

*Callygunge*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Baharbund. 8 miles SE. Oliapour.

*Callyjury*, a town of Bengal. 70 miles NNE. Dacca.

*Callypady*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles SSE. Chittoor.

*Calm*, (*La.*) a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 30 miles NNE. Rhodez.

*Calm Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, ſo called by Capt. Cook, in 1778. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

*Calmac*, or *Calmuc*, a part of Tartary, on the borders of Ruſſia, north-eaſt of Turkeſtan. The Calmuc Tartars are ſtrong made men, with broad faces, flattiſh noſes, and eyes ſmall, black, and quick. Their dreſs is ſimple, conſiſting of a looſe coat of ſheepſkin, tied with a girdle, a ſmall round cap turned up with fur, having a taſſel of red ſilk at the top; leather or linen drawers, and boots. Their heads are all ſhaved, except a lock behind, which is plaited, and hangs down the back. They are armed with bows and arrows, a ſabre, and lance; and are almoſt always on horſeback. The dreſs of the women differs but little from the men, only their gowns are ſomething longer than the coats of the men, a little ornamented, and bordered with party-coloured cloth. The richer ſort wear ſilk in ſummer. They are for the moſt part honeſt, and adultery is a crime ſeldom heard of. Their wealth conſiſts in their cattle, dromedaries, camels, horſes, cows, and ſheep. The Tartars make good and faithful ſervants, and the more mildly they are uſed, the better they perform their duty. They have no money except what they get from their neighbours in exchange for cattle, and with this they purchaſe what they want; ſometimes meal, but chiefly cloth, ſilk, ſtuff, and other articles for the women. There are among them no mechanics but ſmiths. They avoid all labour, and their only employment is taking care of their flocks, riding, and hunting. Their language is ſaid to contain none of thoſe horrid oaths common among people more enlightened, and to ſhew their anger towards a perſon, they wiſh he may be confined to live in one place, and work like a Ruſſian. On long marches all their proviſions conſiſt of cheeſe, or rather dried curd, made up into little balls, and mixed with water to drink. If this food fail, they kill and eat their horſes, of which they have generally many to ſpare. Their religion is idolatrous, and they believe in the tranſmigration of ſouls. They have many lamas or prieſts, the principal of which is called Dalay Lama.

*Calmar*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, near the Baltic ſea, defended by walls, ditches, a caſtle, and redoubts. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 500 houſes. Its chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. This place was famous for a treaty called the Union of Calmar, in 1397; by which it was decreed, that Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, ſhould be governed by one and the ſame king, who ſhould be choſen ſucceſſively by each of the three kingdoms, and then approved by a general aſſembly of the whole. In 1611, it was beſieged by the Danes, who took it by ſtorm, and put the inhabitants, without reſpect to age or ſex, to the ſword. The new town is large but not populous; the fortifications conſiſt only of thick walls built of pebble-ſtones taken out of the ſea, and a few ramparts of earth ſupported by another wall, which the ſea ſurrounds on all ſides except the gate; all the avenues are full of marſhes, or cut off by the ſea which here abounds with rocks; ſo that its ſituation is very ſtrong. On the ſea-ſide is a long mole built with ſtone, along which boats and ſhips can ride ſecure. This mole is defended by a fortreſs called Grimſkar, built about fifty paces from it, on a rock ſurrounded by the ſea, where a garriſon is conſtantly kept. Behind the old town ſtands the caſtle, of very difficult acceſs, having the ſea on one ſide, and on the other ramparts, baſtions, and ditches full of water. It is a place of good trade, and the paſſage from Sweden to Germany. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

*Calmina*, or *Claros*, anciently *Calama*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia. This is a very mountainous iſland, and from it they ſay Epheſus may be ſeen, at 80 miles diſtance. 7 miles NW. Stanchio. *Long.* 26. 46. E. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

*Calmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 21 miles SSE. Toulouſe.

*Calmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 7 miles S. Rhodez.

*Calne*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, formerly a place of great conſequence, and memorable for a ſynod held here in the year 977, to decide a diſpute between the ſecular and regular clergy; in which the timber of the room giving way, many of the prieſts were killed. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a good weekly market. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3767, of whom 1077 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19 miles E. Bath, 87 W. London. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

*Calobelo*, a river of Darien, which runs into the Spaniſh Main, *Long.* 88. 55. W. *Lat.* 8. 48. N.

*Calogeriza*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 64 miles E. Sofia.

*Calojera*, or *Calogera*, a ſmall Greek iſland, in the Archipelago. 15 miles S. Andros. *Long.* 25. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

*Calo Limno*, a ſmall iſland in the Propontis,

near the coaſt of Aſia, anciently called Beſbicus, ſuppoſed to have been ſeparated from the continent by an earthquake. *Long.* 28. 31. E. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

*Calonery Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. 1 mile S. Young Point.

*Caloni*, a town of the iſland of Mettelin, in a gulf to which it gives name, in which are two Greek convents.

*Calote*, a town of Abyſſinia. 36 miles S. Arkiko.

*Calato*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 65 miles SE. Popayan.

*Caloude*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Dowlatabad. 4 miles W. Carmulla, 210 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 75. 28. E. *Lat.* 18. 42. N.

*Calour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 16 miles W. Rachore.

*Calpauny*, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SW. Beyhar.

*Calpe*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coaſt. 13 miles S. Denia. *Long.* 0. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

*Calpenteen*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, about 40 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 8. N.

*Calpenteen*, a town of the iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

*Calpeny*, one of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 73. 29. E. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

*Calpy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra. 115 miles SE. Agra, 115 NW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

*Calſary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 10 miles ESE. Junagur.

*Calſoe*, one of the Faroer Iſlands, in the North ſea. *Long.* 6. 22. W. *Lat.* 62. 21. N.

*Calſhot Caſtle*, a fortreſs of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated at the mouth of the Southampton water.

*Caltagirone*, ſee *Calatagirone*.

*Calva*, one of the ſmaller Scotch Hebrides, near the eaſt coaſt of South Uiſt. *Long.* 7. 14. W. *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

*Calvados*, one of the departments of France, ſo called from a long ridge of rocks, near the coaſt of what was heretofore called Normandy; extending from the Seine eaſterly, to the Vire weſterly, about 50 miles; and 30 miles from north to ſouth. It is bounded on the north by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the department of the Eure, on the ſouth by the departments of the Orne and the Channel; which laſt, bounds bounds it on the weſt. The principal rivers are the Orne, the Vire, and the Dive. Caen is the capital.

*Calvados*, a ridge of rocks, near the coaſt of France, 12 miles in length. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

*Calvatone*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 18 miles E. Cremona, 14 W. Mantua.

*Calucala*, a river of Angola, which runs into the Coanza, near its mouth.

*Calveluzzo*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 10 miles S. Potenzo.

*Calventura*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 95. 20. E. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

*Calventura Rocks*, rocks in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 23. E. *Lat.* 16. 21. N.

*Calverley*, a townſhip of England, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with a population of 1127 inhabitants, half of whom are employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles NE. Bradford.

*Calvert*, a county of the ſtate of Maryland, in United America.

*Calvert's Iſland*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 128. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

*Calves' Iſlets and Rocks*, in Roaringwater Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 25. W. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

*Calveſchin*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm. 12 miles NE. Thorn.

*Calvi*, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua. In 1798, it was taken by the French. 6 miles N. Capua, 27 W. Benevento. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

*Calvi*, a town of the iſland of Corſica, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Golo; ſituated on a tongue of land, which forms one of the moſt beautiful harbours in the iſland, called the Gulf of Calvi, defended by a good citadel, and ſeveral baſtions. It was taken on capitulation by the Engliſh, on the 10th of Auguſt 1794. The garriſon marched out with the honours of war, and were conveyed to Toulon. 33 miles WSW. Baſtia. *Long.* 8. 55. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

*Caluja*, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 15. E. *Lat.* 9. 26. N.

*Calviella*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 12 miles SSE. Potenza.

*Calviſano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 miles SSE. Breſcia.

*Calviſſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles E. Sommieres, 9 SW. Nimes.

*Calviti*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles E. Cariati.

*Caluma*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. N.

*Calumana*, a town of Africa, in Bambara. *Long.* 4. 2. E. *Lat.* 13. 48. N.

*Calumpan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 32. E. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

*Calvo*, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 11 miles N. Manfredonia.

*Calvord*, or *Calwarde*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra. 21 miles NW. Magdeburg.

*Caluſio*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles N. Chivaſſo.

*Caluto*, a town of South-America, in the government of Popayan. 70 miles ESE. Popayan, 85 SSW. Neyva.

*Calw*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold, with a manufacture of ſerges and of china. As early as the 11th century, this town had courts of its own; in the 14th, it was annexed to Wurtemberg; and in 1600, the caſtle in which the ancient counts reſided was razed. In 1632, the town was taken by the Imperialiſts, and in 1692 by the French. 16 miles WSW. Stuttgart, 24 ESE. Raſtadt. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

*Calyajury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 40 miles SW. Silhet.

*Calymere Point*, on the ſouthern extremity of the eaſt coaſt of the Carnatic country, in Hindooſtan. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

*Calzada*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. once the ſee of a biſhop, united to Calahorra. 40 miles W. Calahorra. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

*Calzo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the Oglio. 12 miles NNE. Crema.

*Cam*, or *Granta*, a river of England, which riſes about five miles from Saffron-Walden in Eſſex, paſſes by Cambridge, and joins the Ouſe, 3 miles S. Ely.

*Cam*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies. *Long.* 63. 25. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

*Cam*, a river of England, which riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and runs into the Severn, 6 miles NNE. Berkeley.

*Cam*, a populous village of England, in Glouceſterſhire. In 1801, near 600 of the inhabitants were employed in manufactures. 1 mile N. Durſley.

*Camadeli*, a town of Etruria. 37 miles E. Florence. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

*Camakura*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 12 miles E. Jedo.

*Camaniſtigoyen Bay*, a bay in the north part of lake Superiour. *Long.* 88. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

*Camaniſtigoyen*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, forming a bay at its mouth, *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

*Camanna*, a town of Braſil, on the coaſt. 40 miles N. Ilheos.

*Camana*, a town of South-America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Peru, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the South Pacific Ocean. The country about yields wine and fruits, and in the town are ſome manufactures. 70 miles W. Arequipa.

*Camanagela*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cumana. 40 m. W. Cumana.

*Camaran*, or *Kamaran*, an iſland in the Red ſea, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, about 8 miles from the coaſt of Arabia. The inhabitants are principally employed in fiſhing, eſpecially for pearls and coral. *Long.* 42. 22. E. *Lat.* 15. 6. N.

*Camarana*, ſee *St. Maria de Camarana*.

*Camaraſa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segro. 3 m. above Balaguer.

*Camarana*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, on the ſouth coaſt, *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Cameratiba*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 35. S.

*Camarca*, a town of the iſland of Samos. 6 miles WNW. Cora.

*Camargos*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 35 miles NE. Villa Rica.

*Camarina*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 4 miles S. Teruel.

*Camargue*, an iſland, or cluſter of iſlands, of France, in the mouth of the Rhône, ſeparated by canals, and fortified; the whole contain about 81 ſquare miles, and are divided into eight pariſhes; the land is exceedingly fertile, but the air is unwholeſome.

*Camaret*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name. In the year 1694, the Engliſh made a deſcent here, with an intent to attack the town of Breſt, but were compelled to give up the enterpriſe, with the loſs of a conſiderable number of men: ſome accounts ſay 1200. 8 miles S. Breſt.

*Camarinas*, a town of Spain, near the ſea-coaſt of Galicia. 40 miles SW. Corunna.

*Camarines*, the moſt ſouthern province of the iſland of Luçon, one of the Philippines, in which are found ſeveral ſprings of warm water, ſome of a petrifying quality. Caceres is the capital.

*Camarioca*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 15 miles E. Havanna.

*Camarones*, a river of Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, forming a bay at its mouth, *Lat.* 46. 30. S.

*Camarones*, or *Jamour*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 28. N.

*Camarones*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 75 miles SE. Havanna.

*Camarones*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, 36 miles S. Arica.

*Camarſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles E. Bourdeaux.

*Camarſen*, a town of the Tyroleſe. 30 miles W. Bolzano, 12 E. Bormio.

*Cambadas*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the ſea. 16 miles W. Ponte-Vedra.

*Cambahee*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the ſea near St. Helena's Sound, *Long.* 80. 32. W. *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

*Cambala*, a mountain of Thibet, fouth of the Sanpoo. 20 miles SW. Laſſa.

*Cambara*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 40 miles SW. Nigata.

*Cambat*, the moſt ſouthern province of Abyſſinia, inhabited by a people called Seba-adja, who are a mixture of Chriſtians, Mahometans, and Pagans, under a prince nominally tributary to the negus. It is abundant in fruits. *Long.* 37. to 38. E. *Lat.* 7. to 8. N.

*Cambay*, a city of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. This is one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful towns in India, ſituated about a league from the gulf to which it gives name, on the river Myhie. The houſes are built of ſtone, bricks, or marble. There are three bazars, or public markets, and four public ciſterns, which are capable of ſupplying the whole town with water, in times of the greateſt drought. It is defended by a ſtrong wall, about five miles in circumference; its principal commerce conſiſts in ſpices, elephants' teeth, ſtuffs of ſilk and cotton, and other merchandize, which are brought from all parts. The inhabitants go to Diu, to Goa, Acheen, Arabia, and Perſia, to trade; its commerce would be more flouriſhing, if it had a good port, but its own has no more than ſeven fathoms water in the higheſt tides, and the gulf is full of rocks, covered at low water. *Long.* 72. 36. E. *Lat.* 22. 17. N.

*Cambaza*, a town of Japan, in the province of Jerſingo.

*Cambe, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 m. WNW. Bayeux.

*Cambello*, a town of the iſland of Ceram, and principal market for cloves.

*Camberg*, a town of Germany, in the Lower Electorate. 22 miles N. Mentz, 30 E. Cobientz.

*Cambergam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles SW. Amednagur.

*Cambernon*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 3 miles NE. Coutances.

*Camberry*, a town of Cochin. 12 miles E. Cranganore.

*Camberwell*, a conſiderable village of England, in the county of Surry. In 1801, it contained 7059 inhabitants. 2 miles S. London.

*Cambes*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 m. SSE. Bourdeaux.

*Cambione*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, on the lake of Lugano. 12 miles NW. Como.

*Cambia*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on a ſmall river which runs into the Po. 7 miles ENE. Valenza.

*Cambodia*, *Camboja*, or *Camboya*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Laos, on the eaſt by Cochin-China and Chiampa, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Siam, about 405 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reſide chiefly by the ſides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by moſquitos. The ſoil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, ſugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw ſilk and ivory are of little value. Gold of great purity, amethyſts, hyacinths, rubies, topazes, and other precious ſtones, are found; cattle, of the cow kind, are exceedingly numerous, a tolerably good one may be purchaſed for a crown, and 140 pounds of rice for fourpence. Elephants, lions, tygers, and almoſt all the animals of the deſerts of Africa, are found there. Among the trees are the ſandal and eagle wood; and a particular tree, in the juice of which they dip their arrows; a wound given from one of the arrows is ſaid to prove mortal, though the juice itſelf may be drank without danger. This country, ſo rich by nature, is almoſt a deſert, the king being ſcarcely able to aſſemble 30,000 men. The inhabitants are a mixture of Japaneſe and Malays, with ſome Portugueſe, who live without prieſts, and have intermarried with the natives. Their religion is idolatry; the men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow countenance; their dreſs is a long and large robe; the dreſs of the women is ſhorter and cloſer; they are handſome, but immodeſt. They manufacture exceeding fine cloth, and their needle-work is much admired.

*Cambodia*, or *Mecon*, or *Micon*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Thibet, paſſes through Yunnan a province of China, the countries of Laos and Camboja, and runs into the Chineſe ſea, *Long.* 104. 10. E. *Lat.* 10. N.

*Cambodia*, or *Levek*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Cambodia, ſituated on a river, which goes by the ſeveral names of Mecon, Cambodia, Micon, or Japaneſe river. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 13. N.

*Cambona*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 125. 45. E. *Lat.* 5. 22. S.

*Cambones*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 7 miles E. Caſtres.

*Cambourn*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. 12 miles W. Truro. 269 W. London.

*Cambray*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheld; before the revolution, the capital of Cambreſis, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It is large, and contains ten pariſhes, and about 3000 houſes. The principal manufactures are lace, cambric, ſoap, and leather. In the year 1544, Cambray was taken by the emperor Charles V.

In the year 1596, it was beſieged by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants compelled the governor to ſurrender. In the month of Auguſt 1793, this city was inveſted, and ſummoned to ſurrender by the Auſtrian general De Boros; the French general Declay anſwered, that he did not underſtand ſurrendering, but that he knew how to fight. On the 23d of April 1794, the French were defeated at Cæſar's Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army, under the command of the Duke of York, with the loſs of 1200 men, and three pieces of cannon; and the next day, they left 1200 men dead on the field of battle, with the loſs of their general Chapuy, 350 officers and privates taken priſoners, and 22 pieces of cannon. 13 poſts SSW. Bruſſels, 21¾ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

*Cambremer*, a town of France, in the depart. of the Calvados. 15 miles E. Caen.

*Cambreſis*, before the revolution, a country of France, in the environs of Cambray, which was the capital.

*Cambridge*, a town of Maryland, on the Choptank. 85 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

*Cambridge*, a town of South-Carolina. This place was firſt called Ninety-Six, becauſe it was ſo many miles diſtant from Keowe in the Cherokee country, and it was originally ſurrounded with a ſtockade, as a protection againſt the Indians. In 1780, it was taken by the Britiſh; by whom it was farther fortified with ſixteen ſalient angles, a ditch, frieze, and abbatis. In 1781, it was attacked by the Americans, under General Greene, but the garriſon made a brave defence, and after a month's efforts, the enemy retreated with loſs. 51 miles WNW. Columbia. *Long.* 82. 2. W. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

*Cambridge*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, chiefly known for its univerſity, originally founded as a college; and on account of the liberal benefaction of a clergyman of the name of Havard, was called Havard college in 1638. In 1642, the governor of the province, the deputy-governor, magiſtrates, and ſix neighbouring clergymen, together with the preſident, were incorporated as truſtees; and, in 1650, it was conſtituted an univerſity by charter. It conſiſts of four handſome brick buildings, called Havard-Hall, Maſſachuſetts-Hall, Hollis-Hall, and Holden Chapel. Havard-Hall poſſeſſes a good library; and the philoſophical apparatus is ſaid to be the moſt complete in America, and to have coſt upwards of 1400l. Reding. 4 m. NW. Boſton.

*Cambridge*, a town of England, ſituated on the river Cam, in a county to which it gives name, known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Granta*. The town is divided into four wards, containing thirteen pariſhes, and was incorporated in the year 1101, by Henry I. with a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. Its principal celebrity is owing to the univerſity, founded, in all probability, by Sigebert king of the Eaſt-Angles, in the year 630. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor, who may be elected every three years, or remain in office by conſent of the ſenate, with a vice-chancellor, commiſſary, and high-ſteward. The chancellor's courts enjoy the ſole juriſdiction, in excluſion of the king's courts, over all civil actions and ſuits whatſoever, where a ſcholar or privileged perſon is one of the parties; except where the right of freehold is concerned. The vice-chancellor is annually choſen on the 4th of Nov. by the body of the univerſity, out of two perſons nominated by the heads of the colleges. Two proctors are alſo annually choſen, as alſo are two taxers, who, with the proctors, have cognizance of the weights and meaſures, as clerks of the market. The univerſity has a *cuſtos archivorum*, or regiſter, three eſquire beadles, one yeoman beadle, and two library keepers. The proctors viſit the taverns, and other public-houſes, and have power to puniſh offending ſcholars, and to fine the public-houſes who entertain them. Cambridge univerſity was at firſt, in all probability, little more than a grammar-ſchool, and lay neglected during the Daniſh invaſions; but began to revive after the government was ſettled by William I. It now contains ſixteen colleges: 1. Peterhouſe, founded in the year 1257, by Hugh Balſam, prior, afterwards biſhop of Ely. 2. Clare-hall, founded in the year 1326, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the univerſity, which being burnt, was rebuilt in the year 1342, by the aſſiſtance of Elizabeth de Burg, grand-daughter of Edward I. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded by Mary, third wife of Audomar de Valence earl of Pembroke. 4. Corpus-Chriſti, or Benet's college, formed by the union of two fraternities of Corpus-Chriſti and the Bleſſed Virgin, about the year 1344, and brought to perfection by Henry duke of Lancaſter. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in the year 1351, by William Bateman biſhop of Norwich. 6. Gonville and Caius college, firſt founded in the year 1348, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Ruſhworth, in the county of Norfolk, and refounded in the year 1557, by John Caius, phyſician to Queen Mary, under the name of Gonville and Caius college. 7. King's college, firſt founded in the year 1441, by King Henry VI. but not completed till the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's college, founded in the year 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI. but perfected by Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. 9. Catherine-hall, founded about the year 1474, by Robert

Woodlark, third provoſt of King's college. 10. Jeſus college, founded in the year 1497, by John Alcock, biſhop of Ely. 11. Chriſt college, founded in the year 1506, by Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's college, founded alſo in the year 1509, by the Counteſs of Richmond. 13. Magdalen college, founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley lord-chancellor, and further endowed by Sir Chriſtopher Day lord cihef juſtice. 14. Trinity college, founded in the year 1546, by King Henry VIII. 15. Emanuel college, founded in the year 1584, by Sir William Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to queen Elizabeth. 16. Sidney-Suſſex college, founded in the year 1598, by the lady Frances Ratcliff, counteſs of Suſſex. In theſe colleges are 406 fellowſhips, 666 ſcholarſhips. Beſides the colleges, and 14 pariſh churches, other public buildings are the ſenate-houſe, the ſchools, and public library, Addenbrook's hoſpital, and the ſhire-hall. Two members are returned by the univerſity to parliament, and two by the town. In 1144, this town was deſtroyed by Geoffery de Magneville, who commanded a body of troops in favour of the Empreſs Matilda. In 1801, the population was 10,087, of which 811 were conſidered as part of the univerſity. 17 m. S. Ely, 51 due N. London. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

*Cambridgeſhire*, a county of England, bounded on the north-weſt by Lincolnſhire, on the north by Norfolk, on the eaſt by Suffolk, on the ſouth by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, and on the weſt by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; about 52 miles long, and 26 broad. It is divided into ſeventeen hundreds, and contains one city, (Ely,) one Univerſity, (Cambridge,) ſeven other market-towns, and 163 pariſhes. The market towns are Newmarket, Royſton, Linton, Wiſbeach, Caxton, Merſh, and Soham; Royſton is partly ſituated in the county of Herts. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 89,346, of whom 11,988 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 28,054 in agriculture. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and the Cam; the river Ouſe divides it nearly in the centre, croſſing it from weſt to eaſt. The northern part is chiefly compoſed of what is called the Iſle of Ely, conſiſting of fenny land, divided by innumerable channels, with a few elevated ſpots. All theſe low lands are naturally bogs, but have been, by infinite labour and expence drained and converted into rich meadows, or fertile corn land; the air is unhealthy, and the water brackiſh; and, notwithſtanding all the care and pains taken, the lands are ſtill ſubject to inundations. The ſouth-weſt part of the county is more elevated, and the air is more pure; the ſouth-eaſt part is open and healthy, and but thinly inhabited. The principal productions of Cambridgeſhire are corn, cheeſe, butter, coleſeed, hemp, and ſaffron. In the fens are ſeveral decoys, in which incredible numbers of wild fowl are caught, and ſent to London, Cambridge, and other places. Six members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and four for the town and univerſity of Cambridge.

*Cambrilla*, or *Cambriles*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the ſea, ſurrounded with walls. 10 miles WSW. Tarragona.

*Cambruſa*, or *Porto Venetico*, a ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Satalia. 7 miles N. Cape Chelidone.

*Camburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg. 28 miles W. Altenburg, 32 SW. Leipſick. *Long.* 11. 39. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

*Cambyna*, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, about 150 miles in circumference, and 10 from the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 25. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

*Cambulazet*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 10 m. SSW. Rhodez.

*Camden*, a town of United America, in South-Carolina, anciently called Pine-Tree. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops in the American war: General Gates advancing with the Americans to retake it from Lord Rawdon, a battle enſued on the 16th of Auguſt 1780. The loſs of the Americans was very conſiderable; between 800 and 900 killed, and 1000 taken priſoners: on the ſide of the Engliſh, 3 officers, 2 ſerjeants, and 64 ſoldiers killed; and 16 officers, and about 220 private men and ſerjeants wounded. 28 miles NE. Columbia. *Long.* 80. 38. W. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

*Camden*, a county of North-Carolina, in the United States of America.

*Camden*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and 1213 inhabitants. 30 miles NNE. Glouceſter, 89 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

*Came*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 16 miles E. Bayonne.

*Camel*, ſee *Alan*.

*Camel*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 48. 5. E. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

*Camelford*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday; near this place King Arthur was mortally wounded by his nephew Mordred; and in 823, the Britons were defeated here by Egbert. It is a borough, and ſends two members to parliament. 18 miles N. Launceſton, 228 W. London.

*Camelon*, or *Camlin*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Carron, ſaid to have been anciently a place of con-

fequence, and a feaport. Veſtiges of former grandeur yet remain. 2 m. E. Falkirk.

*Camelpour*, a town of Bengal. 27 miles NE. Kilhenagur.

*Camen* or *Kamen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Marck. 20 miles SE. Munſter, 50 NE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 46. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

*Camenz*, a town of Luſatia, in the circle of Budiſſen. 21 miles NE. Dreſden, 13 WNW. Budiſſen. *Long.* 14. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

*Camenz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Munſterberg. 5 miles S. Frankenſtein, 8 SW. Munſterberg. *Long.* 16. 41. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

*Camer*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 6 m. WNW. Belitz.

*Camerina*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona, near the Apennine mountains, the fee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. It contains nineteen convents. 40 miles SW. Ancona, 75 NNE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

*Cameroon*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Palawan. *Long.* 117. 24. E. *Lat.* 7. 57. N.

*Camerotta*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles SW. Policaſtro.

*Cameroua*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 12 m. SE. Neidenburg.

*Camersfort*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg. 5 miles S. Gerolzhofen.

*Cames*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 40 miles W. Bayamo.

*Camerſtein*, a citadel of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach. 4 miles SW. Schwabach.

*Camfer*, a river of Sumatra, which runs into the Straits of Malacca, *Long.* 102. 53. E. *Lat.* 0. 33. N.

*Camiguen*, one of the Babuyanes Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 121. 58. E. *Lat.* 19. 2. N.

*Camin*, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 60 miles SSW. Gherri.

*Caminha*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a fort and garriſon; it contains about 1,300 inhabitants, has one pariſh church, two hoſpitals, and two convents. 11 miles NNW. Viana. *Long.* 8. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

*Camini*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 7 miles N. Sezza.

*Caminiec*, ſee *Kaminiec*.

*Caminitza*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a ſmall gulf at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, anciently called Olenus, and the river Mela. 24 m. NE. Chiarenza. 8 miles SW. Patras.

*Camino*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 12 miles NE. Trevigio.

*Caminog*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, north-eaſt of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 37. E. *Lat.* 14. 24. N.

*Caminogari*, a ſmall iſland of Japan, in the ſtrait between Niphon and Xicoco.

*Caminogari*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 140 miles SW. Meaco.

*Caminoſequi*, a ſmall iſland of Japan, in the ſtrait between Niphon and Xicoco.

*Camiro*, a town on the iſland of Rhodes. 18 miles SW. Rhodes.

*Camiſano*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 7 miles SE. Vicenza.

*Camiſano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 6 miles NNE. Crema.

*Camlole*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 10 miles NE. Brodera.

*Camma*, a river of Africa, which divides the kingdom of Benin from Loango, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 1. 40. S.

*Camma*, a kingdom of Africa, north of the river ſo called.

*Cammaſerai*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 18 miles SW. Jaffierabad.

*Cammerolo*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. 43. E. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

*Cammin*, a town of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſituated near the mouth of the Oder, on a part called the *Lake of Boden*, about three miles from the Baltic; once the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed by the peace of Weſtphalia, and united to the dominions of Pruſſia, as a lay principality; and for it the kingdom was aſſeſſed to the imperial matricula 184 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 81 rixdollars, 4 kruitzers, 30 miles NNW. Stargard, 24 N. Old Stettin. *Long.* 14. 45. E. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

*Cammoo*, a town of Japan in the iſland of Niphon. 86 miles NNE. Meaco.

*Camogli*, a town of Genoa, near the ſea coaſt. 10 miles E. Genoa.

*Camoil*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 4 miles WSW. Roche Bernard.

*Camolin*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, it was taken by the inſurgents. 10 miles NNE. Enniſcorthy.

*Camon*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 12 miles W. Limoux.

*Camopi*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 52. 26. W. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

*Camora*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 20 miles NE. Liſbon.

*Camora*, ſee *Zamora*.

*Camorta*, one of the Nicobar iſlands, about 29 miles in length from north to ſouth, but of various breadths from 2 miles to 8. The northern part of the iſland is flat, but in the ſouth-eaſt where there is a harbour,

is mountainous. The inhabitants are few. *Long.* 94. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

*Camofim*, or *Rio de Graa*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the fea. *Long.* 42. 32. W. *Lat.* 2. 58. S.

*Camp*, a town of Germany, on the eaft fide of the Rhine, oppofite Boppart.

*Camp*, a village of Holland, which in 1799 was taken by the Engliſh and Ruſſians. 7 miles NW. Alkmaer.

*Campace*, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Velach.

*Campagna d'Evoli*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza. 16 miles ENE. Salerno, 13 SSW. Conza. *Long.* 14. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

*Campagna Di Roma*, a province of the popedom, comprehending the greater part of ancient Latium. It is bounded on the north by the Sabina, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Abruzzo Ultra and Lavora, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the north-weſt by the Patrimony of St. Peter; about 44 miles long, and 33 broad. The country contains many beautiful plains and the ſoil is generally fertile; but great part rendered unwholeſome by the Pontine marſhes, on which account there are few towns or villages, and the inhabitants are in general poor. Some attempts have been made to drain theſe marſhes, and a good road is made acroſs them; this carried into effect, and ſome internal regulations in favour of the huſbandmen, would undoubtedly remedy the unwholeſomeneſs of the air, and increaſe the population and fertility. The principal cities or towns are Rome, Velletri, Fraſcati, Paleſtrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Oſtia.

*Campagnatico*, a town of Etruria, near the Ombrone. 25 miles S. Sienna.

*Campagne*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles W. Heſdin.

*Campan*, a town of France, in the department of the higher Pyrenées, ſituated in a valley to which it gives name. 3 miles S. Bagneres-en-Bigore.

*Campana*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles SSE. Aquila.

*Campana*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles SW. Cariati.

*Campana*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

*Campana*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

*Campana*, (*La*,) a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 13 miles W. Ecija.

*Campanario*, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile. 10 miles from Palaccio-del-Rey.

*Campbel Town*, a town of Weſt-Florida, on Penſacola Bay. 7 m. NNE. Penſacola.

*Campbel Town*, a town of Pannſilvania. 15 miles ENE. Harriſburg.

*Campbell*, a town of New-York, on the Suſquehanna. *Long.* 76. 18. W. *Lat.* 42. 2. N.

*Campbeltown*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the peninſula of Kintyre, in a bay to which it gives name, erected into a royal borough in the year 1701. It has a good harbour, with from ſix to ten fathom water, ſheltered by hills, and an iſland at its entrance. The principal trade is fiſhing for herrings, next to which is diſtilling whiſkey; coals are dug within three miles, and conveyed to the town by a canal, where they are ſold for about eight ſhillings a ton. In the pariſh is found abundance of fuller's-earth and ſoap-rock, which it is ſuppoſed might be manufactured into fine chinaware. Campbeltown united with Inverary, Irwine, Rothſay, and Ayr, ſends one member to parliament. In 1801 it contained 7093 inhabitants. 74 miles S. Inverary, 30 W. Ayr. *Long.* 5. 34. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

*Campbeltown*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs. 10 m. NE. Inverneſs.

*Campden*, ſee *Camden*.

*Campeachy*, or *St. Franciſco de Campeachy*; a ſeaport town of Mexico, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula of Yucatan, a long time the chief mart for log-wood. It is defended by a caſtle, furniſhed with cannon, and has ſeveral times been taken from the Spaniards and plundered; in 1659, by the Engliſh, under the conduct of Sir Chriſtopher Mims; in the year 1678, by Engliſh and French adventurers: and by the free-booters of St. Domingo in 1685. All the eſtabliſhments for the purpoſe of cutting log-wood are under the Spaniſh government; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, the Engliſh were allowed the privilege of cutting it unmoleſted. 90 miles WSW. Merida. *Long.* 91. 34. W. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

*Campeachy*, (*Bay of*,) a bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Yucatan, and north of Tabaſco. It takes its name from the town of Campeachy.

*Campeio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 5 miles NNW. Breno.

*Campel Treve*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 15 m. SW. Rennes.

*Campelen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles WNW. Berne.

*Campen*, a town of Holland, in Overiſſel, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Iſſel, near its mouth. It is tolerably large and handſome, firſt built in the year 1286, and fortified after the old manner. Among the public buildings the moſt remarkable are the town-houſe, and the churches of St. Nicholas

and Notre Dame. It was formerly a place of great trade, and ranked as one of the Hanſe towns, but the port is now much choaked up by ſand; it is governed by 10 echevins, with a council; and has the privilege of coining money. Campen joined the confederacy in 1578; it was taken by Chriſtopher Bernard de Galean, biſhop of Munſter, the 23d of July, 1672; but was very ſoon after reſtored to the ſtates. In 1765, it was taken by the French. 45 miles NE. Amſterdam, 13 N. Arnheim. *Long.* 5. 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

*Campeneac*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 4 miles E. Ploermel.

*Campengpet*, a town of Upper Siam. 60 miles S. Porſelouc.

*Campiglia*, a town of Etruria. 26 miles S. Volterra.

*Campignano*, a town of the Popedom, in Perugiano. 8 miles SSW. Perugia.

*Campillo*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 9 miles W. Antequera.

*Campillo de Altobuey*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 33 miles SSE. Cuença.

*Campion*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 60 miles N. from the great wall. Marco Paulo tells us that there were Chriſtians here, who had three great and fair churches. *Long.* 104. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

*Campione*, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick, and on the lake, of Lugano. 4 m. SSE. Lugano.

*Campitello*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 14 miles S. Baſtia.

*Campo*, a town of Genoa. 9 miles NW. Genoa.

*Campo*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 28 miles N. Balbaſtro.

*Campo*, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands, eaſt of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 33. E. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

*Campo*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, forming a deep bay at its mouth, *Lat.* 2. 20. N.

*Campo Baſſo*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, on the borders of the Moliſe, ſituated in a fertile plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life; the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in articles of cutlery, computed at 6000. 10 miles SE. Moleſe.

*Campo de Criptana*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 43 miles SE. Toledo.

*Campo Dolcino*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 5 miles NW. Chiavenna.

*Campo Formio*, a caſtle of Italy, in the Friuli, remarkable for being the place where terms of a peace were ſigned between the Emperor of Germany and the French republic, on Oct. 17, 1797. 3 miles W. Udina.

*Campo Freddo*, a town of Genoa. 12 m. NW. Genoa.

*Campo Grande*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Appennines. 16 miles N. Carrara.

*Campo de Lautrec*, a beautiful ridge of woody hills, near the city of Naples, ſo called from Marechal de Lautrec, who in 1528, after having at the head of the French army invaded Naples, and driven out the Imperial troops, on this ſpot fell a ſacrifice with almoſt the whole of his army to a peſtilential diſeaſe.

*Campo Lietto*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. 14 miles E. Moliſe.

*Campo Maggiora*, a town of Naples, in the Baſilicata. 14 miles SE. Acerenza.

*Campo Maggiora*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo.

*Campo Maggiora*, a town of Italy, in the Tortoneſe, belonging to Piedmont.

*Campo di Mare*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 12. E. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

*Campo Marino*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 3 miles SE. Termoli.

*Campo Marone*, a town of Genoa, which owes its name to the quantity of mulberries in the neighbourhood. 8 m. NNW. Genoa.

*Campo Mayor*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, fortified in the modern manner, containing about 5300 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in the late war; and reſtored in 1801, by the peace ſigned at Badajoz. 16 miles SE. Arronches, 10 NW. Badajoz in Spain. *Long.* 6. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Campo Morto*, a place of Italy, in the dutchy of Piacenza, near which it is ſaid the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

*Campo St. Pietro*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, between the Muſon and the Tergola. It was once a ſtrong place, but now an open town, with about 3000 inhabitants. 12 miles N. Padua, 16 E. Vicenza.

*Campo Santo*, a place near the city of Modena, remarkable for a battle fought there between the Spaniards and the Auſtrians on the 8th of February 1743.

*Campo Teſlo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 10 miles N. Aquila.

*Campobello*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 14 miles NE. Girgenti.

*Campochiaro*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. 11 miles S. Moliſe.

*Campocroce*, a town of Italy, in the Trevifan. 5 miles S. Trevigio.

*Campoli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Ortona. 3 miles N. Teramo. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

*Campolieto*, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe. 13 miles E. Moliſe.

*Campoloro*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 11 miles N. Gemona.

*Campoly*, a town of Hindooſtan. 35 m. WNW. Poonah.

*Campora*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 15 miles NW. Policaſtro.

*Campredon*, or *Campreton*, a town of Spain, and principal place of a viguery, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It was taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications in the year 1691; and again taken by them in June 1794, under General Doppet, who made it his head quarters. 20 miles SE. Pycerda, 27 NNW. Gerona. *Long.* 2. 13. E. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

*Camps*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 miles SE. Brignoles.

*Campſilla*, a town of Hindooſtan. 25 miles NW. Poonah.

*Campſie*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, ſituated near a mountainous tract called Camſie Falls, conſiderable for its manufactures and print-fields. 7 miles NE. Dumbarton.

*Campugialli*, a town of Etruria. 9 miles WNW. Arezzo.

*Camſha*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan. 25 miles S. Iſpahan.

*Camvellaw*, a town of Bengal. 33 miles N. Purneah.

*Camul*, a town of Tartary, in the country of Tangut. *Long.* 97. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

*Camyn*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 37 miles SSW. Dantzic.

*Cana*, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 8 miles SW. from the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 6. 29. W. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

*Cana*, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien. 35 miles SSE. St. Maria de Darien.

*Cana*, (*El*,) a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 36 miles SW. Malatia.

*Cana*, a village of Syria, anciently Cana of Galilee, where CHRIST changed the water into wine. 7 miles WNW. Tabaria.

*Canaan*, a town of New Hampſhire. 18 miles E. Concord.

*Canaan*, a town of Connecticut. 30 m. WNW. Hartford.

*Canabac*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

*Cana-canim*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, at the mouth of a river which paſſes by ſeveral cities into the Arabian ſea. *Long.* 47. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

*Canada*, or *Province of Quebec*, a country of North-America, bounded on the north by Hudſon's-bay, on the eaſt by Labrador, on the ſouth by Nova-Scotia and the United States of America, and on the weſt by part of America but little known. It extends from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 700 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth. The climate is cold; the winter long, and ſevere. The ſituation would ſeem to promiſe a temperate air; but the woods, the ſprings, mountains covered with ſnow, the northerly winds, an elevated ſoil, and a ſky almoſt always clear, are the ſuppoſed cauſes of the rigorous cold; nevertheleſs the ſoil is good, and many parts exceedingly fertile, producing excellent corn and vegetables. The ſummer is agreeable, and aſſiſts the richneſs of the ſoil; ſix weeks only are required from ſeed time to harveſt. The meadows are well watered, and covered with excellent graſs, which feed innumerable quantities of large and ſmall cattle. The mountains contain mines of coal, iron, and lead. The foreſts furniſh varieties of timber trees; as white and red pines, and firs of every kind, oaks, beeches, elms, cedars, cheſnuts, with many others unknown in Europe: among the fruits, are apples, plumbs, cherries, citrons, gooſeberries, &c. The animals are buffaloes, ſtags, elks, bears, foxes, weaſels, ſquirrels, ferrets, martins, hares, beavers, porcupines, muſk-rats, &c. Among the birds may be reckoned buſtards, geeſe, and ducks of various kinds, ſea-parrots, cormorants, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ſwans, cranes, pheaſants, partridges, &c. Among the reptiles are rattleſnakes, and other ſpecies of ſnakes, ſome of which are harmleſs, and others whoſe bite is mortal. The lakes and rivers are numerous, and abound in fiſh, as ſalmon, eels, mackarel, herrings, ſhads, ſmelts, turbots, ſturgeons, trouts, mullets, &c. Canada is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered in the year 1497, by John and Sebaſtian Cabot. The French were the firſt Europeans who ſettled in Canada, and eſtabliſhed themſelves there under the protection and government of France, till, in the year 1759, the country was taken by the Engliſh, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is divided into Upper and Lower Canada, ſeparated by the river Utawas, and an imaginary line; the former lying ſouth-weſt of the latter. Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada, and indeed of all the country. Other principal towns are Montreal and Trois Rivieres. The principal town of Upper Canada is Kingſton. The principal rivers are St. Laurence, Utawas or Outawas, Montreal, Trois Rivieres, Deſpaires, Detroit, Saguenay, &c. The exports conſiſt in ſkins, furs, fiſh, wheat, flour, flaxſeed, potaſh, timber, &c. and the principal imports, rum, brandy, ſugar, wine, tobacco, ſalt, &c. From the time that Canada was ceded to Great-Britain, in the year 1763, the internal affairs were directed by the governor alone. The executive power in each province is now veſted in the governor, who has for his advice an executive council appointed by his Majeſty. The legiſlative power of each province is veſted in the governor, a legiſlative council, and aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the people: their acts, however, are ſubject to the controul of the king, and in ſome particular caſes, to the

Britiſh parliament. By an act paſſed in the the 18th year of King George III. the Britiſh parliament has alſo the power of making any regulations which may be found expedient reſpecting the commerce and navigation of the province, and alſo of impoſing import and export duties; but all ſuch duties are to be applied ſolely to the uſe of the province, and in ſuch a manner only as the council and aſſembly direct. The legiſlative council of Lower Canada conſiſts of fifteen members; that of Upper Canada of ſeven. The number of the members of each province muſt never be leſs than this, but it may be increaſed whenever the king thinks fit. The king may confer on any perſons hereditary titles of honour, with a right annexed to them of being ſummoned to ſit in this council, which right the heir may claim at the age of twenty-one. The aſſembly of Lower Canada conſiſts of fifty members; and that of Upper Canada of ſixteen: neither aſſembly is ever to conſiſt of a leſs number. The governors of the two provinces are totally independent of each other in their civil capacities; in military affairs the governor of the lower province takes precedence, as he is uſually created captain-general of his Majeſty's forces in North-America. Every religion is tolerated in the fulleſt extent of the word in both provinces, and no diſqualifications are impoſed on any perſons on account of their religious opinions. The clergy of the church of England in both provinces conſiſts at preſent of twelve perſons only, including the biſhop of Quebec; that of the church of Rome, however, conſiſts of no leſs than 126, viz. a biſhop, who takes his title from Quebec, his '*coadjuteur elu*,' who is biſhop of Canada, three vicars general, and 116 curates and miſſionaries; all of whom are reſidents in the lower provinces, except five curates and miſſionaries. The expences of the civil liſt in Lower Canada are eſtimated at 20,000l. ſterling, per annum, one half of which is defrayed by Great-Britain, and the remainder by the province, out of the duties paid on the importation of certain articles. The expence of the civil liſt in Upper Canada is conſiderably leſs, perhaps not ſo much as a fourth of that of the lower province. The military eſtabliſhment in both provinces, together with the repairs of fortifications, &c. are computed to coſt Great-Britain 100,000l. annually. The preſents diſtributed amongſt the Indians, and the ſalaries paid to the different officers in the Indian department are eſtimated at 10,000l. ſterling more annually. The imports of Canada conſiſt of all the various articles which a young country that does not manufacture much for its own uſe can be ſuppoſed to ſtand in need of; ſuch as earthen-ware, hardware, and houſehold furniture, except of the coarſer kinds; woollen and linen cloths, haberdaſhery, hoſiery, &c. paper, ſtationary, manufactures of leather, grocery, wine, ſpirits, Weſt-Indian produce, &c. &c. cordage of every deſcription, and even the coarſer manufactures of iron are alſo imported. The ſoil of the country is well adapted to the growth of hemp, and great pains have been taken to introduce the culture of it. Hand-bills, explaining the manner in which it can be raiſed to the beſt advantage, have been aſſiduouſly circulated amongſt the farmers, and poſted up at all the public houſes. It is a difficult matter, however, to put the French Canadians out of their old ways, ſo that very little hemp has been raiſed in conſequence of the pains that have been taken, and it is not probable that much will be raiſed for a conſiderable time to come. Iron ore has been diſcovered in various parts of the country, but works for the ſmelting and manufacturing of it have been erected at one place only, in the neighbourhood of Trois Rivieres. Domeſtic manufactures are carried on in moſt parts of Canada, conſiſting of fine and coarſe woollen cloths, but by far the greater part of theſe articles uſed in the country is imported from Great-Britain. The exports from Canada conſiſt of furs and pelts in immenſe quantities, wheat, flour, flax-ſeed, pot-aſh, timber, ſtaves, and lumber of all ſorts, dried fiſh, oil, ginſeng, and various medicinal drugs. The trade between Canada and Great-Britain employs, it is ſaid, about 7000 tons of ſhipping annually. The eaſtern part of Lower Canada, between Quebec and the gulf of St. Laurence, is mountainous; between Quebec and the mouth of the Utawas river alſo a few ſcattered mountains are to be met with; but higher up the river St. Laurence the face of the country is flat. The ſoil, except where ſmall tracts of ſtoney and ſandy land intervene, conſiſts principally of a looſe dark-coloured earth, and of the depth of ten or twelve inches, below which there is a bed of cold clay; this earth towards the ſurface is extremely fertile, of which there cannot be a greater proof than that it continues to yield plentiful crops, notwithſtanding its being worked year after year by the French Canadians, without ever being manured. It is only within a few years back that any of the Canadians have begun to manure their lands. The manure principally made uſe of by thoſe who are the beſt farmers is marl, found in prodigious quantities in many places along the ſhores of the river St. Laurence. The ſoil of Lower Canada is particularly ſuited to the growth of ſmall grain. The tobacco of Canada is of a much milder quality than that grown in Maryland and Virginia; the ſnuff made from it is held in

great eſtimation. Culinary vegetables of every deſcription come to the greateſt perfection in Canada, as well as moſt of the European fruits; the currants, gooſeberries, and raſberries are in particular very fine, the latter are indigenous, and found in profuſion in the woods; the vine is alſo indigenous, but the grapes which it produces in its uncultivated ſtate are very poor, ſour, and but little larger than fine currants. The variety of trees found in the foreſts of Canada is prodigious, and it is ſuppoſed that many kinds are ſtill unknown. The ſugar maple tree is alſo found in almoſt every part of the country, a tree only met with on good ground. A maple tree of the diameter of 20 inches will commonly yield ſufficient ſap for making five pounds of ſugar each year, and inſtances have been known of trees yielding nearly this quantity annually for a ſeries of 30 years. The air of Lower Canada is extremely pure, and the climate is deemed uncommonly ſalubrious, except only in the weſtern parts of the province, where as high up as the river St. Laurence, and in almoſt every part of the United States ſouth of New England, between the ocean and the mountains, the inhabitants ſuffer to a great degree from intermittent fevers. From Montreal downwards the climate reſembles very much that of the States of New England, the people live to a good old age, and intermittents are quite unknown. This great difference in the healthineſs of the two parts of the province muſt be attributed to the different aſpects of the country; to the eaſt Lower Canada, like New England, is mountainous, but to the weſt it is an extended flat. The extremes of heat and cold in Canada are amazing: in the months of July and Auguſt the thermometer, according to Fahrenheit, is often known to riſe to 96; yet a winter ſcarcely paſſes over but even the mercury itſelf freezes. Thoſe very ſudden tranſitions, however, from heat to cold, ſo common in the United States, and ſo very injurious to the conſtitution, are unknown in Canada; the ſeaſons alſo are much more regulated. The greateſt degree of cold which they experience in Canada is in the month of January, when for a few days it is ſometimes ſo intenſe, that it is impoſſible for a human being to remain out of the doors for any conſiderable time without evident danger of being froſt-bitten. Winter in Canada is the ſeaſon of general amuſement; the clear froſty weather no ſooner commences than all thoughts about buſineſs are laid aſide, and every one devotes himſelf to pleaſure. The inhabitants meet in convivial parties at each other's houſes, and paſs the day with muſic, dancing, card-playing, and every ſocial entertainment that can beguile the time. Though cold is ſo very intenſe in Canada, yet the inhabitants never ſuffer from it; conſtant experience having taught them how to guard againſt it effectually. The French Canadians make no ſcruple to leave their horſes ſtanding at the door of the houſe without any covering in the coldeſt weather, while they are themſelves taking their pleaſure. None of the other domeſtic animals are as indifferent to the cold as horſes. During winter all the domeſtic animals, not excepting the poultry, are lodged together in one large ſtable, that they may keep each other warm; but in order to avoid the expence of feeding many through the winter, as ſoon as the froſt ſets in they generally kill cattle and poultry ſufficient to laſt them till the return of ſpring. The carcaſes are buried in the ground, and covered with a heap of ſnow, and as they are wanted they are dug up. Vegetables are laid up in the ſame manner, and they continue very good throughout the whole winter. The markets in the towns are always ſupplied beſt at this ſeaſon, and proviſions are then alſo the cheapeſt. The winter generally continues till the latter end of April, and ſometimes even till May, when a thaw comes on very ſuddenly. The ſnow ſoon diſappears, but it is a long time before the immenſe bodies of ice in the rivers are diſſolved. The rapid progreſs of vegetation in Canada as ſoon as the winter is over is moſt aſtoniſhing. Spring has ſcarcely appeared, when you find it is ſummer. In a few days the fields are clothed with the richeſt verdure, and the trees obtain their foliage. The various productions of the garden come after each other in quick ſucceſſion, and the grain ſown in May affords a rich harveſt by the end of July. It is obſerved, that there is in general a difference of about three weeks in the length of the winter at Montreal and at Quebec, and of courſe in the ſeaſons.

*Canaga*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 12. E. *Lat.* 6. 54. N.

*Canakampalean*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore. 12 miles E. Sattimungulum.

*Canal of Briare in France*, was begun by Henry IV. to form a communication between the Seine and the Loire, from the town of Briare; at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one ſtream falls into the Seine at Fontainebleau.

*Canal (Great)* or *Royal Canal of China*, extends from north to ſouth through the empire, and united with ſeveral rivers in its courſe, ſerves to convey goods from Canton to Pekin, being only interrupted about one day's journey by a mountain in the province of Kiang-ſi. This canal was made by order of Chi-ttou, chieftain of the weſtern Tartars, and founder of the twentieth dynaſty of

Chineſe emperors, and employed 30,000 men upwards of forty years.

*Canals, (Engliſh,)* it is of few years only that navigable canals have been introduced into England. The duke of Bridgewater ſeems to have ſet the example in the year 1756. He originally intended and obtained an act of parliament to form a canal for the purpoſe of carrying coals from his eſtate to Mancheſter; by ſubſequent acts it was extended farther. It begins at Worſley, about 7 miles from Mancheſter, and 4 from Bolton, in Lancaſhire; croſſing the Merſey, one branch turns to Mancheſter, and another to Altringham in Cheſhire, and from thence to Preſton on the Hole, about 3 miles from Frodſham; a branch is alſo made from Bury, and another from Bolton, by which a communication is opened between thoſe towns and Mancheſter. From Aſhton-under-Line a cut is made to Mancheſter, which uniting with the Merſey forms a communication between Stockport and Mancheſter. Since that time, numerous canals have been made in different parts of the kingdom, and acts are continually paſſing for others. The Staffordſhire Canal, or Grand Trunk, as it is called, forms a communication between the Merſey and the Trent, at a place called Wilden in Derbyſhire; by which means goods may be eaſily conveyed from the manufacturing towns of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, to the Humber, the German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe. Another canal from near Bewdley forms a communication between the Severn and the Grand Trunk, near Stafford. Other canals are made to form a communication with the Grand Trunk, near Stafford, from Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, Fazeley, Walſal, Wolverhampton, Wedneſbury, &c. There is a canal from Liverpool to Leeds, &c. a canal from Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire, to the Thames, at Weybridge; a canal from Andover, in Hampſhire, to the river near Southampton; a canal from Lechlade to the Severn, between Glouceſter and Berkley, &c.

*Canals of Flanders*, are numerous, and form a communication between Calais, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, Bourbourg, Gravelines, Furnes, Nieuport, Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. with little interruption.

*Canal, (Grand Iriſh)* extends from Dublin to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow.

*Canal, (Royal Iriſh,)* extends from Dublin to Balliſcullogs, about two miles from Johnſtown-bridge, in the county of Kildare.

*Canal of Languedoc*, in France. This canal was undertaken in the reign of Louis XIV. for the purpoſe of opening a communication between the Engliſh Channel and the Mediterranean. It begins at Cette, and joins the Garonne one mile below Toulouſe.

*Canal of Orleans*, a canal of France, which begins at Orleans, and unites with the canal of Briare, at Montargis.

*Canal of Picardy*, a canal of France, which forms a communication between the rivers Somme and Oiſe. It begins at St. Quentin, in the department of the Aiſne, and joins the Oiſe near la Fere.

*Canal of Scotland, (Great,)* this canal opens a communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde, and facilitates the conveyance of merchandize from Ireland and the north-weſt parts of England to the German Ocean, the eaſt part of Scotland, and the northern parts of Germany, &c. and from the north-eaſtern parts of England to the Iriſh ſea and weſtern parts of Scotland, with much greater certainty and leſs danger than by the former courſe of navigation round the northern coaſt of Scotland.

*Canal of Viſchnei-Vologok*, a canal of Ruſſia, which forms a navigation from Peterſburg to Aſtrachan, a courſe of 1100 miles, paſſing by or near to Novgorod, Viſchnei-Vologok, Torjok, Tver, Moſkow, Kolo, Zalaiſk, Pronſk, Skopia, Rigjek, Tambov, Koperſk, Arkadinſkaia, Donſkaia, Tſchernoiyar, &c.

*Canal de Principe*, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, between Banks's iſland and Pitt's Archipelago.

*Canal Yslas de Ulloa*, an inlet of the Puerto del Baylio Bucaroli, in the Prince of Wales Archipelago. *Long.* of the entrance, 226. 58. E. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

*Canale de Roncina*, a town of Italy, in the county of Goritz, on the Liſonzo. 8 miles N. Goritz.

*Cananca*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Braſil, 40 miles long, and 5 broad. *Lat.* 24. 55. S.

*Canamoa*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 60 m. ENE. Santa Cruz.

*Canandarque*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on a ſmall lake to which it gives name. 25 miles S. lake Ontario.

*Canano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 2 miles SSE. Reggio.

*Cananore*, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſituated at the bottom of a ſmall harbour, in which is a depth of 14 feet under the guns of the fort. The country furniſhes a large quantity of pepper, cardamoms, ginger, myrobolans, and tamarinds. It was built by Almeyda, the viceroy of Portugal, in the Eaſt-Indies; it withſtood the armies of Calicut and Cananor when beſieged; but was taken by the Dutch in 1664, who have eſtabliſhed a factory there. The town was taken by the Britiſh under Macleod, and the princeſs made priſoner; and it was again taken by them under General Abercrombie, on the 17th of December 1790. 15 miles NE. Tellicheri.

100 WSW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 14. E. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

*Canaples*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 miles N. Amiens.

*Canappeville*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 m. N. Evreux.

*Canar*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 20 miles N. Riobamba.

*Canara*, a country of Hindooſtan, belonging to the kingdom of Myſore; the length is near 180 miles along the coaſt of the Indian ſea, its breadth from 30 to 90 miles. The air of Canara is very pure, and extremely pleaſant; the country alſo is ſo fertile that it ſupplies Europe with rice, and ſeveral parts of the Indies. Beſides this grain, the ſoil produces plenty of betel-nuts and wild nutmegs, uſed in dying; there is likewiſe ſome pepper, but not comparable to that of Sundah. Wild elephants are found in the foreſts. The Canarians are of a tawny complexion, and middle ſized, wear their hair long, and dreſs not unlike the Hindoos of Surat; they are generally good ſoldiers, and moſt expert in mining; nor do they fight ſo diſorderly as the Malabars, but they are not quite ſo brave, being more uſed to commerce, which carries them to all parts of the Indies; neither do they follow the laws and cuſtoms of the Malabars, eſpecially in what relates to the diſtinction and degrees of their tribes, but conform themſelves, in moſt reſpects, to thoſe of the Hindooſtan pagans. The prime nobility have the title of Naiks, as thoſe of Malabar are called Nairs. The language is peculiar, and called Canareyn, ſpoken every where, with ſome variation of dialect, from the borders of Malabar as far as Surat. In 1799, this country was ceded to Great-Britain. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar.

*Canara*, a river of Canada, which runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 42. W. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

*Canari*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 12 miles NW. Baſtia.

*Canaribamba*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. 30 miles SW. Cuença.

*Canaries*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, generally conſidered as belonging to Africa, the moſt eaſterly being about 150 miles from Cape Non. They are thirteen in number, ſeven of which are conſiderable, viz. Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; the other ſix are very ſmall, Gracioſa, Roca or Rocca, Allegranza, Sta. Clara, Inferno, and Lobos. They are ſuppoſed to have been known to the ancients under the title of the Fortunate Iſlands; but neglected till the beginning of the 15th century, when John de Betancourt, a gentleman of Normandy, took poſſeſſion of Fuerteventura and Lancerota for John king of Caſtile, about the year 1404. By the treaty of peace between Ferdinand king of Caſtile, and Alphonſo king of Portugal, it was agreed, that theſe iſlands ſhould belong to Spain, in lieu of the ſettlements on the continent of Africa, being ceded to Portugal. The firſt diſcoverers found neither corn or wine; at preſent there is plenty of both. It would be difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to aſcertain how theſe iſlands were firſt peopled, and whence the name of Canary is derived: ſome aſcribe it to the great number of dogs found there, from the Latin word *canis*; others from the Canaanites or Phœnicians, who viſited theſe iſlands. It is probable that the firſt inhabitants might have been Canaanites, but the opinion that the name ſhould have been thence given to the iſlands, ſeems rather fanciful than ſolid. The principal differences in the climates of theſe iſlands ariſe from their different elevations above the ſea. For eight months in the year, the ſummits of them, except Lancerota and Fuerteventura, are covered with ſnow; yet in their vallies and ſhores the cold is ſeldom ſo great as to render fires neceſſary. A very great proportion of the ſurface of all the Canaries is covered with lava, calcined ſtones, and black duſt or aſhes, formerly emitted by volcanoes, the remains of which are ſtill viſible in all the iſlands; and ſome of them, among which is the Pike of Teneriffe, are not yet extinguiſhed. The preſent inhabitants of theſe iſlands, who amount to near 200,000, are deſcended from a mixture of the Spaniſh conquerors and the aborigines, on whom the government of that period conferred equal privileges. In conſequence of this wiſe and humane policy, the Spaniards eaſily incorporated with the natives; ſo that their poſterity have long formed but one people. Hence more good ſoldiers and ſailors may be raiſed in the Canaries than in any other Spaniſh colony, containing thrice their number. The preſent inhabitants of the Canaries are ſtrong and well made, but more ſwarthy than the natives of Spain. The common people wear coarſe woollen cloths of their own manufacture, except on holidays, when they appear in coarſe Engliſh broad-cloth. The gentry, though few of them are rich, are rather proud, but polite and hoſpitable; ſome of them are tolerably well educated and informed. The Canarians are blind to the impoſitions of their prieſts and lawyers; but they are extremely averſe to war, becauſe they plainly ſee it ruins their commerce. In the war which ended in 1763, they ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to procure a neutrality for their iſlands. The intercourſe between the ſexes before marriage is much reſtrained. Hence their love is romantic, and their matches are diſintereſted, yet they form more unhappy ones than in countries where

the parties are better acquainted previous to their union. Their ideas of religion are ſo narrow, that it is extremely uncomfortable for any but Catholics to live among them, except in Teneriffe, where there are indeed a few Proteſtant merchants; but the trade with Proteſtant countries is chiefly carried on by Iriſh merchants of the Catholic communion. The biſhop reſides in Grand Canary, and has an annual income of about 6000l. ſterling. In each iſland is an office of the inquiſition, who, till very lately, exerciſed their power, and ſometimes very much abuſed it, independently of the civil magiſtrates. The moſt prevalent diſeaſes are, the ſpotted fever, the palſy, and the flatus, a windy diſorder affecting the ſtomach, bowels, and head; there are alſo a few lepers. The Canary iſlands import from Great-Britain woollens of various kinds, hats, hard-ware, pilchards, herrings, wheat, when ſcarce, &c.; from Ireland, beef, pork, butter, candles, and herrings; from North-America, boards, ſtaves, beef, pork, hams, rice, and wheat, in times of ſcarcity; from Biſcay, bar iron; from Holland and Hamburg, linen of all ſorts, cordage, gunpowder, flax, &c.; from Malta, cotton manufactures; but from every other place, cottons are ſubject to a duty amounting to a prohibition. The Malteſe are exempted, becauſe they maintain a perpetual war with the Turks and Moors. The manufactures of theſe iſlands are taffities, knit ſilk hoſe, ſilk garters, quilts, and bed-covers. In Grand Canary and Teneriffe, they make coarſe linens, and gauze, of Dutch flax. White blankets and coarſe cloths are fabricated in Grand Canary, from the wool of that iſland; a very coarſe cloth is alſo made from native wool in the other iſlands. In order to encourage the ſilk manufacture in the Canaries, the exportation of their own raw ſilk is prohibited. The King's revenue conſiſts of the royal third of the church; the monopoly of tobacco and ſnuff; annual acknowledgment of the nobility for their titles; a duty of 7 per cent. on imports and exports; a duty on the Weſt-Indian commerce of the Canaries. The annual revenue of all the iſlands, after paying the expences of collection, and of the internal government, brings into the treaſury of Madrid about 50,000l. ſterling. *Long.* 13. 20. to 18. 10. W. *Lat.* 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

*Canarin*, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 16. E. *Lat.* 10. 33. N.

*Canaro Venetico*, a town of the Poleſino de Rovigo. 12 miles SW. Rovigo.

*Canary*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 m. W. Sandomirz.

*Canary, (Grand,)* the principal of the Canaries, which gives name to the whole, about 30 miles long and 18 broad; the ſeat of government, veſted in a governor and three aſſeſſors, who exerciſe a ſovereign authority, and receive appeals from all the other iſlands; the middle part of the iſland is very mountainous, ſo that on one ſide it may blow a ſtorm, while on the other it is quite calm. The air is temperate; the inhabitants have two harveſts in a year. They cultivate ſugar-canes and vines, from which they make wine called ſack, or Canary, of which they export great quantities. They have excellent fruits, ſuch as melons, pears, apples, figs, peaches of ſeveral kinds, and plantains. There are great plenty of horned cattle, ſtags, poultry, pigeons, and partridges. Wood is ſcarce. The wheat and other corn is exceedingly good. The principal town is Palmas, or Canary: other towns are Galder, Tirachana, and Luz. On the north ſide of Canary is a peninſula, about ſix miles in circumference. The iſthmus by which it is connected with the main iſland is about two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth at the narroweſt part. On each ſide of this iſthmus is a bay which is expoſed on the north-weſt ſide to the ſwell of the ſea, and therefore an unfit road for ſhipping; but ſmall barks get in between a ledge of rocks and the ſhore, and lie there ſmooth and ſecure from all wind and weather. Here the natives of the iſland repair their ſmall veſſels. On the other ſide of the iſthmus is a ſpacious ſandy bay, called by ſome Porto de Luz, and by others Porto de Iſlets, from ſome ſteep rocks or iſlands at the entrance of the bay towards the north-eaſt. This is a good road for ſhipping of any burthen, with all winds except the ſouth-eaſt, to which it is expoſed; but that wind, which is not common here, ſeldom blows ſo hard as to endanger ſhipping. The landing-place is in the very bight or bottom of the bay, where the water is generally ſo ſmooth that a boat may lie abroadſide to the ſhore without danger. At this landing-place ſtands a hermitage, or chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, and a caſtle mounted with a few guns, but of no ſtrength. From thence along ſhore to the eaſtward, at the diſtance of a league, is the city of Palmas, the capital of the iſland; between which and the above-mentioned caſtle are two other forts mounted with guns; theſe have no garriſons except a few invalids. At the other end of the city is another caſtle, called St. Pedro. Ships that diſcharge their cargoes at Palmas generally in good weather anchor within half a mile of the town for the quicker diſpatch, but that place is not a good road. The next port of any conſequence is Gando, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland. Gaete or Agaete, on the north-weſt part of the iſland, is a port with a caſtle for its defence. The whole coaſt of Canary, ex-

cepting at these ports, is in general inaccessible to boats and vessels, by reason of the breaking of the sea upon it; even the leeward or south-west part of the island is exposed to this inconveniency, although it is sheltered by the land from the swell of the trade wind. There are no inland cities or large towns, but many villages. The temperature of the air is no where more delightful than in the island of Canary. The heat in summer seldom exceeds that which generally prevails in England in the months of July and August, and the coldest part of the winter is not sharper than about the end of May in a backward season The same sorts of wind blow here at the same periods as at Lancerota and Fuerteventura, but the northerly wind is not so strong, being only a gentle breeze that cools the air, so as to render it agreeably temperate. The heavens here are seldom overcast, the sky being almost continually serene, and free from storms and thunder. The only disagreeable weather is when the south-east winds come upon the island from the great desert of Africa; but these rarely happen, and do not last long: they are very hot, dry, and stifling, and do much damage to the fruits of the earth by their pernicious quality, and also by bringing clouds of locusts that devour every green thing where they alight. In the mountains the weather is different, for there it is very cold in winter, and the tops uninhabitable by reason of the snow that falls there in that season in great abundance. The air is exceedingly wholesome, and the natives enjoy health and longevity, almost beyond any people in the world. This island is well watered, and abounds with wood of various kinds: almost every thing that is planted here will thrive; the pine, palm, wild olive, laurel, poplar, elder, bressos a sort of brushwood, dragon-tree, (that yields gum) lena, nuess or Rhodium wood, the aloes shrub, Indian fig or prickly pear, and tubayba growing spontaneously and without cultivation. The euphorbium shrub grows here to a large size, and in great plenty. There are many others besides these described. All the large trees, except palm, that are natural to the island, grow on the mountains. As to fruits, here are the almond, walnut, chesnut, apple, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, plum, mulberry, fig, banana, date, orange, lemon, citron, lime, pomegranate, and in short almost all the American and European fruits. Of grain, they have wheat, barley, and maize, or Indian corn; but peas, beans, and garravansas, are scarce and dear; melons of different sorts, potatoes, bananas, yams, pompions, the best onions in the world, and many other kinds of roots are found in plenty here, and all good of their kinds. Although there is more level and arable land in Canary than in any of the islands to the westward of it, yet it bears no proportion to the stony, rocky, and barren ground. The prodigious quantity of calcined stones, ashes, and lava, that cover the greatest part of all the Canary islands, disfigure them much, and render the ground unpleasant. The volcanos from whence this matter proceeded, and which formerly burned, may be discerned in all quarters of this and the rest of the islands, as also the channels made by the fiery streams that flowed from them, which are full of ashes, cinders, and pumice stones. The wine of Canary is good, but has not such a body as that of Teneriffe, and therefore is not fit for exportation; yet many pipes of it are annually sent to the Spanish West-Indies. The animals here are camels, horses, asses, a few mules, bullocks, sheep, goats, hogs, rabbits, fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, partridges, crows, Canary birds, with some others of the same size, seldom visit any of the Canaries, except this and Ferro, which are the most southerly. *Long.* 15. 30. W. *Lat.* 28. N.

*Canary*, or *Palma*, the capital of the island of Grand Canary, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville: the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquisition. The town is three miles in circumference, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 15. 10. W. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

*Canas*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

*Canas y Canches*, or *Tinta*, a district or jurisdiction of South-America, in Peru, which takes its name from Canches, part of the Cordillera mountains so called; it is called Tinta, from the name of the principal town. The country yields plenty of corn, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle and mules, which they dispose of at their fairs to the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces. It lies 70 miles south Cusco.

*Canastel*, a town of Algiers. 15 miles N. Oran.

*Canavez*, a late district of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, of which Ivrea was the capital.

*Canavezes*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 27 m. E. Oporto, 5 SSE. Amarante.

*Canavo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles SE. Reggio.

*Canawaga*, an Indian town, in the state of New-York, on the Genesee.

*Canaygong*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mahratta country. 25 miles NE. Poonah.

*Cancale*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Ille and Valaine, in the district of St. Malo, celebrated for oysters.

The Engliſh landed here in 1758. 9 miles E. St. Malo. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

*Cancar*, or *Ponthiames*, or *Pontameas*, a ſeaport town of Cambodia, ſituated on a river which runs into the gulf of Siam. It was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and much frequented by foreigners, till in 1717 it was ravaged by the Siameſe, and the commerce removed to other ports. *Long.* 104. 6. E. *Lat.* 10. 24. N.

*Canche*, a river of France, which runs into the ſea near Etaples, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

*Canches*, a mountain of Peru, which gives name to a juriſdiction. It is a part of the Andes. *Lat.* 14. 10. S.

*Canchy*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles N. Abbeville.

*Canchy*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles W. Bayeux.

*Cancon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles W. Monflanquin.

*Canczuca*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 36 miles W. Lemberg.

*Canda*, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino de Rovigo, on the Tartaro. 14 miles WSW. Rovigo.

*Canda*, a river of England, which runs into the Eden at Carliſle.

*Candahar*, or *Kandahar*, a country of Aſia, formerly an independent kingdom, but being ſituated between the two powerful countries of Perſia and Hindooſtan, became ſometimes a province of the Mogul empire, at others a province of Perſia, till it was again formed into an independent kingdom by Timur Shah Abdalla; to which he annexed moſt of the provinces ceded by the Mogul to Nadir Shah: the military eſtabliſhment in 1783 was 200,000 men. It is bounded on the north by the mountain of Gor, on the eaſt by the Indus, on the ſouth by Sewee, and on the weſt by Perſia. Every where, except towards Perſia, the country is mountainous, but produces in abundance all the neceſſaries of life. Beſides Candahar Proper, the kingdom includes Cabuliſtan, Ghizni, Cachemire, part of Segeſtan, and part of Choraſan. Cabul is the capital.

*Candahar*, a city of Aſia, in a kingdom of the ſame name. It is large, and ſurrounded with walls and ditches, once the frontier town of Hindooſtan towards Perſia. It is ſituated in the road from Iſpahan to Delhi, and conſequently is a place of conſiderable trade and importance. It is ſituated on the river Hermund, which divides it in two parts. Candahar was taken by Timur Bec in 1383, by Shah Abbas ſophi of Perſia in 1650, and by Nadir Shah in 1737. *Long.* 65. 30. E. *Lat.* 33. N.

*Candake*, a town of the iſland of Candy, on the ſite of the ancient Gnoſſus. 4 miles ESE. Candia.

*Candail*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran. 148 miles E. Kidge.

*Candaloro*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Satalia, on the coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 31. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Candanada*, a town of Cochin. 18 miles ESE. Cochin.

*Candanore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 50 miles SW. Hydrabad.

*Candaputta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 40 miles NNW. Candicotta.

*Candau*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles E. Goldingen.

*Candaya*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sibu. *Long.* 123. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

*Candé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 10 miles SW. Segré, 20 WNW. Angers.

*Candecoſte*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles SE. Agen.

*Candeiſh*, a country of Aſia, in the ſouthern part of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of Malwa. It was added to the Mogul empire by Acbar. The ſoil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces more cotton than any other province of Hindooſtan. The principal towns are Burhampour and Champour.

*Candela*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 2 miles SW. Aſcoi.

*Candelara Bay*, a harbour in the gulf of Darien, at the mouth of the Atrato. *Long.* 77. 6. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

*Candelaro*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea 3 miles S. Manfredona.

*Candella*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſeparated from the coaſt of Livadia by a narrow channel, about 5 miles long and 2 wide. *Long.* 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

*Candely*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 8 miles W. Tripatore.

*Candemundago*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 22 miles S. Canoul.

*Candern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggravate of Baden Dourlach, in the Briſgaw. In October 1796, the French were defeated near this place by the Auſtrians. 11 m. NE. Bâle, 52 S. Straſburg.

*Candes*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, at the conflux of the Vienne and Loire. 6 m. NW. Chinon, 7 SE. Saumur.

*Candetta*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Greece. *Long.* 21. E. *Lat.* 39. N.

*Candgi*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 miles SE. Niſibin.

*Candi*, a city of the iſland of Ceylon, and capital of a province to which it gives name,

but not the reſidence of the king. It was ſeveral times deſtroyed by the Portugueſe, when they had territorial poſſeſſion in the iſland. The air is reckoned wholeſome, and the climate good. The kingdom is divided into ſeveral provinces, ſome of which are populous and fertile, interſected with rivers, and well furniſhed with woods. *Long.* 80. 44. E. *Lat.* 7. 36. N.

*Candia*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 12 miles W. Vercelli.

*Candia*, or *Candy*, a large iſland in the Mediterranean, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 broad, belonging to the Turks. It was well known to the ancients under the name of Crete, a rich and powerful kingdom, with a hundred cities; from thence called Hecatompolis. In the year 68 before CHRIST, it was ſubdued by the Romans under Metellus, who on the occaſion was honoured with the title of Creticus, and a triumph. St. Paul planted Chriſtianity in this iſland, and Titus was the firſt biſhop; it continued with the emperors of the eaſt till it was taken from Michael Balbus by the Agarenians, a nation of Arabs, who had overrun Spain. From them it was taken by the Emperor Phocas, and continued with the empire till the time of the cruſades, when it was given to Boniface marquis of Montferrat, who was created king of Theſſalonica: by him it was ſold to the Venetians, who called it Candia, from a fortreſs built by the Arabs, and named Khandak, ſoftened into Candia, which they made the metropolis. The iſland flouriſhed under the wiſe government of the Venetian ſtate, till, in the year 1645, it was invaded by the Turks, and, after a brave defence, the town of Canea was compelled to ſurrender: but the city of Candia was not taken till 25 years after. The country abounds in corn and fruit-trees: on the hills grow vines, which yield excellent wine. Other articles of commerce produced in the iſland are wool, oil, ſilk, honey, and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks; the government is entruſted to three pachas, with an army of about 15,000 men. The whole population is eſtimated at 240,000 ſouls. *Long.* 24. 50. E. *Lat.* 35. 18 N.

*Candia*, a city and ſeaport, ſituated on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy, of which it is the capital. The town of Candia is ſituated in a plain country, on the eaſt ſide of a large bay, having to the weſt of it a broad chain of hills, which are called *Strongyle*, and make a point out into the ſea, named *Capo Saſſoſo*. Theſe mountains, together with the eaſtern parts of mount Ida, and the higher hills towards the plain, in which Gortynia ſtands, make a ſort of ſemicircle, which opens to the north. This country conſiſts moſtly of ſmall fruitful hills, which produce great quantities of excellent wines, but it is a level country on the bay. This city roſe probably from the decline of the ancient Gnoſſus, and it was by the Arabians called *Kandak*, or *Kundak*, a name yet remaining in a village near. From this the Venetians formed the word Candia. Before the Venetians fortified it, it was but a ſmall place. The preſent city, which is of a ſemicircular figure, and very ſtrongly fortified, may be about four miles in circumference, though they affirm that it is twice as much. The city was taken by the Turks in 1669, after a ſiege and blockade of 23 years; the Venetians having loſt 30,000 men in the ſiege, and the Turks 70,000. In the year 1667, 20,000 Turks and 3000 Venetians were killed; 500 mines were blown up; there were eighteen combats in the under-ground works; the beſieged made ſeventeen ſallies, and the city was aſſaulted 32 times; ſo that it is deſervedly reckoned one of the moſt famous ſieges recorded in hiſtory. There are in Candia 6000 men, belonging to the ſix bodies of the Turkiſh ſoldiery, but thoſe include all the Turks who are fit to bear arms; for they all belong to ſome military body. They have about 14 moſques, ſix or ſeven of which were churches. There are ſome families of Armenians, who have a church; the Greeks have two churches, and the Jews a ſynagogue. The city is well built, though ſome parts of it near the ramparts lie waſte; the ſtreets are broad and handſome, and the ſhops built after the Venetian manner. A wall is ſtanding of the ancient palace of the governors; and in the piazza there is a fine fountain, of the work of Vencenzo; the lower baſin is adorned with excellent baſs reliefs; the upper baſin is ſupported by four lions, and had in the middle a fine ſtatue by the ſame hand, which the Turks deſtroyed. The entrance of the port is narrow and difficult, having only nine feet water, and there is but fifteen within, but there is a good road without the baſin. There are ſeveral fine arſenals about it, which are arched over, in order to build or lay up ſhips or galeotes, though many of them have been deſtroyed. The port is made by two points of rocks that run out into the ſea on the eaſt, weſt, and part of the north ſide, on which walls have been built; and the port is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. *Long.* 25. 4. E. *Lat.* 35. 16. N.

*Candilagor*, a town of Bengal. 37 miles S. Calcutta.

*Candlak*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 31 miles W. Merat.

*Candlemas Iſles*, two iſlands in the South Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1775. *Long.* 27. 10. W. *Lat.* 57. 10. S.

*Candlemas Shoals*, (*Baxos de la Candelaria*,) a reef of rocks, with many ſmall iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by

Mendana in 1567. *Long.* 160. 5. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

*Candu*, two ſmall iſlands in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 73. 35. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

*Candy*, ſee *Candi*, and *Candia*.

*Candy*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Nuldingah.

*Cane*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles SE. Corah, in the ſubah of Oude.

*Canea*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Candy, and capital of the weſtern province, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay about fifteen miles wide, between Cape Maleca and Cape Spada. It has been generally thought to be built on the ſpot of the ancient Cydonia, though in the opinion of Dr. Pocock, the chief reaſon is, becauſe the biſhop of Canea is called in Greek biſhop of Cydonia. About the middle of the north ſide of the town there is an old caſtle within the fortifications, which is about half a mile in circumference; this poſſibly might be called in the Turkiſh a chan, or public place for ſtrangers; and from this the name of Canea might be derived. The city is of an oblong figure, about two miles in compaſs, fortified towards the land after the modern way by the Venetians, with four baſtions, and a ravelin at the north-eaſt corner. On the north ſide of the town is the port, well defended by a wall, built on the north ſide on the rocks; there is a light-houſe at the end of it, and a caſtle in the middle, which ſerves as a ciſtern. The entrance to the harbour is narrow, and there is a very fine arſenal for laying up gallies, which was built by the Venetians. It is a neat town, the buildings being almoſt all Venetian. Moſt of the moſques are old churches; of which, together with the chapels, there were 25. All the Turks who are inhabitants of the city, belong to one or other of the bodies of the ſoldiery; and thoſe fit to bear arms are about 3000; there are about 300 Greek families in the town, a few Armenians, and about fifty families of Jews. The conſuls-general both of the Engliſh and French reſide here, though the latter have a conſul both at Candia and Retimo, but the Engliſh have only a dragoman at thoſe places, who does the office of a conſul. The Engliſh having very little trade this way, the conſul's is the only Engliſh houſe on the iſland, but the French merchants are numerous. The chief trade conſiſts in ſending oil of olives to France, to make ſoap, and for working their cloths; they export alſo a ſmall quantity of ſilk, wax, and honey, into the Archipelago; and wine to all parts of the Levant, which is very ſtrong and cheap. Canea was attacked by the Turks in the year 1645, in the time of peace, without the leaſt information; yet, notwithſtanding the utmoſt endeavours of the beſiegers, it withſtood the whole Ottoman army of 60,000 men for fifty days, and then obtained honourable terms, and the garriſon marched out with all the honours of war. The Turks loſt 25,000 men in the time of the ſiege. 60 miles W. Candia. *Long.* 23. 56. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Caneda*, a town of New Mexico. 120 miles S. Santa Fé.

*Canefield*, a town of South-Carolina. 6 miles NNW. Queenborough.

*Canella*, a province of the iſland of Ceylon. It contains mines of precious ſtones, but the principal riches ariſe from the quantity of cinnamon with which it abounds.

*Canelli*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 12 miles SSE. Aſti.

*Canelos*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 5 miles NNE. Lamego.

*Canelos*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 50 miles SSW. Archidona.

*Canem*, or *Kanem*, a country of Africa, in Negroland, weſt of Nubia, about *Long.* 22. E. *Lat.* 17. N.

*Canercotta*, a town of Thibet. 35 miles NW. Sirinagur.

*Canes-y-Canches*, ſee *Canas-y-Canches*.

*Canet*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées. 5 miles E. Perpignan.

*Canet*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 30 miles S. Lodeve.

*Canet*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coaſt. 27 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

*Canete*, ſee *Cagnete*.

*Caneto*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the Oglio; taken by the Imperial troops in 1701; retaken by the French in 1702; by the Imperialiſts, and again by the French in 1705. 20 miles W. Mantua.

*Caneva*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 6 miles NE. Ceneda.

*Canevo*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 6. 31. W. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

*Canfranc*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 8 miles N. Jaca.

*Canga*, a town of Africa, and capital of a marquiſate, in the kingdom of Congo, on the right bank of the river Zaire. *Lat.* 3. 25. S.

*Cangar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 20 miles SE. Guntoor.

*Cangara*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 48. E. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

*Cangaree*, a river of America, formed by the union of the Saluda and the Tyger, about 5 miles NW. Columbia, in South-Carolina.

*Cangaree Creek*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree river at Columbia.

*Cangas de Onis*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia. 32 miles E. Oviedo.

*Cangiano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop. 27 miles N. Policaſtro. *Long.* 15. 21. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

*Cangon*, a town of Africa, in the province of Batta.

*Cangoxima*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo, ſituated on the moſt ſouthern verge of the iſle; the very firſt ſeaport the Portugueſe landed at, and which they afterwards choſe to make the centre of their commerce, on account of its advantageous ſituation, and commodious harbour. There are indeed a great number of rocks at ſome diſtance from it, which render the entrance into it very dangerous; and upon one of them ſtands a ſtrong caſtle, built by Ongoſchio, the grandfather of the Emperor Gongon or Gongin, with a view of ſecuring the city, which is the key of the kingdom and of the whole iſland. At the entrance of the haven ſtands a ſquare lighthouſe, built on a very high rock, which is ſeen above twenty miles diſtance at ſea; and at the foot of the rock is a convenient road for ſhipping. The quay is guarded by a ſtone dyke, which runs quite into the ſea, and hath a ſtone rampart breaſt high, covered with copper. At one end of it are built two large wings, in each of which 500 men keep conſtant watch night and day; not only to guard the port, but to be a kind of check on the kings of Ximo, who had often revolted to avoid paying tribute to the emperor. The town is watered by a river, which deſcends from the adjacent mountains into a canal made on purpoſe, in the heart of it; from which it falls with great rapidity into the ſea. On the ſouth ſide of the river is a ſtately building, or cuſtom-houſe, where paſſengers pay a ſecond duty, beſides that which is paid at the firſt caſtle. Here are other large and ſumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, ſome of which are proof againſt fire. *Long.* 132. 15. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

*Cangpetta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 25 miles SE. Darempoury.

*Cangunzo*, a town of Africa, in Benguela. 135 miles ENE. Benguela.

*Canhan*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Soane, 5 miles SW. Bidzigur.

*Cani*, two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis, anciently called Dracontia. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

*Cani*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea on the ſouth coaſt, *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Caniaderago*, a lake of New York. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

*Caniambaddy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 7 miles W. Seringapatam.

*Canidole*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

*Canina*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 8 miles N. Valona.

*Canina*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 4 miles SE. Valona.

*Caninana*, a town of Etruria. 8 miles NNW. Piſtoia.

*Canine*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the Coanza. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

*Canioüis*, a town of Louiſana, on the Akanſas. *Long.* 93. 12. W. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

*Caniſbay*, a ſmall fiſhing-town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, and moſt northern part of Scotland. 11 miles N. Wick.

*Caniſcha*, a town of Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1600, who held it till the year 1690, when it was taken by the Imperial troops, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the Emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. 96 miles S. Vienna, 124 NW. Peterwaradin. *Long.* 16. 49. E. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

*Caniſchitza*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Muhrau, 5 miles S. Caniſcha.

*Caniſcla*, a town of the iſland of Cherſo, in the Adriatic. 22 miles N. Cherſo.

*Caniſter*, (*Great*,) a ſmall iſland in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 40. E. *Lat.* 12. 58. N.

*Caniſter*, (*Little*,) a ſmall iſland in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. 6 miles S. Great Caniſter.

*Caniſter*, (*Weſt*,) a ſmall iſland in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 16. E. *Lat.* 12. 37. N.

*Caniſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles SW. St. Lo.

*Caniſzat*, a town of Hungary, on the Theyſſe. 10 miles S. Segedin.

*Cankinelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore; taken by the Britiſh under the Earl of Cornwallis. 45 miles ENE. Seringapatam.

*Canna*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles N. Trebiſaccia.

*Cannæ*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, near the ſite of the ancient Cannæ, where Hannibal defeated the Romans. The traces of the town of Cannæ are very faint, conſiſting of fragments of altars, cornices, gates, walls, vaults, and under-ground granaries. It was deſtroyed the year before the battle; but being rebuilt, became an epiſcopal ſee in the infancy of Chriſtianity. It was again ruined in the 6th century, but ſeems to have ſubſiſted in an humble ſtate many ages later; for contending with Barletta for ſome territory, which till then had been enjoyed in common, in the year 1284, Charles the Firſt iſſued an edict for dividing the lands, to prevent all future litigation. The proſperity of the towns along the coaſt, which increaſed in wealth and population by embarkations for the cruſades, and by traffic, proved the annihilation of the great

inland cities; and Cannæ was probably abandoned entirely before the end of the 13th century. The field of battle is marked out to poſterity, by the name of Pezzio di Sangue, *Field of Blood*. The peaſants ſhew ſpurs, and heads of lances, turned up by the plough. On the ſame plain, Melo of Bari, who revolted againſt the Greek emperors, after defeating their generals in ſeveral engagements, was at laſt routed here in the year 1019, by the Catapan Bolanus. In the year 1201, the Archbiſhop of Palermo and his rebellious aſſociates, who had taken advantage of the nonage of Frederic of Swabia, were cut to pieces at Cannæ by Walter de Brienne, ſent by the Pope to defend the young king's dominions. It was once a biſhopric, but is now only a titular ſee. 5 miles NE. Canoſa.

*Cannada de la Cruz*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 60 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

*Cannada de Eſcobar*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 36 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

*Cannadar de Maron*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 15 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

*Cannapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 16 miles N. Lucknow.

*Cannes*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles SW. Antibes.

*Cannete*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 18 miles E. Cordova.

*Cannete*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 15 miles S. Oſſuna.

*Cannobine, or Cannobine*, a village and convent of Syria, by the ſide of Mount Libanos, the uſual reſidence of the Maronite patriarch. The deſcent to it is very ſteep, by a narrow winding road. The convent, which is about three quarters of the way down the hill, chiefly conſiſts of ſeveral grottos, cut into the rock; the river, which empties itſelf at Tripoli, runs in a narrow vale below, it having on both ſides two very high ridges of mountains, covered with pines. This ſituation is the moſt extraordinary and retired that can be imagined, there being only one way to it, which makes it a ſecure retreat; and is probably the reaſon why the patriarchs reſide here. The church is a fine large grot, and there are bells hung in a window of it. Near the convent is the chapel of St. Marina, which is a grotto. It is ſaid ſhe lived as a monk at Tripoli, and on the mountains in the habit of a man. Near this chapel there are deſcents into two vaults. In one the patriarchs are buried, in the other the monks.

*Cannock*, a townſhip of England, in Staffordſhire, with 1,359 inhabitants. 6 miles NW. Lichfield.

*Cannonby*, a townſhip of Cumberland, near the ſea coaſt. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2,932, of whom 557 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 m. N. Workington.

*Cano*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Coſta Rica. *Long* 84. 42. W. *Lat.* 8. 35. N.

*Cano*, ſee *Gana*,

*Canoa, (La,)* a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, on the coaſt. 140 miles W. Quito.

*Canoah*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 160 miles WSW. Meaco.

*Canobio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on the weſt coaſt of lake Maggiora. 17 miles E. Domo d'Oſella. 37 N. Novara. *Long.* 8. 41. E. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

*Canoe River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 92. 3. W. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

*Canoge*, or *Canouge*, a circar in the ſubah of Oude, bounded on the north by the circar of Pattan, on the eaſt by the Ganges, on the ſouth by the circar of Etayah, and the weſt by the Dooab, about 30 miles long, and 25 broad. Canoge is the capital.

*Canoge*, or *Canouge*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province in Oude, on the Collynuddy, near its union with the Ganges. This place is of great antiquity, and reputed to have been the capital of India, under the father of Porus. In the 6th century it is ſaid to have had 30,000 ſhops for the ſale of betel, and 6000 bands of muſicians and ſingers, who were taxed to government. It is at preſent only of a middle ſize. 100 miles E. Agra, 120 W. Fyzabad. *Long.* 89. 14. E. *Lat.* 27. 4. N

*Canol*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 20 miles N. Sollapour

*Canoloor*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. *Long.* 132. 12. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

*Canonnicut*, a ſmall iſland of North-America, in Narraganſett bay.

*Canooly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 66 miles NNE. Mahur.

*Canoraſay*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Coll.

*Canos de Frocadero*, a branch of the Puerto del Baylio Bucaroli, on the coaſt of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, extending about 12 miles eaſt. *Long.* of the entrance, 226. 59. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

*Canoſa*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari, deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1694. It was once epiſcopal, but the ſee has been united to the archbiſhopric of Bari. It was taken by the French in the year 1502. 31 miles W. Bari. 72. E. Benevento. *Long.* 16. 2. E. *Lat.* 41. 14. N.

*Canoſa*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Croſtola, where Pope Gregory was entertained by the Empreſs Matilda, when the Emperor Henry IV. was compelled

by him to remain in a penitential habit barefoot, and without food for three days, during the extremeſt cold, in the court-yard of the caſtle, and hardly with tears obtained at that time a remiſſion of his penance. 8 miles SSW. Reggio.

*Canoſio*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 15 miles SW. Saluzzo.

*Canovia*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 22 miles S. Durazzo.

*Canoul*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Hydrabad. 95 miles SSW. Hydrabad, 124 E. Biſnagur. *Long.* 78. 7. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Canowly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 20 miles SSW. Nagpour.

*Canourgue* (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. The inhabitants of which carry on conſiderable trade in cattle and woollen ſtuffs. 9 m. SSW. Maurejols, 13 WSW. Mende.

*Canpour*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNE. Kiſenhagur.

*Canroody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 16 m. N. Sohagepour.

*Canſado*, a harbour or port on the weſt coaſt of Africa. 45 miles S. Cape Non.

*Canſadogha*, a town of Canada, at the union of the Utawas river with the St. Laurence. 21 miles W. Montreal.

*Canſchan*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, near Bender, where the Turks were defeated by the Ruſſians in 1789.

*Canſinatpour*, a town of Bengal. 12 m. SSE. Calcutta.

*Canſo*, (*Gut of*,) a narrow ſtrait between the iſland of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

*Canſo*, an iſland, with a ſeaport town of the ſame name, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Canſtadt*, a town of Wurtemberg, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Neckar; with a fauxbourg on the oppoſite ſide: near it are ſome medicinal ſprings; and in the town is a manufacture of printed linens. In the year 1796, this town was taken by the French. 2 miles NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 20 E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

*Canſtein*, a town and citadel of Germany, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia. 6 miles SE. Stadtburg.

*Canſtigal*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Samland. 2 miles SE. Pillau.

*Canſwa*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the ſea, 40 miles SSW. Junagur, in the country of Guzerat.

*Canta*, a diſtrict and juriſdiction of Peru, ſituated 50 miles NE. Lima.

*Canta Viega*, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

*Cantagna*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 8 miles E. Salerno.

*Cantal*, a large and lofty mountain of France, 993 toiſes higher than the level of the ſea; it is always covered with ſnow. It is ſituated in the centre of a department to which it gives name, which was before the revolution a part of Auvergne. 16 miles NE. Aurillac, 14 WNW. St. Flour. *Long.* 5. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

*Cantalbary*, a town of Bootan. 28 m. NW. Beyhar.

*Cantalupa*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 5 miles S. Alexandria.

*Cantana*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Arequipa, near the coaſt. 75 miles W. Arequipa. *Long.* 16. 25. S.

*Cantap*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sirowy. 18 miles N. Jalour.

*Cantar*, (*El*,) a town on the coaſt of Tripoli. 60 miles ESE. Cabes. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

*Cantara*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles S. Agoſta.

*Cantarilla*, or *Alcantarilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 9 miles S. Murcia.

*Cantaro*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 8 miles NNE. Policaſtro.

*Cantaya*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated in a gulf formed by the weſt point of the iſland of Java.

*Cantazaro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 21 miles SW. Severina, 9 NE. Squillace.

*Cantecroix*, a town of France, in the department of the two Nethes. 5 miles SE. Antwerp.

*Cantee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 15 miles N. Mahur

*Canteleu*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Siene. 3 m. W. Rouen.

*Canterbury*, a city of England, and capital of the county of Kent, the ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of all England, ſituated in a valley, between gently riſing hills, on the river Stour; founded before the Chriſtian æra. It is a county of itſelf, and the magiſtrates have authority to determine all law-ſuits between the citizens, and to try for capital crimes committed within the city. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. It firſt returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. In 1801, the population was 9,000, and of theſe 1,325 were employed in trade and manufactures. Canterbury was formerly celebrated for its ſilk manufacture, which has for ſome years been on the decline; the principal manufactures are thoſe of worſted and Canterbury muſlins, made of ſilk and cotton. There were formerly ſeventeen churches within the walls, and three in the ſuburbs, fifteen only of which remain. The Jews have a ſynagogue; Methodiſts, Baptiſts, Preſbyterians, and Quakers, have each

a place of public worſhip. The country round about produces a great quantity of hops. It is likewiſe celebrated for its brawn. In the cathedral was once the famous ſhrine of Thomas-a-Becket, who was murdered at the altar in the year 1170, to which pilgrims from all parts of the world continually flocked, having been canonized by Pope Alexander, two years after his death, and only put a ſtop to by the reformation under Henry VIII. who took to himſelf the riches of the ſhrine, and ordered his name to be eraſed from among the ſaints. 56 miles E. London. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

*Canterbury*, a town of New Hampſhire. 9 miles N. Concord.

*Canterbury*, a town of Connecticut. 9 miles SE. Wyndam.

*Canth*, or *Kant*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, on the Wiſtritz. In 1428, this town was much damaged by the Huſſites, and in 1512, the Duke of Munſterburg was defeated near the town by the inhabitants of Breſlau. 12 miles SW. Breſlau, 18 NE. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 16. 47. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

*Canti*, a town of South-America, in the province of Darien. 12 miles ENE. St. Maria de Darien.

*Cantiano*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 20 miles S. Urbino. 24 NNE. Perugia. *Long* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

*Cantick Head*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Hoy, one of the Orkneys. *Long.* 2. 59. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

*Cantillana*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. 11 miles NW. Carmona, 32 NNE. Seville.

*Cantoin*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 7 miles E. Mur de Barrés.

*Cantoira*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 22 miles NNW. Turin.

*Canton*, or *Quang-tcheou*, a city and ſeat of China, and capital of the province of Quang-tong; one of the richeſt of the empire; by ſome ſaid to contain two millions of inhabitants. The immenſe quantity of money which foreign veſſels bring daily to this city, draws hither a continual crowd of merchants from all the provinces; ſo that one is ſure of finding in its warehouſes the rareſt productions of the ſoil, and the moſt valuable of the Chineſe manufactures. This city is, beſides, ſituated on a beautiful river, which has a communication by canals with all the neighbouring provinces; the entrance of it is called *Tigre-mouth*, its banks, the plains which it waters, and even the hills which hang over it, are cultivated, and afford the moſt enchanting proſpect. The city is compoſed, as it were, of three different cities, ſeparated by lofty walls, but ſo conjoined, that the ſame gate ſerves to go out from the one and enter the other. Theſe three cities united almoſt form a regular ſquare; the ſtreets are long and ſtraight, paved chiefly with cut ſtone, and ornamented from ſpace to ſpace with triumphal arches; ſome of them are covered; theſe contain the richeſt ſhops. The houſes preſent nothing remarkable but great neatneſs; they conſiſt only of one ſtory, and have no windows to the ſtreet. People of condition are carried here in chairs. The ſtreets are continually crowded, eſpecially with porters, who are all loaded, and have for the moſt part their heads, legs, and feet bare. There is no other convenience in this city for tranſporting goods from one place to another but men's ſhoulders. An infinite number of barks of all ſizes, which cover the river night and day, form a kind of floating city: they all touch one another, and are ranged ſo as to form ſtreets, the people who inhabit them are innumerable, and have no other dwelling; each bark lodges a family and their grand-children. At break of day all theſe people depart to fiſh, or cultivate their rice. Captain King eſtimates the inhabitants in the city at 150,000, and the number of boats or ſampanes inhabited at 40,000. The military force of the province of which Canton is the capital, amounts to 50,000 men. It is ſaid that 20,000 are ſtationed in and about the city. The ſtreets are long, and moſt of them narrow and irregular, but well paved with large ſtones; and for the moſt part kept exceedingly clean. The houſes are built of brick one ſtory high, having generally two or three courts backward, in which are the warehouſes for merchandize, and in the houſes within the city, the apartments for the women. A very few of the meaneſt ſort are built of wood. The houſes belonging to the European factors are built on an handſome quay, with a regular façade of two ſtories toward the river, and diſpoſed within partly after the European, and partly after the Chineſe manner. Adjoining to theſe are a number of houſes belonging to the Chineſe, and hired out to the commanders of ſhips, and merchants who make an occaſional ſtay. As no European is allowed to bring his wife to Canton, the Engliſh ſupercargoes live together at a common table, which is kept by the company, and have each a ſeparate apartment conſiſting of three or four rooms. The time of their reſidence ſeldom exceeds eight months annually; and as they are pretty conſtantly employed during that time in the ſervice of the Company, they may ſubmit with the leſs regret to the reſtraints they are kept under. They very rarely pay any viſits within the walls of Canton, except on public occaſions. 1020 miles S. Pekin. *Long.* 130. 35. E. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

*Cantren*, a town of Baden, on a river which runs into the Rhine. 9 m. NNE. Bâle.

*Cantu*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 5 miles SSE. Como.

*Cantyre*, ſee *Kintyre*.

*Canvey*, an iſland of England, in the mouth of the Thames, near the coaſt of Eſſex, about five miles long, and two wide. Camden tells us that in his time it afforded paſture to near 4,000 ſheep, which he had ſeen milked to make cheeſe. In 1662, the proprietors entered into an agreement with a Dutchman named Croppenburgh, to defend it with dikes, and a third part of the iſland is now appropriated to the defence of the walls. It is ſtill ſubject to inundations, at ſome particular high tides. A church or chapel was built for the uſe of the Dutch who were employed on the embankment, which, in the year 1745, was rebuilt. The whole of the land is about 3,600 acres. 5 miles NW. from the Nore.

*Canuck*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Benares. 6 miles W. Bidzigur.

*Canuta*, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantin river. 70 miles SW. Para. *Long.* 50. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 15. S.

*Cany*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax. 27 miles NW. Rouen. *Long.* 0. 43. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

*Canyketoke*, an Indian town of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

*Cany-Fork*, a river of Tennaſſee, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 86. 6. W. *Lat.* 36. 9. N.

*Canze*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 57. 50. W. *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

*Canzoval*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 8 miles W. Lecco.

*Canzum*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 21. 3. N.

*Cao-chan*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 30 miles ESE. Hetſin.

*Cao-chan-li*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 420 miles E. Peking.

*Cao-lim*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 129. 27. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

*Cao-lim*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 123. 54. E. *Lat.* 42. N.

*Cao-ming*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank in Yunnan. *Long.* 102. 44. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

*Cao-tang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank in Chan-tong. 200 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

*Cao-tchin*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 m. ESE. Tching-ting.

*Cao-y*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the Pe-tche-li. 30 miles S. Tching.

*Cao-yam*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles S. Gan.

*Cao-yang*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 7 miles NW. King-kitao.

*Cao-yuen*, a town of China, of third rank, in Chang-tong. 42 m. NW. Tcin-tcheou.

*Caom-Lakmas*, *Red Mount*, a mountain of Egypt, on which there are the remains of an ancient temple. 25 miles N. Syene.

*Caorla*, a town of Italy, on an iſland of the ſame name, in the gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

*Cap Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. *Long.* 105. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. S.

*Capaccio*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno. 20 miles SE. Salerno, 30 NW. Policaſtro. *Long.* 14. 55. E *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

*Capacini*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 4 miles W. Vieſta.

*Capalanga*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 56. E. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

*Capalita*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 97. 30. W. *Lat.* 16. 14. N.

*Capall*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 36. E. *Lat.* 4. 1. S.

*Capaluan*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands. *Long.* 121. 48. E. *Lat.* 13. 54. N.

*Capan*, a town of Perſian Armenia. 50 miles E. Nacſivan.

*Capanahaſtla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 70 miles SE. Chiapa des Eſpagnoles.

*Capanarealte* a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 94. 56. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

*Capanema*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the bay of All Saints.

*Capayan*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 m. S. St. Fernando.

*Cap Breton*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, near the coaſt. 9 miles N. Bayonne. *Long.* 1. 22. W. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

*Capchac*, or *Kiapzac*, Weſtern Tartary.

*Capdenac*, ſee *Cadenac*.

*Cape Abacou*, a cape near the weſt end of the ſouth coaſt of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 74. W. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

*Cape Acquibella*, a cape on the coaſt of Naples, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

*Cape Addington*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 226. 23. E. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

*Cape Agua*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long.* 1. 2. W. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

*Cape Aguada*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida, in the gulf of Mexico *Long.* 82. 15. W. *Lat.* 26. 22. N.

*Cape Aguer*, or *Ger*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 10. 15. W. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

*Cape Aguja*, a double point on the coaſt of Peru. *Long.* 80. 55. W. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

*Cape Aguja*, a cape on the north coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 74. 10. W. *Lat.* 11. 26. N.

*Cape Aguillas*, ſee *Cape Anguillas*.

*Cape Ajo*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 43. 32 N.

*Cape Albatel*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. 30 miles E. Cape Tenes.

*Cape Albiania*, on the north-weſt point the iſle of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

*Cape Alexander*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of New Georgia. *Long.* 156. 6. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

*Cape Algar*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Cape Alice*, a cape on the coaſt of Calabria, in the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 17. 22. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Cape Aloſeno*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Elba. *Long.* 10. 15. E *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

*Cape Amanſo*, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, and northern part of the entrance into the bay of Bonifacio.

*Cape Amboiſe*, or *Ambeezes*, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Benin. *Long.* 10. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

*Cape Ambra*, or *Ambro*, ſee *Cape Natal*.

*Cape Amouſhe*, a cape of Algiers. 30 m. WSW. Cape Caxines.

*Cape Anciola*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera. *Long.* 2. 51. E. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

*Cape Ancon*, or *Anco*, the north point of the iſland of Chiloe, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 42. S.

*Cape Anderville*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France. 13 m. WNW. Cherburg. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

*Cape Andrea*, the eaſt point of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 55. E. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

*Cape Angeli*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

*Cape Anguala*, the weſterly point of the iſland of Porto Rico.

*Cape Anguillas*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa, eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope. This is the moſt ſoutherly point of Africa. *Long.* 20. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. S.

*Cape Anguille*, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 50. 17. W. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

*Cape Anguillones*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 52. W. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

*Cape Aniwa*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Saghalien. *Long.* 144. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

*Cape Ann*, on the weſt coaſt of New Britain, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 25. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

*Cape Ann*, a cape on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 70. 40. W. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

*Cape Ann*, a town of Maſſachuſetts, near the cape. 20 miles NE. Boſton.

*Cape Antio*, a cape on the coaſt of the Campagna di Roma. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

*Cape Antongil*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 55. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. S.

*Cape Apollonia*, a cape of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 5. 8. N.

*Cape Arbre*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. E.

*Cape Arca*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 12. 10. W. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

*Cape Arenas*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 53. 30. S.

*Cape de las Arenas Gordas*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Lat.* 38. S.

*Cape Argent*, a cape on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. *Lat.* 50. N.

*Cape Agentera*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 36. E. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

*Cape Armi*, or *Capo dell' Armi*, a cape of Naples, on the ſouth coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 15. 57. E. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

*Cape Arreciſe*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 24. 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. S.

*Cape Arruba*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Perſia, in the Arabian ſea. *Long.* 64. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

*Cape Aſh-oune-mon-kar*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

*Cape Aſinara*, the north-weſt point of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 16. E. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

*Cape Aſſab*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Red ſea. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

*Cape Ava*, a cape on the coaſt of Japan. *Long.* 140. 55. E. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

*Cape Avay*, the ſouth-eaſt point of the iſland of Niphon. *Long.* 140. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

*Cape Baba*, a cape on the north coaſt of Natolia, in the Black ſea. *Long.* 31. 51. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Cape Baſſa*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

*Cape Bajador*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

*Cape Bainetta*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo, near a village of the ſame name. *Long.* 72. 51. W. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

*Cape Bajoli*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

*Cape Bajona*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 39. E. *Lat.* 15. 15. S.

*Cape Balaad*, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 3. 46. W. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

*Cape Ballard*, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. W. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

*Cape Banks*, the north-eaſt point of Botany Bay, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland.

*Cape Barbas*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 16. 40. W. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

*Cape Bardiſtan*, or *Ras Bardiſtan*, a cape on the coaſt of Perſia, in the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 51. 15. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

*Cape Barfleur*, a cape on the coaſt of France. 18 miles E. Cherburg. *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Cape Barnabas*, ſee *Cape St. Barnabas*.

*Cape Barreras*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Lat.* 50. S.

*Cape Barrington*, the ſouth-eaſt point of Egmont Iſland. *Long.* 164. 32. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. S.

*Cape Barro*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 35. E. *Lat.* 0. 6. N.

*Cape Bartholomew*, the ſouth point of Staten Land. *Long.* 68. 21. W. *Lat.* 54. 58 S.

*Cape Baſſas*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 48. 10. E. *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

*Cape Baxos*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 7. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

*Cape Baxos*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, called by the ancients Apocopa, or the ſouthern Horn. *Long.* 48. 14. E. *Lat.* 4. 45. N.

*Cape Baxas*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 23. 0. E. *Lat.* 34. S.

*Cape Beachy Head*, the northern point of Penguin Iſland, in the ſouth Atlantic Ocean. *Lat.* 50. 56. S.

*Cape, (Bear's,)* the ſouthern point of the iſland of St. John, near Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 40. W. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

*Cape Beata*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 71. 35. N. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

*Cape Becur*, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt, 12 miles NNE. Alexandria.

*Cape Bede*, a lofty promontory on the eaſt coaſt of Cooke's river, on the weſt coaſt of North-America. 12 miles N. Cape Elizabeth.

*Cape Bedford*, a cape on the coaſt of Labrador, in Davis's Straits. *Long.* 67. 50. W. *Lat.* 67. N.

*Cape Bedford*, the north-eaſt extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 45. W. *Lat.* 15. 16. S.

*Cape Begu*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 2. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

*Cape Bellones*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 50. 20. E. *Lat.* 16. 5. S.

*Cape Berberia*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

*Cape de Berelos*, a cape on the north coaſt of Egypt. 30 miles W. Damietta. *Long.* 31. 16. E. *Lat.* 31. 29. N.

*Cape Bermejo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 25. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

*Cape Beroard*, a cape on the north coaſt of Egypt. *Long.* 32. 53. E. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

*Cape Biſtana*, ſee *Cape Buſtion*.

*Cape Bianco*, ſee *Cape Blanco*.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape of Syria, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. *Long.* 35. 6. E. *Lat.* 33. 2. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 56. E. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 26. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. 14. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 35. 28. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, a little to the weſt of Cape Corſo.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Corfu. *Long.* 20. 6. E. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 15. E. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 6. 54. W. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic, firſt diſcovered in 1441, by the Portugueſe. *Long.* 16. 58. W. *Lat.* 20. 47. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 20. W. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 81. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 124. W. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 86. 6. W. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the north coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 67. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

*Cape Blanco*, or *Cape St. Jorge*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 68. W. *Lat.* 47. S.

*Cape Blanco*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

*Cape Bluff*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Cape Boco*, or *Cape Marſalla*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sicily, near Marſalla.

*Cape Bogachua*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 48. 45. E. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

*Cape Bojador*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. When Giliamuz the Portugueſe doubled this cape in the year 1433, it was thought an enterpriſe of great heroiſm. *Long.* 14. 20. W. *Lat.* 26. 16. N.

*Cape Bolinac*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 5. E. *Lat.* 16. 27. N.

*Cape Bon*, or *Ras Adder*, a cape of Africa, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Tunis, known to ancients under the name of *Promontorium Mercurii*. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

*Cape Bonandrea*, the north point of the iſland of Scarpanti. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

*Cape Bonandria*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoly, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 23. 14. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

*Cape Bonaviſta*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 45. W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

*Cape Boruca*, a cape on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 8. 24. N.

*Cape Boſcawen*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Egmont iſland. *Long.* 163. 42. E. *Lat.* 11. 11. S.

*Cape Bourbon*, the ſouth-weſt point of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 32. S.

*Cape Boy*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

*Cape Braſa*, a cape on the iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 80. 10. W. *Lat.* 9. 22. N.

*Cape Brebant*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mauritius. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

*Cape Bredanach*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Rum, one of the W. iſlands of Scotland.

*Cape Bree*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 57. E. *Lat.* 1. 25. S.

*Cape Breton*, an iſland of North-America, in the gulf of St. Laurence, ſeparated from Nova-Scotia by the ſtrait of Fronſac, about 3 miles wide. This iſland is about 140 miles in length; full of mountains and lakes, and interſected by a great number of creeks and bays. The ſoil is fertile, and abounds in timber. In the mountains are coal-mines; in the vallies excellent paſture, and the coaſt abounds in fiſh. In the year 1747 it was taken from the French by Admiral Warren and Colonel Pepperell, of Piſcataway in New England, and in 1758 by Admiral Boſcawen and Colonel Amherſt. *Long.* 59. to 61. 20. W. *Lat.* 45. 34. to 47. 5. N.

*Cape Breton*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 59. 40. W. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

*Cape Brett*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, forming the north-eaſt point of the bay of iſlands. *Long.* 185. 24. W. *Lat.* 35. 10. S.

*Cape Brullos*, ſee *Cape de Berelos*.

*Cape Briſtol*, a cape on the coaſt of Sandwich Land. *Long.* 26. 51. W. *Lat.* 59. 2. S.

*Cape Broyle*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. W. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

*Cape Buller*, a point of land on the eaſt coaſt of New-Britain. *Long.* 151. 20. E. *Lat.* 5. S.

*Cape Buller*, a cape on the coaſt of Terra-del-Fuego. *Long.* 67. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 58. S.

*Cape Buller*, a cape on the north coaſt of South-Georgia. *Long.* 37. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 58. S.

*Cape Buller*, a cape on the coaſt of New-Britain. *Long.* 121. 23. E. *Lat.* 4. 56. S.

*Cape Burela*, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

*Cape Buron*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Malacca. *Long.* 103. 22. S. *Lat.* 1. 18. N.

*Cape Burulaque*, the northern point of Zibu, or Sebu, one of the Philippine iſlands. *Long.* 122. 31. E. *Lat.* 11. 6. N.

*Cape Buzzano*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 34. E. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

*Cape Buſhion*, or *Ras el Heti*, a cape in the Perſian gulf, on the coaſt of Lariſtan. *Long.* 54. 32. E. *Lat.* 26. 36. N.

*Cape Buſto*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 6. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

*Cape Buyten*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 24. E. *Lat.* 0. 15. N.

*Cape Butifaras*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 13. W. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

*Cape Buzo*, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Candy, anciently called *Promontorium Corcyrus*. *Long.* 23. 24. E. *Lat.* 35. 38. N.

*Cape Byron*, the ſouth-weſt extremity of New Ireland. *Long.* 149. 2. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

*Cape Byron*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. This cape may be known by a remarkable ſharp-peaked mountain, which lies inland. The land to the north is high and hilly, but low near the ſhore: to the ſouthward of the cape it is alſo low and level. *Long.* 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

*Cape Byron*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Egmont iſland, or New Guernſey. *Long.* 164. 49. E. *Lat.* 10. 40. S.

*Cape Cuamano*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the Duke of Clarence's ſtrait. *Long.* 228. 17. E. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

*Cape Cabron*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Samana, in the Weſt-Indies. *Long.* 70. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

*Cape Caccia*, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the weſt coaſt. 18 miles W. Algeri. *Long.* 8. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

*Cape Caglia*, or *Cape Matapan*, the ſouth-weſt point of the Morea. *Long.* 22. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

*Cape Calbache*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 68. 6. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

*Cape Calmez*, a cape on the coaſt of Nubia, in the Red ſea. *Long.* 37. E. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

*Cape Calkat*, ſee *Cape Kalbat*.

*Cape Calibong*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 110. 45. E. *Lat.* 6. 18. S.

*Cape Calvi*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica; conſiſting of a high barren mountain.

*Cape Cambodia*, the ſouth extremity of Cambodia, in the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 106. 0. E. *Lat.* 10. 0. N.

*Cape Camaron*, a cape on the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 84. 54. W. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

*Cape Campbel*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 183. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. 44. S.

*Cape Canan*, ſee *Cape Meſurada*.

*Cape Candy*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 121. 23. E. *Lat.* 1. 12. N.

*Cape Canet*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 16. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Cape Cantin*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 9. 42. W. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

*Cape Canourga*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 36. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

*Cape Capricorn*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 208. 58. W. *Lat.* 23. 24. S.

*Cape Carava*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 14. 59. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

*Cape Carawang*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 107. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

*Cape Caravelle*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 56. W. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

*Cape Carbon*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 5. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Cape Carbonaro*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 49. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

*Cape Carcorella*, a cape on the coaſt of Barca. *Long.* 18. 25. E. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

*Cape Carowze*, a cape on the north coaſt of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 70. 53. W. *Lat.* 9. 59. N.

*Cape Carthage*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

*Cape Carvaeiro*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 13. W. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

*Cape Carvoiero*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Cape Caſcaes*, a cape of Portugal. 2 miles SW. Caſcaes. *Long.* 9. 25. W. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

*Cape Catalugna*, a cape on the north coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 13. E. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

*Cape Catherine*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 2. S.

*Cape Catoche*, a cape on the NE. coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 87 47. *Lat.* 21. 14. N.

*Cape Cavalier*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey. 80 miles W. Alexandretta.

*Cape Cavallo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

*Cape Cavalaria*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 4. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

*Cape Caufedo*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Hiſpaniola. 5 miles SE. St. Domingo.

*Cape Caution*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

*Cape Caxines*, or *Ras-acon-natter*, a cape which forms the weſt point of the bay of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Cape Cervera*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 3. E. *Lat.* 42. 26. N.

*Cape Cervera*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 46. W. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

*Cape Chacon*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 22. 16. E. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

*Cape Chaillons*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 5. W. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

*Cape Chanceley*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 56. E. *Lat.* 18. N.

*Cape Charles*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

*Cape Charles*, a cape of Virginia, at the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 75. 58. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

*Cape Charles Iſland*, an iſland on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labrador, near Cape Charles. *Long.* 55. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

*Cape Charlotte*, a cape at the ſouth extremity of the iſland of New Georgia. *Long.* 36. 11. W. *Lat.* 44. 32. S.

*Cape Chat*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 66. W. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

*Cape Chatham*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 116. 35. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. S.

*Cape Chakbernau*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 47. E. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

*Cape Chedé*, or *Cape Citti*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, near which there are ſeveral villages. *Long.* 33. 58. E. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

*Cape Chelidoni*, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

*Cape Chidley*, a cape on the north coaſt of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 70. 25. W. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

*Cape Chigneſto*, or *Chigniton*, a cape in the Bay of Fundy, between New Brunſwick and Nova Scotia.

*Cape Chouma*, a cape on the coaſt of Cochin-China, at the mouth of the river Chouma. *Long.* 107. 57. E. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

*Cape Churchill*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 54. N.

*Cape Clear*, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Clare, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 24. W. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

*Cape Cleaveland*, a cape on the E. coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 15. E. *Lat.* 19. S.

*Cape Coadera*, a cape of South-America, on the coaſt of Caracca. *Long.* 66. 20. W. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

*Cape Coaſt-Caſtle*, or *Cape Corſo*, a cape and factory of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. This cape is formed by an angular point, waſhed by the ſea. Here the Portugueſe ſettled in 1610, and built the citadel, from which they were a few years after diſlodged by the Dutch, who added conſiderably to its ſtrength. In 1661, it was demoliſhed by the Engliſh under Admiral Holmes, and by the treaty of Breda it was confirmed to the Engliſh. The walls are high and thick, eſpecially on the land ſide; built partly of ſtone, and partly of brick. The fort has four baſtions, and ten pieces of cannon. The ſoldiers are lodged in the beſt barracks on the coaſt, and receive their pay in gold duſt. There are convenient apartments for ſlaves, forges for ſmiths, houſes and ſhops for carpenters and other trades. There are apartments for the governor, and a room uſed for a chapel. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

*Cape Cocos*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 56. E. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

*Cape Cod*, a cape of North-America, on the north ſide of Boſton Bay. This cape is the point of a ſtrip of land which extends 130 miles in length, the ſoil in general barren. It was diſcovered, and ſo named, by Bartholomew Goſnold, in 1602. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

*Cape Codolan*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

*Cape Cold*, a cape at the north end of Charles Iſland, on the coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 10. 57. E. *Lat.* 79. 6. N.

*Cape Colnett*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia; ſo called from Mr. Colnett, midſhipman under Capt. Cook, who diſcovered it in 1774. *Long.* 164. 56. E. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

*Cape Colnett*, a cape on the coaſt of New Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean, (ſo called from Capt. Colnett, of the Britiſh navy,) forming a bay on each ſide. The cliffs compoſing it are about the middle, between the ſummit and the water ſide, divided horizontally nearly into two equal parts, and formed of different materials; the lower part ſeemed to conſiſt of ſand or clay, of a very ſmooth ſurface, and light colour; the upper part was evidently of a rocky ſubſtance, with a very uneven ſurface, and of a dark colour; this ſeemed to be again divided into narrow columns, by vertical ſtrata. Theſe apparent diviſions, as well horizontally as vertically, exiſted with great uniformity all round the promontory. *Long.* 244. E. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

*Cape Coloni*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey, north-ward of the gulf of Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 36. E. *Lat.* 39. 24. N.

*Cape Colonna*, or *Cape Delle Colonna*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 29. E. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

*Cape Colonni*, a cape on the coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 24. 2. E. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

*Cape Colouni*, the ſouth point of the iſland of Samos. *Long.* 26. 48. E. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

*Cape Colville*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New-Zealand; the north-eaſt point of entrance into the river Thames, ſo called by Capt. Cook, in reſpect to Lord Colville. *Long.* 194. 27. W. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

*Cape Comfort*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

*Cape Comin*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 10. 1. E. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

*Cape Comorin*, the ſouthern point of Hindooſtan, in Travancore country. *Long.* 77. 32. E. *Lat.* 8. N.

*Cape Condeceds*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 90. 50. W. *Lat.* 21. 21. N.

*Cape Conway*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 211. 28. W. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

*Cape Coquihacoa*, a cape on the coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 71. 4. W. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

*Cape Corſica*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Metelin, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 26. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 24. N.

*Cape Cormachiti*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, vulgarly called *Crommor*. *Long.* 33. 5. E. *Lat.* 35. 33. N.

*Cape Cornwall*, a cape at the extremity of England, on the weſt coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

*Cape Cornwall*, the ſouth-weſt point of land on the north-weſt ſide of the paſſage of Endeavour Straits, in New Holland. *Long.* 141. E. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

*Cape Cornwall*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt ſide of an iſland near the north coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 219. W. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

*Cape Coron*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 55. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

*Cape Coronation*, a cape on the coaſt of New Caledonia. *Long.* 167. 8. E. *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

*Cape Corrientes*, a cape on the coaſt of Peru. *Long.* 78. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

*Cape Corrientes*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 37. 3. E. *Lat.* 23. 48. S.

*Cape Corrientes*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

*Cape Corrientes*, a cape on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 105. 20. W. *Lat.* 20. 22. N.

*Cape Corrubedo*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 5. W. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

*Cape Cors*, or *Corſo*, ſee *Cape Coaſt-Caſtle*.

*Cape Corſo*, a cape on the north coaſt of Corſica. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

*Cape Corſo*, a cape on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 37. 36. W. *Lat.* 4. 30. S.

*Cape Corvoeira*, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 17. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

*Cape Corzo*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of America, in the Pacific Ocean, oppoſite the northern extremity of the iſland of Madre de Dios. *Lat.* 50. 10. S.

*Cape Couili*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 29. 7. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

*Cape Courco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia, at the north of the entrance into the gulf of Scala Nova. *Long.* 26. 33. E. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

*Cape Couſur Kelier*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Red ſea. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

*Cape Cox*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, ſo called by Capt. Dixon. *Long.* 128. 52. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Cape Creus*, or *Cruz*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

*Cape Crillon*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Saghalien. *Long.* 142. 54. E. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

*Cape Crio*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

*Cape Crio*, a cape of the iſland of Candia. 7 miles SW. Canea. *Long.* 23. 22. E. *Lat.* 35. 16. N.

*Cape Criſnez*, a cape on the coaſt of France, between Boulogne and Calais. *Long.* 1. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

*Cape Croix*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 9. 55. W. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

*Cape Croſs*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Eaſt-Florida. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

*Cape Croſs*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

*Cape Croſs*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of King George the Third's Archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 223. 44. E. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

*Cape Cruz*, ſee *Cape Creus*.

*Cape Cruz*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 28. W. *Lat.* 19. 54. N.

*Cape Culebras*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 52. W. *Lat.* 9. 36. N.

*Cape Culera*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 18. W. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Cape Cumberland*, a cape on the iſland of Eſpirito Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 47. E. *Lat.* 14. 39. S.

*Cape Cumberland*, a cape on Kerguelen's Land. 5 miles ſouth-eaſt half ſouth from Chriſtmas harbour.

*Cape Curiat*, ſee *Kuriat*.

*Cape Dame Marie*, ſee *Donna Maria*.

*Cape Damela*, ſee *Cape Skillo*.

*Cape Danger*, or *Point Danger*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 8. S.

*Cape Darby*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 163. W. *Lat.* 64. 21. N.

*Cape Dartuch*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

*Cape Dato*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 110. 21. E. *Lat.* 3. N.

*Cape Dauphin*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. S.

*Cape Deception*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Georgia, or Land of Arſacides. *Long.* 157. 3. E. *Lat.* 8. 33. S.

*Cape Deciſion*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of an iſland near the weſt coaſt of North-America. This name was given by Capt. Vancouver, after having examined the coaſt thus far, from a conviction of the falſhoods related of the diſcoveries aſcribed to De Fuca and others. *Long.* 226. 8. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

*Cape Delgado*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

*Cape Delgado*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 50. 15. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

*Cape Deliverance*, on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſt-Indian Ocean. *Long.* 154. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 45. S.

*Cape Delongano*, ſee *Cape Erigano*.

*Cape Delle*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 4. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

*Cape Denbigh*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, forming the extremity of a peninſula in Norton Sound, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1778. On the 12th of September he went aſhore on the peninſula, and found the country where there was no wood, covered with heath and other plants, ſome of which produced berries in abundance. All the berries were ripe, and hardly a ſingle plant was in flower.

The berries to be got here were wild currant-berries, hurtle-berries, partridge-berries, and heath-berries. In ſeveral ſpots there was good graſs; and hardly a ſpot on which ſome vegetable was not growing. The low land which connects this peninſula with the continent, is full of creeks, and abounds with ponds of water. There were a great many geeſe and buſtards, but very ſhy. They met with ſome ſnipes; and on the high ground were partridges of two ſorts. Where there was any wood, muſquitoes were in plenty. Some of the officers met with a few of the natives, of both ſexes, who treated them with civility. It appeared to Captain Cook, that this peninſula muſt have been an iſland in former times, for there were marks of the ſea having flowed over the iſthmus; and now it appears to be kept out by a bank of ſand, ſtones, and wood, thrown up by the waves. By this bank it was evident that the land was here encroaching upon the ſea, and it was eaſy to trace its gradual formation. *Long.* 198. 20. E. *Lat.* 65. 23. N.

*Cape Dentekom*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 24. E. *Lat.* 0. 14. N.

*Cape Derne*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca. *Long.* 22. 6. E. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

*Cape Derradiera*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 27. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 10. S.

*Cape Deſeada*, or *Deſire*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan from the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 74. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 52. S.

*Cape Deſolation*, the ſouth point of Greenland, near Davis's Straits. *Long.* 47. W. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

*Cape Deſolation*, a cape of South-America, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 72. 12. W. *Lat.* 54. 55. S.

*Cape Diamond*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 40. E. *Lat.* 4. 45. N.

*Cape Digby*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 70. 34. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. S.

*Cape Diggs*, a cape in the channel from Hudſon's Straits to Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 62. 45. N.

*Cape Diggs*, or *Cape Dudley*, a cape in Baffin's Bay. *Long.* 59. 7. W. *Lat.* 76. 48. N.

*Cape Dinas*, a cape of North-Wales, being the SW. point of the iſland of Holyhead. *Long.* 4. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

*Cape Diſappointment*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Georgia. *Long.* 36. 15. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

*Cape Diſappointment*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and north entrance into Columbia river. *Long.* 236. 6. E. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

*Cape Diſcord*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Greenland. *Long.* 44. 30. W. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

*Cape Dobbs*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance of Wager's river. *Long.* 86. 30. W. *Lat.* 65. N.

*Cape Dolphin*, the eaſt point of the north entrance into Falkland's Sound.

*Cape Domba*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Perſia, in the Perſian gulf. 18 miles WNW. Bender Rigk.

*Cape Donna Maria*, or *Cape Dame Mary*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 74. 17. W. *Lat* 18. 40. N.

*Cape Dorfui*, ſee *Cape Orfui*.

*Cape Doro*, ſee *Cape del Oro*.

*Cape Dove*, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

*Cape Douglas*, a cape on the weſt point of the entrance into Cook's Inlet, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, ſo called by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 152. 39. W. *Lat.* 58. 52. N.

*Cape Drepani*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Greece. *Long.* 24. 2. E. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

*Cape Dromedary*, a cape on the E. coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 210. W. *Lat.* 36. 50. S.

*Cape Dudley*, ſee *Cape Diggs*.

*Cape Dyers*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 66. 10. W. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

*Cape Dyvy*, a cape of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 36. 21. N.

*Cape, Eaſt*, the eaſternmoſt point of the continent of Aſia, and the dominions of Ruſſia, called Tchukotſkoi by the Ruſſians. *Long.* 169. 32. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

*Cape Eaſt*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 179. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

*Cape Eaſt*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 51. E. *Lat.* 15. 8. S.

*Cape Edgecumb*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 135. 53. W. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

*Cape Edward*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of King George III.'s Archipelago. *Long.* 224. E. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

*Cape Egmont*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

*Cape Elizabeth*, a cape of North-America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Cape Elizabeth*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America; the eaſt point of land at the entrance of Cook's inlet. The coaſt is compoſed of high land, before which lie three ſmall iſlands and ſome rocks: the cape is itſelf the largeſt and the moſt weſtern of theſe iſlands, which appeared to afford a navigable channel between them and the main land, nearly in an eaſt and weſt direction; though between the cape and the middle iſland ſome low lurking rocks were diſcerned, which had the appearance

of being connected with a cluſter of rocks above the ſurface of the ſea, lying from the cape S. 50. E. at the diſtance of three or four miles. To the ſouth-weſt of the middle iſland is another cluſter of rocks, both above and beneath the ſurface of the water. *Long.* 208. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 8. N.

*Cape Engano*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 68. 52. W. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

*Cape Engano*, or *Iganno*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

*Cape Engano Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 15. E. *Lat.* 18. 46. N.

*Cape Engliſh*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 29. W. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

*Cape Enrage*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt-Indies.

*Cape Erqui*, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the department of the North Coaſt. *Long.* 2. 37. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

*Cape Eſpartel*, ſee *Cape Spartel*.

*Cape Eſpichel*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 14. W. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

*Cape Eſpiritu Santo*, a cape on the north extremity of Samar iſland. Off this cape Commodore Anſon took the Spaniſh galleon. *Long.* 125. 35. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

*Cape Eſquimaux*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. 50. W. *Lat.* 61. 12. N.

*Cape Eſtardi*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

*Cape Eſtieras*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

*Cape Evenaar*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 5. E. *Lat.* 0. 12. N.

*Cape Euſpe*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 5. S.

*Cape Factie*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 30. E. *Lat.* 0. 37. S.

*Cape Fairweather*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 68. 25. W. *Lat.* 51. 34. S.

*Cape Fairweather*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 138. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

*Cape Falcon*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. This point is by the natives called Ras-el-Harſhfa, i. e. the Rugged Headland. *Long.* 0. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 0. N.

*Cape Falcon*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Cape Falcon*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

*Cape Falſe*, or *Falſo*, the eaſt point of Falſe Bay, eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

*Cape Falſe*, or *Falſe Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, at the mouth of the river Mahanada. *Long.* 86. 48. E. *Lat.* 20. 20. N.

*Cape Falſe*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Hiſpaniola, a little weſt of Cape Beata.

*Cape Falſe*, a cape on the coaſt of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 20. 52. N.

*Cape Fanſhaw*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and north ſide of Frederick's Sound. *Long.* 226. 44. E. *Lat.* 57. 11. N.

*Cape Farewell*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Eaſt-Greenland. *Long.* 42. 45. W. *Lat.* 59. 38. N.

*Cape Farewell*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Tavai Poenammoo, the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 186. W. *Lat.* 40. 33. S.

*Cape Farina*, a cape on the north coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

*Cape Farruch*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

*Cape Fartac*, or *Cape Fartaſh*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 51. 4. E. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

*Cape Fear*, a cape on the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 78. 11. W. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

*Cape Fear River*, a river formed by the union of two ſtreams which unite near Wilmington in North-Carolina, and run into the ſea at Cape Fear.

*Cape Fegalle*, or *Fegalo*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers; called by the Moors, Ras Azintoure. *Long.* 0. 54. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

*Cape Felix*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. E. *Lat.* 4. N.

*Cape Fella*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 2. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Cape Felo*, the ſouth-weſt point of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 27. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Cape Ferolle*, or *Point Ferolle*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, north of St. John's Bay. *Long.* 74. 52. W. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

*Cape Ferrato*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 34. E. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

*Cape Ferratt*, or *Cape Meſaff*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Lat.* 36. 9. N.

*Cape Ferre*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 40. W. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

*Cape Ferrol*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 11. W. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

*Cape Feu*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

*Cape Figalo*, a cape on the coaſt of Epire, at the entrance of the gulf of Arta. *Long.* 20. 32. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Cape Figueri*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 46. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

*Cape Finiſterre*, a cape on the north-weſt

coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 9. 18. W. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

*Cape Fino*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 6. E. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

*Cape Fiſeraon*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 17. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Cape Five Fingers*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Lat.* 45. 47. S.

*Cape Flattery*, a cape on the weſt coaſt North-America. *Long.* 124. 30. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

*Cape Flattery*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 145. 17. E. *Lat.* 14. 56. S.

*Cape Fleurieu*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, ſo called by Perouſe. This is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as that which Captain Dixon called Cape Cox. *Long.* 128. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

*Cape Florida*, the moſt eaſterly point of Eaſt-Florida. *Long.* 80. 37. W. *Lat.* 25. 44. N.

*Cape Foggy*, a cape on an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Alaſhka, in the North Pacific. *Long.* 202. 46. E. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

*Cape Fons*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N

*Cape Formentor*, the north-eaſt point of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 13. E. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

*Cape Formoſa*, a cape on the coaſt of Guinea, ſo called from its beautiful appearance. It is low, flat, and woody. *Long.* 4. 52. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

*Cape Formoſa*, a cape on the coaſt of Malacca. 30 miles SE. Malacca.

*Cape Foulweather*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 124. 7. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

*Cape Foulwind*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Tavai Poenammoo. *Long.* 187. 51. W. *Lat.* 41. 55. S.

*Cape Fox*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, ſo called by Captain Vancouver in honour of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. *Long.* 229. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

*Cape Fox*, a cape on the north coaſt of Anticoſti iſland. *Long.* 62. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

*Cape Foux*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 74. 14. W. *Lat.* 19. 46. N.

*Cape Franceſe*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 53. E. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

*Cape François*, the northernmoſt point of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 5. E. *Lat.* 48 40. S.

*Cape François*, or *Le Cap*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, containing about 8000 inhabitants. The town, which in time of war is the ſeat of government, conſiſted of between 800 and 900 houſes of ſtone and brick, many of them handſome and commodious, beſides ſhops and warehouſes; and it contained two magnificent ſquares, ornamented each with a public fountain. The chief public buildings are the church, the Jeſuits' college, (converted after the revolution into a government houſe, and place of meeting for the colonial and provincial aſſemblies,) a ſuperb barrack for troops, an arſenal, a priſon, a theatre, and two hoſpitals. The number of free inhabitants of all colours was eſtimated at eight thouſand, including ſoldiers and mariners. The domeſtick ſlaves were ſaid to be about twelve thouſand. The ſituation of the town, however, is not to be commended. It was built at the foot of a very high mountain, called *Le Haut du Cap*, which abounds with ſprings of excellent water, and furniſhes a great ſupply of garden vegetables; but it ſerves as a ſcreen from the land wind, and reverberates the rays of the ſun. The town aroſe to opulence chiefly from the commodiouſneſs of its harbour, and the extreme fertility of the plain adjoining it to the eaſt; a diſtrict about fifty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, appropriated ſolely to the cultivation of ſugar, the plantations of which are divided from each other only by hedges of citrons and limes, and yielding greater returns than perhaps any other ſpot of the ſame extent in the habitable globe. Cape François was burnt by the people of colour and negroes in 1793, and has ſuffered much ſince. It was founded in the year 1670, and from its ſituation in a fertile ſoil, well watered by rivers, it ſoon became a flouriſhing town. The harbour is good, and capable of containing veſſels of the largeſt ſize, and only open to the north, from whence it can receive no injury. *Long.* 72. 16. W. *Lat.* 19. 46. N.

*Cape François, (Old,)* a town and cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 70. 44. W. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

*Cape Frederick Henry*, the north point of Adventure Bay, in New Holland. *Long.* 147. 37. E. *Lat.* 42. 42. S.

*Cape Freels*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. W. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

*Cape Frehel*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, 12 miles W. St. Malo. *Long.* 2. 13. W. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

*Cape Frere*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico.

*Cape del Freſca*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

*Cape Frio*, a cape on the coaſt of Braſil, *Long.* 41. 43. W. *Lat.* 22. 54. S.

*Cape Fronſac*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 10. W. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

*Cape Froward*, a cape on the north coaſt of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 55. W. *Lat.* 54. 3. S.

*Cape Fry*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. *Lat.* 64. N.

*Cape Fullerton*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. 20. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

*Cape Fumos*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 29. 17. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

*Cape Galaſiguera*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 36. N.

*Cape Galera*, a cape on the coaſt of South America, in the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

*Cape Galera*, the eaſt point of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

*Cape Galiſano*, a cape on the north coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 30. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

*Cape Gallant*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 29. W. *Lat.* 53. 40. S.

*Cape Gallo*, a cape on the north coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 13. 2. E. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

*Cape Gallo*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 53. E. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

*Cape Garajoa*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

*Cape Garapo*, a cape of France, in the Mediterranean, about ſix miles S. Antibes. *Long.* 7. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

*Cape Gaſpe*, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 64. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

*Cape Gata*, or *Cape de Gat*, a promontory of Spain, on the coaſt of Grenada, conſiſting of an enormous rock of a ſingular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit, and 13 broad. The firſt object that ſtrikes the eye is a rock 200 feet high, about fifty paces from the ſea, all cryſtallized in large ſtones of the ſize of a man's leg, with four or five plates chafed one within another, of a cinereous colour, from 8 to 14 inches long, with a large grain that will take a good poliſh. In the centre of this promontory there are four hills near to each other, called the Sacriſtan, the Two Friars, the Captain, and the White Mountain; but nothing remarkable is to be obſerved from their outward appearance. The other ſide of the promontory beyond theſe four hills is called *El Puerto de la Plata*, where the Mooriſh corſairs lie lurking for Spaniſh veſſels. *Long.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

*Cape Gatto*, or *Cape Gaeta*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, probably the *Promontorium Phrurium* of the ancients. It is low land, the north and weſt part of it is a moraſs, and there is a large ſalt lake on the eaſt ſide, which is filled by the winter rains, and is almoſt dry in ſummer. The ſouth part of this promontory is a barren rocky ſoil, and there is a ruinous uninhabited convent on it, called St. Nicholas. They have a ridiculous ſtory, that the monks of this convent kept cats, in order to hunt and kill the ſerpents, of which there are great numbers here; this, they ſay, gave riſe to the name of the cape; and they add withal, that on ringing a bell, the cats uſed to leave off their diverſion, and return home. *Long.* 33. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

*Cape Gavareva*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka. *Long.* 158. 31. E. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

*Cape George*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 70. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 54. S.

*Cape George*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 17. W. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

*Cape George*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 32. W. *Lat.* 54. 17. S.

*Cape George*, a cape on the coaſt of Peru. *Lat.* 23. 50. S.

*Cape Ger*, ſee *Cape Aguer*.

*Cape Giaraſ*, a cape on the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

*Cape Girdo*, ſee *Cape Crio*.

*Cape Glouceſter*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego.

*Cape Glouceſter*, a high promontory on the eaſt coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 148. 11. E. *Lat.* 19 59. S.

*Cape Glouceſter*, on the coaſt of New-Britain. *Long.* 148. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 54. S.

*Cape Gondewar*, a cape on the coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 82. 55. E. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

*Cape Gonſalvo*, ſee *Cape Lopez Gonſalvo*.

*Cape Gonzalo*, the ſouth-eaſt point of Terra del Fuego *Lat.* 55. 5. S.

*Cape of Good Hope*, a cape and ſettlement in the ſouthern extremity of Africa, in the country of the Hottentots, firſt diſcovered in the year 1487, by Bartholomew Diaz, who made ſome nautical obſervations, but did not land. He gave it the name of *Cape dos totos Tormentos*, or *Tormentoſo*, on account of the ſtorms his veſſel met with near the coaſt; but Emanuel king of Portugal changed it to its preſent name on the return of Diaz. The Dutch, in their voyages to the Indies, uſed to land here to take in water and proviſions: the ſhips going out depoſited their letters in a caſe of iron or lead under a ſtone appointed for the purpoſe, which thoſe who returned exchanged for others, and conveyed the intelligence and circumſtances of their voyage to the different ports. John Van Riebek, a ſurgeon, and a man of abilities, firſt conceived the deſign of forming a fixed eſtabliſhment, which muſt be of great utility to his country at a place about an equal diſtance between their ſettlements in India and Europe, to afford ſhips refreſhments, ſtores, &c. His plan was adopted by the Dutch Eaſt-India company. Four ſhips were accordingly ſent out under the command of

Riebeck, who acquired the friendſhip of the natives, and laid the foundation of the town now called *Cape Town*. Every thing ſucceeded to his wiſh, and the colony increaſed and proſpered; a bounty of ſixty acres of land was granted to every man who ſettled there, ſo that the whole is now of conſiderable extent, and forms ſix different eſtabliſhments. Some diſputes, however, in the year 1659, produced a war between the natives and the Dutch, concerning the boundaries of the latter. After the loſs of many lives, all animoſities were amicably concluded in about ten years, and they have lived in peace and quiet till the preſent time. The climate is favourable; the ſpring commences in October, the ſummer in January, the autumn in April, and the winter in July. The ſoil is good, and produces abundance of corn beyond the mountains. The country farther inland is much infeſted with beaſts of prey, ſuch as lions, tigers, leopards, wolves, &c. Game is plentiful, and the number of antelopes and deer prodigious. Among other ſpecies of animals are the elephant, elk, rhinoceros, giraffa, &c. A great number of beautiful and rare birds have been found, as well as curious plants, by naturaliſts, who have made it their buſineſs to viſit the country for that purpoſe. In September 1795, the cape and town ſurrendered to an Engliſh fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir G. Elphinſtone, ſeconded by land forces under the command of Major-Generals Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation, by one of which private property was to remain untouched. The loſs ſuſtained on the ſide of the Engliſh being only four men killed, and a few officers and men wounded. At the peace of Amiens in 1802, the Cape was given up to the Batavian republic in ſovereignty; but ſo far declared a free port, that Great-Britain and France were to pay no more duties than the Batavian republic. In 1806, it was taken by the Britiſh. *Long.* 18. 30. E. *Lat.* 34. 24. S.

*Cape of Good Hope*, a cape on the north coaſt of New Guinea. *Long.* 132. 50. E. *Lat.* 0. 17. S.

*Cape Gower*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of China. *Long.* 122. 19. E. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

*Cape Gracias a Dios*, a cape on the north coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 82. 48. W. *Lat.* 15. N.

*Cape Gracias a Dios, Falſe*, a cape on the coaſt of Nicaragua. 63 m. S. from the true Cape Gracias a Dios. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

*Cape Grafton*, a cape on the coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 214. 6. W. *Lat.* 16 57. S.

*Cape Gregory*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. This by Capt. Vancouver is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as that called Cape Blanco by Capt. M. d'Anguilar, and Cape Gregory by Capt. Cook. Capt. Vancouver places it *Long.* 235. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 23. N. Capt. Cook, *Long.* 124. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

*Cape Grenville*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 217. 38. W. *Lat.* 11. 58. S.

*Cape Greville*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Kodiac, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 208. 25. E. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

*Cape Grimington*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 45. W. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

*Cape Groneſſe*, or *Groz Nez*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Jerſey. *Long.* 2. 18. W. *Lat.* 4. 22. N.

*Cape Gros*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 1. 23. E. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

*Cape Gros*, a cape on the north coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 51. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

*Cape Groſo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

*Cape Groſo*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 5. 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

*Cape Guadel*, or *Goadel*, of Perſia, in the Arabian ſea. *Long.* 62. E. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

*Cape Guangivi*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

*Cape Guardafui*, or *Gardafan*, or *Gardefui*, a cape at the north-eaſt extremity of Africa, in the Indian ſea, at the entrance into the Arabian gulf, and Straits of Babel-Mandeb. It is repreſented as a high, bluff, perpendicular point. The current ſometimes comes round it out of the gulf with ſuch violence that it is not to be ſtemmed without a briſk wind: and during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, the moment you are paſt the cape to the north there is a perfect calm, with inſufferable heat. But this current does not appear to be conſtant, and probably depends on the direction of the winds. *Long.* 51. 15. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Cape Guigan*, the ſouthern point of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 125. 3. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

*Cape Guilon*, or *Aguilon*, a cape in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 11. 56. W. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

*Cape Guiones*, a cape on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 9. 55. N.

*Cape Gumielu*, ſee *Cape Angeli*.

*Cape Gyſſens*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

*Cape Hammond*, the ſouth extremity of Kayes iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 215. E. *Lat.* 59. 48. N.

*Cape Hamrah*, or *Ras-el-Hamra*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers, anciently called Promontorium Hippi. *Long.* 7. 58. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Cape Hanglip*, a cape on the ſouthern ex-

tremity of Africa, and east side of False Bay. *Long.* 18. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

*Cape Harbour*, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Main, at the north extremity of Wells Bay. *Long.* 70. 24. W. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

*Cape Hargbiah*, a cape on the south coast of Arabia. *Long.* 47. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

*Cape Harrison*, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. W. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

*Cape Hatteras*, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 75. 54. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

*Cape Hawke*, a cape on the coast of New Holland. *Long.* 207. 30. W. *Lat.* 32. 14. S.

*Cape Henlopen*, or *Cape James*, a cape on the coast of Pennsylvania, at the mouth of the Delaware, on which a light-house is erected. This cape was so called by some Swedes who landed here in 1627, and purchased of the Indians a tract of land to form a settlement. *Long.* 75. 9. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

*Cape Henrietta Maria*, a cape on the west coast of James's Bay, in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

*Cape Henry*, a cape on the east coast of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeak. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

*Cape Henry*, a cape on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 227. 45. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

*Cape Henslow*, a cape on the south coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 160. 38. E. *Lat.* 10. S.

*Cape Horqui*, see *Cape Urqui*.

*Cape Higuera*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 1. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Cape Hillsborough*, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 44. E. *Lat.* 20. 56. S.

*Cape Hinchinbroke*, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. E. *Lat* 60. 15. N.

*Cape Hog*, a mountainous headland on the coast of Syria, which forms the south point of the bay of Alexandretta; anciently called Mons Rhossus. *Long.* 38. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

*Cape la Hogue*, a cape of France, in the English Channel. In the year 1692, the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Russel, obtained a glorious victory over the French fleet, commanded by Tourville, off this cape. The French lost four ships in the action; three were destroyed next day; and 18 more, which had taken refuge in the bay of La Hogue, were burned by Sir Geo. Rooke. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

*Cape Holland*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 57. S.

*Cape Holy*, a cape in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 40. E. *Lat.* 72. 32. N.

*Cape Honduras*, or *Punta de Caſtilla*, a cape of North-America, at the eastern side of the gulf of Honduras. *Long.* 86. 16. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Cape Hone*, a cape on the coast of Algiers, called by the natives Ras Hunneine, and by the ancients Promontorium Magnum, situated, according to Dr. Shaw, *Long.* 1. 0. W. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

*Cape Hope*, a cape at the entrance of Repulse Bay, in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

*Cape Hope Advance*, a cape in Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 72. 10. W. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

*Cape Horn*, a cape on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, and most southern extremity of South-America, forming part of an island belonging to the cluster called Hermite's Islands, "were I bound round Cape Horn to the west, says Captain Cook, and not in want of wood or water, or any other thing that might make it necessary to put into port, I would not come near the land at all; for by keeping out at sea you avoid the currents, which, I am satisfied, lose their force at 30 or 36 miles from land; and at a greater distance there are none." *Long.* 67. 46. W. *Lat* 55. 58. S.

*Cape Horn (False,)* a cape of South-America. 9 miles NE. Cape Horn.

*Cape Howe*, a cape on the east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 150. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. S.

*Cape Hunter*, a cape on the south-west coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 160. 3. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

*Cape Jackson*, or *Point Jackson*, a cape on the coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 175. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. 54. S.

*Cape James*, see *Cape Henlopen*.

*Cape Jaquemel*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 73. 25. W. *Lat.* 18. 14. N.

*Cape Jaques*, a cape on the coast of Chiampa, at the mouth of the river Cambodia. *Long.* 107. 30. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Cape Jaquet*, a cape on the coast of Guzerat, in the gulf of Cutch. *Long.* 68. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

*Cape Jaques*, or *Jask*, a cape at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Persia, at its entrance from the Arabian sea. It is known by a remarkable square rock a few miles to the northward of it. This rock bearing NNW. and SSE. you can see through a large hole that is on the north-east corner. The cape is a low sandy desert, with a few shrubs on it. Le Brun calls it Cape St. James. *Long.* 57. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 39. N.

*Cape Jeremie*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

*Cape Ibbetson*, a cape on the NW. coast of Pitt's Archipelago. *Long.* 229. 30. E. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

*Cape Icy*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the Frozen ſea, diſcovered in April 1778. *Long.* 198. 20. E. *Lat.* 70. 29. N.

*Cape Inarcontang*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 58. N.

*Cape Infanta*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 19. 15. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

*Cape Inferſchi*, a cape in the bay of Naples. *Long.* 15. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 59. N.

*Cape Inganno*, ſee *Cape Engano*.

*Cape Iondel*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Cape Jones*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79 W. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

*Cape Irois*, the moſt weſterly point of the iſland of Hiſpaniola.

*Cape Iron*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers, called by the Moors, Ras Hadeed. *Long.* 7. 27. E. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

*Cape Juby*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. W. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

*Cape Juna*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 54. E. *Lat.* 40. 8. N.

*Cape Ivy*, or *Jibbel Diſſ*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers, at the mouth of the river Shelliff. *Long.* 0. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

*Cape Kalbat*, or *Cape Calbat*, or *Ras Kalbat*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 58. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

*Cape Karaganſkoi*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

*Cape Karempi*, or *Karempiburun*, or *Cape Piſello*, a cape on the coaſt of Natolia, in the Black ſea. *Long.* 33. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

*Cape Kaſtricum*, a cape on the north eaſt coaſt of the Company's Iſland, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 40. E. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

*Cape Ken*, ſee *Cape Sarta*.

*Cape Khilli*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſlandof Negropont. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

*Cape Kidnappers*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in 1769, and ſo named by Capt. Cook, from an attempt made by the inhabitants to carry a boy from the Endeavour, as ſhe lay off. It is remarkable for two white rocks like hay ſtacks, and high white cliffs on each ſide. *Long.* 182. 24. W. *Lat.* 39. 43. S.

*Cape (King William's)*, a cape on the eaſtern extremity of New Guinea. *Long.* 148. 5. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

*Cape Koamaroo*, the ſouth-eaſt projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the iſland of Tavai-Poenammoo, one of the New-Zealand iſlands. *Long.* 176. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

*Cape Kuriat*, or *Ras Kuriat*, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 57. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 27. N.

*Cape Lackidi*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Milo. *Long.* 24. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

*Cape Ladoura*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 34 33. E. *Lat.* 34. 51. N.

*Cape Labou River*, a river of the Ivory coaſt, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 5. 15. W. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

*Cape Lacou*, a cape of Africa, on the Ivory coaſt, with a town of the ſame name near it. *Long.* 5. 18. W. *Lat.* 5. 16. N.

*Cape Lalang*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 52. E. *Lat.* 2. 40. W.

*Cape Lanton*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of China, at the entrance of the river Pekiang. *Long.* 113. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

*Cape de Larme*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 2. E. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

*Cape Laſtres*, a cape on the north coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 5. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

*Cape Lean*, or *Loop Head*, a cape on the coaſt of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon. *Long.* 9. 49. W. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

*Cape Lebeche*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera. *Long.* 2. 51. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Cape Ledo*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 9. 50. S.

*Cape Lentriſca*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 12. E. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

*Cape Leone*, a cape on the coaſt of Greece, in the gulf of Engia. 8 m. WSW. Athens.

*Cape di Leuca*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Naples, at the extremity of the province of Otranto. *Long.* 18. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

*Cape Levi*, a cape of France, on the weſt coaſt, in the Engliſh Channel. 7 miles ENE. Cherburg.

*Cape Liam*, a cape on the coaſt of Malacca. *Long.* 101. 36. E. *Lat.* 12. 26. N.

*Cape Licenda*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 18. E. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

*Cape Licoſa*, a cape on the coaſt of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

*Cape Limniti*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

*Cape Lindo*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cerigo. *Long.* 40. 34. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

*Cape Linguetta*, a cape on the coaſt of Greece, at the entrance of the Adriatic. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

*Cape Liri*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. 3 miles E. Cape Caccia.

*Cape Lisburn*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 165. W. *Lat.* 69. 6. N.

*Cape Liſburn*, a cape on the iſland of Spiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides. *Long.* 166. 57. E. *Lat.* 15. 41. S.

*Cape Locca*, or *Luco*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 32. N.

*Cape Lodo*, or *Mad Cape*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Weſt-Florida, at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 71. 42. W. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

*Cape Lognina*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Cape Lookout*, a cape on the coaſt of North-Carolina. So late as the year 1771, this cape afforded an excellent harbour, capacious enough for a large fleet in good deep water; but the baſon is now filled up. *Long.* 76. 48. W. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

*Cape Lookout*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 89. 10. W. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

*Cape Lookout*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 48. 32. S.

*Cape Lookout*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 236. 11. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Cape Lopatka*, a cape at the ſouth extremity of Kamtchatka.

*Cape Lopez Gonſalvo*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Benin, forming the ſouthernmoſt extremity of the gulf of Guinea. It appears to veſſels ſailing by like a low flat iſland; but is a long narrow peninſula, ſtretching from the continent into the ſea ſeveral leagues; like the adjacent main land, low, flat, ſwampy, and covered with wood. It received its name from the Portugueſe who firſt diſcovered it; and affords a good harbour either for anchoring or careening veſſels, eſpecially homeward bound. Near the cape is a village, where proviſions may be had in plenty. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

*Cape Lorat*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 30. 35. N.

*Cape Louis*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. S.

*Cape Lucas*, ſee *Cape St. Lucas*.

*Cape Luco*, ſee *Cape Locca*.

*Cape Mabo*, a cape on the coaſt of New Guinea. *Long.* 130. 5. E. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

*Cape Macartney*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of China. *Long.* 122. 16. E. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

*Cape Machiachaco*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

*Cape Macri*, a cape on the coaſt of European Turkey, in the northern part of the Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 46. E. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

*Cape Maguari*, a cape on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 49. 58. W. *Lat.* 0. 16. S.

*Cape Mahanguin*, the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Marindugera. *Long.* 121. 51. E. *Lat.* 13. 16. N.

*Cape Mahrah*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 56. 45. E. *Lat.* 19. 15. N.

*Cape Malabar*, a cape of North-America, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 65. 55. W. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

*Cape Malatayor*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 114. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

*Cape Malea*, or *St. Angelo*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 23. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

*Cape Maleca*, or *Melecca*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy, anciently called *Promontorium Ciamum*. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

*Cape Manambatou*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 51. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

*Cape Los Manes*, a cape on the coaſt of Darien. *Long.* 79. 58. W. *Lat.* 9. 28. N.

*Cape Manifold*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland; ſo called by Capt. Cook in 1770, from the number of lofty hills which appeared over it. *Long.* 209. W. *Lat* 22. 43. S.

*Cape Manouſſi*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 52. 22. E. *Lat.* 20. 6. S.

*Cape Manuel*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. 15 miles SE. Cape Verde. *Lat.* 14. 46. N.

*Cape Mar*, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 4. 58. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. W.

*Cape Mareckaux*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 73. 23. W. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

*Cape Maria, Van Diemen*, the north-weſt point of New Zealand. *Long.* 172. 42. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

*Cape Marpeveiro*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 12. 30. W. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

*Cape Marquis*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 42. W. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

*Cape Marrica*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 56. 25. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

*Cape Marſh*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Georgia. *Long.* 158. 56. E. *Lat.* 9. 21. S.

*Cape Marſalla*, ſee *Cape Boco*.

*Cape Martello*, the ſouth point of the iſland of Negropont. *Long.* 24. 39. E. *Lat.* 38. N.

*Cape Martin*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 3. E. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

*Cape Martinet*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 28. E. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

*Cape Maſtico*, the ſouthern point of the iſland of Scio. *Long.* 26. 2. E. *Lat.* 38. N.

*Cape Matala*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Candia. *Long.* 24. 54. E. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

*Cape Mataphan*, ſee *Cape Caglia*.

*Cape Matas*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Lat.* 45. S.

*Cape Matheo*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Scio. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 38 13. N.

*Cape Matraca*, ſee *Cape Mahrah*.

*Cape Matifou*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Cape Maurizzio*, a cape in the bay of Naples. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 40. 1. N.

*Cape May*, a cape on the coaſt of New Jerſey, at the mouth of the Delaware. *Long.* 74. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

*Cape Mayor*, a cape on the north coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 3. 46. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

*Cape Mayumba*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 3. 35. S.

*Cape Mayzi*, or *Cape Maizo*, the eaſtern point of the iſland of Cuba *Long.* 74. 10. W. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

*Cape Madaios*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 15. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

*Cape Melle*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

*Cape Melecca*, ſee *Cape Maleca*.

*Cape Melvil*, the north-weſt point of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 60. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 44. N.

*Cape Mendocino*, a cape of North-America, on the coaſt of New Albion; off the cape lie ſome rocky iſlets and ſunken rocks, near a league from the ſhore. The ſouthernmoſt of theſe from the northernmoſt promontory lies S. 61. W. about a league diſtant; and within it are two rocky iſlets, in ſhape much reſembling hay-cocks. The northernmoſt of them lies N. 3. W. diſtant five or ſix miles, nearly the ſame ſhape and ſize with the other, to which it is apparently connected by a ledge of rocks, whoſe outermoſt part lies from the above promontory N. 38. W. about two leagues diſtant, having a ſmaller iſlet, about midway, between them. On ſome part of this ledge the ſea conſtantly breaks with great violence; on others at intervals only. The whole of this cape, though by no means a very projecting headland, is doubtleſs very remarkable, from being the higheſt on the ſea-ſhore of this part of New Albion. The mountains at its back are conſiderably elevated, and form altogether a high ſteep maſs, which does not break into perpendicular cliffs, but is compoſed of various hills, that riſe abruptly, and are divided into many deep chaſms. In ſome of theſe, as well as on ſome of the ridges of the hills, grew a few dwarf trees. The general ſurface was covered with vegetables of a dull green colour, interſperſed in ſome places with perpendicular ſtrata of red earth or clay. South of the cape the coaſt is nearly ſtrait, forming only a trifling bend. Its elevation is regular; it may be conſidered as high land, and is apparently ſteep. To the northward of Cape Mendocino the elevation of the country appeared ſuddenly to decreaſe beyond the rocky iſlets, where it ſeemed to aſſume a moderate height. *Long.* 235. 53. E. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

*Cape Merbat*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 53. 20. E. *Lat.* 17. N.

*Cape Meſaff*, ſee *Cape Ferratt*.

*Cape Meſurado*, or *Meſurata*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 16. 12. E. *Lat.* 32. 21. N.

*Cape Meſurado*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 10. 25. W. *Lat.* 6. 16. N.

*Cape Meyo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 26. 50. E. *Lat.* 31. S.

*Cape Middle*, the moſt weſterly point of Staten Land, in the Straits of La Maire.

*Cape Milazzo*, a cape on the north coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 23. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

*Cape Minarzo*, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

*Cape Minorca*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 12. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

*Cape Mirick*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 6. 5. W. *Lat.* 19. N.

*Cape Miſeno*, a cape on the north ſide of the gulf of Naples. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

*Cape Miſtaken*, a cape of Terra del Fuego. It is the ſouthern point of the eaſternmoſt of the Hermits Iſlands. 9 miles ENE. Cape Horn.

*Cape Maçandon*, ſee *Mozandum*.

*Cape Mohanzo*, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 67. 10. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

*Cape Molu*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 17. E. *Lat.* 39. 51. N.

*Cape Moncooda*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Banca. *Long.* 105. 53. E. *Lat.* 1. 28. S.

*Cape Monday*, a cape of South-America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 53. 12. S.

*Cape Mondego*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

*Cape Mondego*, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

*Cape Mongon*, (*Grand*,) a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 72. 18 W. *Lat.* 17. 59. N.

*Cape Mongon Petit*, the moſt ſoutherly point of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 57. N.

*Cape Monmouth*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, at the entrance of St. Sebaſtian's Sound.

*Cape Montague*, a cape on the north part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. *Lat.* 66. N.

*Cape Montague*, a cape on the coaſt of

Sandwich Land. *Long.* 26. 46. W. *Lat.* 58. 33. S.

*Cape Monte*, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 11. 10. W. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

*Cape Monte Santo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of European Turkey. *Long.* 24. 32. E. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

*Cape Mondego*, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

*Cape Montpelles*, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 67. W. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Cape Monze*, a cape on the coaſt of Sindy, weſt of the Indus. *Long.* 65. 46. E. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

*Cape Mora*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 27. E. *Lat.* 0. 48. N.

*Cape Moran*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Perſia, in the Arabian ſea. *Long.* 64. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

*Cape Morant*, or *Eaſt Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 52. W. *Lat.* 17. 56. N.

*Cape Moraria*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 1. W. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

*Cape Moreton*, a cape on the coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 206. 28. E. *Lat.* 26. 56. S.

*Cape Mort*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

*Cape Mount River*, a river of Africa, which riſes in Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic north of Cape Mount.

*Cape Mount*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 11. W. *Lat.* 6. 38. N.

*Cape Mozandem*, or *Muſeldom*, a cape at the entrance of the Perſian gulf. *Long.* 56. 5. E. *Lat.* 26. 19. N.

*Cape Mulgrave*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the Frozen ſea. *Long.* 165. 9. W. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

*Cape Nabend*, *Naban*, or *Nabon*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Perſia, in the gulf of Perſia. *Long.* 52. 18. E. *Lat.* 27. 27. N.

*Cape Nakos*, or *Nackouſe*, ſee *Cape Tones*.

*Cape Nao*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 3. E. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

*Cape Naſſau*, a cape on the coaſt of Surinam. *Long.* 59. 30. W. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

*Cape Natal*, or *Cape Ambra*, a cape on the north coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 50. 15. E. *Lat.* 11. 22. S.

*Cape Nava*, a cape of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria. 4 miles SSW. Cape Colonna. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

*Cape Nave*, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia, a little to the north of Cape Finiſterra. *Long.* 9. 20. W. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

*Cape Nebo*, a cape of Japan. *Long.* 142. E. *Lat.* 39. N.

*Cape Neddik*, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Maine. *Long.* 70. 43. W. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

*Cape Negratao*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 8. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

*Cape Negrais*, a cape on the coaſt of Ava, in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 25. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Cape Negrete*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long.* 0. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

*Cape Negro*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

*Cape Negro*, a cape of the weſt coaſt of Corſica. *Long.* 8. 39. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

*Cape Negro*, a cape on the coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

*Cape Negro*, a cape on the coaſt of Benguela. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 15. S.

*Cape Negro*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 54. 5. S.

*Cape Negro Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Africa, north of Cape Negro.

*Cape Nepean*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Georgia. *Long.* 157. 36. E. *Lat.* 8. 51. S.

*Cape Newenham*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 197. 36. E. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

*Cape Nizao*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Hiſpaniola. 12 miles WSW. St. Domingo. *Lat.* 18. 8. N.

*Cape Noir*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. It is a ſteep rock of conſiderable height, and the ſouth part of a large iſland, which ſeems to be detached, three or four miles from the main land; at the point of the cape are two rocks, one ſhaped like a ſugar-loaf, the other not ſo high. *Long.* 73. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. S.

*Cape Noir*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Milo. *Long.* 24. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

*Cape Noli*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

*Cape Non*, or *Nun*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 11. 5. W. *Lat.* 28. 38. N.

*Cape Nono*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 39. 3. N.

*Cape Norfeo*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 7. E. *Lat.* 42. 16. N

*Cape Norman*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 58. W. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

*Cape North*, a cape on the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 55. W. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

*Cape North*, the moſt northerly point of Europe, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 26. E. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

*Cape North*, a cape on the coaſt of Aſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 9. W. *Lat.* 68. 56. N.

*Cape North*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of South-America, forming the north boundary of Braſil. *Long.* 56. 6. W. *Lat.* 1. 48. N.

*Cape North*, a cape on the coaſt of South

*Cape North*, the north part of the iſland of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 55. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

*Cape North*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 12. W. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

*Cape North*, a cape of Africa, on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Lat.* 32. 45. N.

*Cape North*, the northern extremity of New Zealand. It is a peninſula jutting out to the north-eaſt about two miles, and terminating in a bluff head, flat at the top. *Long.* 186. 55. W. *Lat.* 34. 22. S.

*Cape North*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Fernando Po. *Long.* 7. 55. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. N.

*Cape Noſe*, a cape on the coaſt of Nubia, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 35. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

*Cape Notch*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 74. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. S.

*Cape Noto*, a cape of Japan, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Niphon. *Long.* 137. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

*Cape Nun*, ſee *Cape Non*.

*Cape Nympha*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Monte Santo. *Long.* 24. 24. E. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

*Cape Octonia*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Negroponte. *Long.* 24. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

*Cape Oggono*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

*Cape Ogurza*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

*Cape Olaredo*, ſee *Cape del Oro*.

*Cape Oliver*, ſee *Cape Petra*.

*Cape Ommany*, the ſouthern extremity of the iſlands in King George III.'s Archipelago. *Long.* 225. 27. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

*Cape Oneglia*, a cape of Genoa. *Long.* 7. 54. E. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

*Cape Oonemak*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, forming the ſouthern point of Briſtol Bay. *Long.* 196. 10. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

*Cape Orange*, a cape on the coaſt of Surinam. *Long.* 52. 16. W. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

*Cape Orange*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Terra del Fuego. It is remarkable by a pretty high hillock, ſteep towards the ſea, and forms to the ſouth the firſt narrow paſs in the Straits. The point is dangerous on account of a ledge which extends to the north-eaſt at leaſt 9 miles into the ſea. *Long* 70. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. S.

*Cape Orford*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 35. E. *Lat.* 5. 36. S.

*Cape Orford*, a cape of America, on the noaſt of New Albion, diſcovered by Captain Vancouver, in April 1792. Off it are ſeveral ſmall rocky iſles; many of the inhabitants came in canoes along the ſhip with the greateſt confidence, and without any ſort of invitation. A pleaſing and courteous deportment diſtinguiſhed theſe people. Their countenances indicated nothing ferocious; their features partook rather of the general European character; their colour a light olive; and beſides being punctuated in the faſhion of the South-Sea iſlanders, their ſkin had many other marks, apparently from injuries in their excurſions through the foreſts, poſſibly with little or no clothing that could protect them; though ſome were of opinion that theſe marks were purely ornamental. Their ſtature was under the middle ſize, none that appeared exceeding five feet ſix inches in height. They were tolerably well limbed, though ſlender in their perſons; bore little or no reſemblance to the people of Nootka; nor did they ſeem to have the leaſt knowledge of that language. They ſeemed to prefer the comforts of cleanlineſs to the painting of their bodies; in their ears and noſes they had ſmall ornaments of bone; their hair which was long and black, was clean and neatly combed, and generally tied in a club behind; though ſome amongſt them had their hair in a club in front alſo. They were dreſſed in garments that nearly covered them, made principally of the ſkins of deer, bear, fox, and river otter; one or two cub ſkins of the ſea otter, were alſo obſerved amongſt them. Their canoes, calculated to carry about eight people, were rudely formed out of a ſingle tree; their ſhape much reſembled that of a butcher's tray, and ſeemed very unfit for a ſea voyage or any diſtant expedition. They brought but a few trifling articles to barter, and they anxiouſly ſolicited in exchange iron and beads. In this traffic they were ſcrupulouſly honeſt, particularly in fixing their bargain with the firſt bidder; for if a ſecond offered a more valuable commodity for what they had to ſell, they would not conſent, but made ſigns (which could not be miſtaken) that the firſt ſhould pay the price offered by the ſecond, on which the bargain would be cloſed. They did not entertain the leaſt idea of accepting preſents, for on Captain Vancouver's giving them ſome beads, medals, iron, &c. they inſtantly offered their garments in return. *Long.* 235. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Cape Orfui*, or *Cape d'Orfui*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea; known to the ancients by the name of Tabai Promontorium. It is variouſly written, Orfui, D'Orfui, Arfur, D'Arfur, Carfur, D'Affui and Daffui. *Long.* 50. 55. E. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

*Cape d'Oro*, the eaſtern point of the iſland of Negropont, anciently called Promonto-

rium Cepharæus, in the island of Eubœa. *Long.* 24. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

*Cape del Oro*, or *Olerado*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 15. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

*Cape Oropesa*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

*Cape Orlando*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Sicily. *Long.* 14. 41. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

*Cape Ortegal*, a cape on the north-west coast of Spain, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 7. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

*Cape Oudia*, or *Capoudia*, a cape on the east coast of Tunis. *Long* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

*Cape Oyambre*, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 4. 17. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

*Cape Padron*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 6. S.

*Cape Palette*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

*Cape Pelinuro*, a cape on the coast of Naples. *Long.* 15. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

*Cape Paliuri*, a cape on the coast of European Turkey, in the gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 23. 46. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

*Cape Palliser*, a cape on the east coast of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 25. E. *Lat.* 4. 22. S.

*Cape Palliser*, a cape on the south coast of Eaheinomauwe, the northern island of New Zealand, and north-east point of Cook's Strait *Long.* 183. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 34. S.

*Cape Palma*, a cape on the coast of Ancona. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

*Cape Palma*, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the country of Angoy. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

*Cape Palmas*, a cape of Africa, on the Grain coast. *Long.* 7. 40. W. *Lat* 4. 30. N.

*Cape Palmera*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

*Cape Palmero*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Cape Palmerston*, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 210. 54. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. S.

*Cape Palmiras*, see *Point Palmiras*.

*Cape Palo*, a cape on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 19. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

*Cape Palos*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 0. 48. W. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

*Cape Pantina*, cape on the north coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 7. E. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

*Cape Partridge*, a cape on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

*Cape Pasme*, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the Arabian sea. *Long.* 63. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

*Cape Passao*, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

*Cape Passaro*, a cape on the south-east coast of Sicily. Off this coast Sir George Byng destroyed the Spanish fleet in 1718. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

*Cape Patang*, a cape on the east coast of Cochin-China. *Long.* 108. 51. E. *Lat.* 14. 38. N.

*Cape Patani*, a cape on the east coast of Malacca. *Long.* 101. 56. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

*Cape Patience*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Saghalien. *Lat.* 49. N.

*Cape Patiera*, a cape on the south-coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long.* 120 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 43. S.

*Cape Pausilippo*, a cape in the bay of Naples. 2 miles W. Naples.

*Cape Pecora*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

*Cape Peda*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 55. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Cape Pegnas*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 43. 41 N.

*Cape Pegnas*, a cape on the east coast of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 70. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. E.

*Cape Pelegrino*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Lesina, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 16. 26. E *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

*Cape Peloro*, the north-east point of the island of Sicily, at the entrance of the Straits of Messina. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

*Cape Peloso*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Zante. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

*Cape Pemaquid*, a cape of America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 69. 27. W. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

*Cape Pembroke*, a cape in the north part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 82. 19. W. *Lat.* 62. 51. N.

*Cape Pera*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

*Cape Perpetua*, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 123. 56. W. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

*Cape Perpignan*, a cape on the north-west coast of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 40. 6. N.

*Cape Petera*, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 26. 57. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Cape Petra*, or *Olivier*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Metelin. *Long.* 26. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

*Cape Phalasa*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 23. 48. E. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

*Cape Philip*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Georgia. *Long.* 160. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 34. S.

*Cape Phipps*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, at the entrance into Beering's Bay. *Long.* 140. W. *Lat.* 59. 36. N.

*Cape Pillar*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego, forming the ſouth-weſt point of entrance into the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean. It is a very high land, or rather a maſs of rocks which terminate in two cliffs formed in the ſhape of towers, inclining to north-weſt, and making the extremity of the cape. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 45. S.

*Cape Pinar*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 13. E. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

*Cape Pine*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

*Cape Piſello*, ſee *Cape Karempi*.

*Cape Pitt*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* 132. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

*Cape Pitt*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Georgia. *Long.* 158. 29. E. *Lat.* 8. 55. S.

*Cape Pittari*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Calabria, in the Straits of Meſſina. *Long.* 15. 59. E. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

*Cape Plata*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Andaluſia, at the entrance into the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

*Cape Point*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

*Cape Polo*, or *Pulo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia, at the ſouth extremity of the gulf of Cagliari. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Cape Porpoiſe*, a cape of North-America, on the coaſt of Maine. *Long.* 70. 23. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Cape Porpoiſe*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 56. S.

*Cape Prieto*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 4. 53. W. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

*Cape Primiero*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

*Cape Prince of Wales*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 168. 15. W. *Lat.* 65. 46. N.

*Cape Prionino*, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

*Cape Prieto*, a cape of Spain, on the north north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

*Cape Proby*, the north-eaſt point of Howe's iſland, one of Queen Charlotte's iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 164. 31. *Lat.* 11. 3. S

*Cape Providence*, a cape in the ſtraits of Magellan *Long.* 75. 37. W. *Lat.* 52. 37. S.

*Cape Providence*, a cape on the coaſt of Oonalaſhka, at the entrance into Samganoodha bay, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

*Cape Pucalo*, or *St. Paul*, a cape on the Slave coaſt. *Long.* 3. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

*Cape Puget*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and weſt point of entrance into Port Bainbridge. *Long.* 212. 9. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

*Cape Pyla*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, anciently called *Dades*. *Long.* 34. 17. E. *Lat.* 35. 59. N.

*Cape Queen Anne*, a cape on the Gold Coaſt, with an Engliſh fort. *Long.* 1. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 3. N.

*Cape Queyjos*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 3. 31. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

*Cape Quiros*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Eſpiritu Santo, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 84. 58. E. *Lat.* 15. 44. S.

*Cape Quod*, or *Quada*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. S.

*Cape Race*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. In 1755, the Alcide and Lys, two French men of war, were taken by the Dunkirk, Capt. (afterwards Lord) Howe, and the Defiance, Capt. Andrews, off this cape. *Long.* 52. 30. E. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

*Cape Rafael*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 69. 46. E. *Lat.* 19. 2. N.

*Cape Ramas*, a cape on the coaſt of Malaba. *Long.* 73. 35. E. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

*Cape Ramada*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca. *Long.* 25. 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 8. N.

*Cape Raſal*, or *Raſal-ſem*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

*Cape Raſalgat*, or *Cape Raſalgate*, or *Ras Rouſe*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 58. 15. E. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

*Cape Raſiculmo*, a cape on the north coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 18. N.

*Cape Rat*, a cape of Africa, in the Red ſea. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

*Cape Ray*, the ſouth-weſt point of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. W. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

*Cape Razo*, ſee *Cape Race*.

*Cape Regana*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 2t 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

*Cape Reikianeſs*, a crpe on the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 22. 47. W. *Lat.* 63. 55. N.

*Cape Remedios*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

*Cape Rena*, the ſouth-eaſt point of the iſland of Skyro. *Long.* 24. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

*Cape Renovate*, a cape on the S. coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 46. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

*Cape Reſolution*, a cape near the eaſt entrance of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 65. 15. W. *Lat.* 61. 29. N.

*Cape Rincon*, a cape on the coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

*Cape Rivers*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 120 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 25. N.

*Cape Rizzuto*, a cape on the coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

*Cape de la Roche*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 70. 35. W. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.

*Cape Roca*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, called generally by the Engliſh ſailors, *The Rock of Liſbon*. *Long.* 9. 34. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

*Cape Roch*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 5. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Cape Rodney*, a cape of New Zealand, being the NW. point of the entrance into the river Thames. *Long.* 184. 53. W. *Lat.* 36. 15. S.

*Cape Rodney*, ſee *Point Rodney*.

*Cape Rodoni*, a cape on the coaſt of Albania, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 19. 16. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

*Cape Rokit*, a cape on the north coaſt of Africa, at the entrance into the Straits of Babelmandeb. 60 miles W. Cape Guardafui.

*Cape Romain*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 49. 29. E. *Lat.* 25. 38. S.

*Cape Roman*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt-Florida. *Long.* 82. 25. W. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

*Cape Roman*, a cape on the coaſt of Chili, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 20. S.

*Cape Romania*, the ſouth-eaſt point of Malacca. *Long.* 104. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. N.

*Cape Roque*, a cape on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 35. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. S.

*Cape Roſa*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 8. 5. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Cape Roſalgate*, ſee *Raſalgat*.

*Cape Roſani*, a cape on the coaſt of Romania, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 24. 14. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

*Cape Roſieres*, a cape of Canada, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

*Cape Roſito*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

*Cape Roſſo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.

*Cape Rouge*, or *Ras el Hamrah*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 7. 42. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

*Cape Round*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 32. W. *Lat.* 53. 47. S.

*Cape Roux*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 8. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

*Cape Rox*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 65. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

*Cape Roxo*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

*Cape Roxo*, the ſouth-eaſt point of a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Mexico, lying before the mouth of the river Panuco. *Long.* 100. 11. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

*Cape Roxo*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 16. 35. W. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

*Cape Rozett*, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 0. W. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

*Cape Rozier*, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the gulf of St. Laurence. 9 miles W. Cape Gaſpe.

*Cape Rubio*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 21. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

*Cape Runaway*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 181. 48. W. *Lat.* 37. 32. S.

*Cape Ruyperez*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

*Cape Sable*, a cape on the S. coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

*Cape Sable*, the ſouth point of Eaſt-Florida. *Long.* 81. 49. W. *Lat.* 24. 57. N.

*Cape Sacratif*, a cape of Spain, on coaſt of Grenada. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

*Cape St. Agnes*, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 66. 35. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. S.

*Cape St. Aleſſio*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 38. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

*Cape St. Andrew*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 45. 26. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

*Cape St. Andrew*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 60. 18. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. S.

*Cape St. Angelo*, ſee *Cape Malio*.

*Cape St. Ann*, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 43. W. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

*Cape St. Ann*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 28. W. *Lat.* 53. 42. S.

*Cape St. Ann*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Scherbro. *Lat.* 7. 5. N.

*Cape St. Anna*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 37. 8. S.

*Cape St. Anthony*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. *Lat.* 51. N.

*Cape St. Anthony*, the north-weſt point of Staten Land, in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 63. 47. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. S.

*Cape St. Anthony*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 44. E. *Lat.* 12. 32. N.

*Cape St. Antonio*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Cape St. Antonio*, a cape of the eaſt coaſt

of South-America, on the south of the river Plata. *Long.* 55. 45. W. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

*Cape St. Antonio*, the western extremity of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 26. W. *Lat.* 22. 10. S.

*Cape St. Antonio*, a cape on the north-west coast of Staten Land. *Lat.* 54. 45. S.

*Cape St. Antonio*, the north point of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 45. E. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

*Cape St. Apollonia*, see *Cape Apollonia*.

*Cape St. Auguſtine*, a cape on west coast of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 47. 4. E. *Lat.* 23. 35. S.

*Cape Auguſtine*, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 27. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. N.

*Cape St. Auguſtine*, a cape of Braſil. *Long.* 35. 5. W. *Lat.* 8. 48. S.

*Cape St. Barnabas*, a cape on the south-east coast of an island called Kodiak, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 40. W. *Lat.* 57. 13. N.

*Cape St. Bartholomew*, a cape on the SW. coast of Staten Land. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

*Cape St. Blas*, a cape on the coast of the iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 79. 14. W. *Lat.* 9. 36. N.

*Cape St. Blas*, or *Blaz*, a cape on the coast of Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 85. 35. W. *Lat.* 29. 44. N.

*Cape St Blas*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10 S.

*Cape St. Catalina*, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Madre de Dios. *Lat.* 51. 30. S.

*Cape St. Catharine*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

*Cape St Clara*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. 15. E. *Lat.* 0. 30. N.

*Cape St Diego*, the low point of land that forms the north entrance of the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 65. 14. W. *Lat.* 54. 33. S.

*Cape St Epiphany*, or *St Piſano*, the north-west point of the island of Cyprus, anciently called Acamus. *Long.* 32. 13. E. *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

*Cape St Eſprit*, the north-east point of the island of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 124. 56. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N

*Cape St. Francis*, a cape of Newfoundland, at the ſouth of the entrance into Conception Bay. *Long.* 52. 25. W. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

*Cape St. Francis*, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 28. W. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

*Cape St. Franciſco*, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 0. 40. N.

*Cape St. George*, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

*Cape St. George*, the ſouthern extremity of the island of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. S.

*Cape St. Giacome*, a cape of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento, on the coaſt of Calabria. *Long* 17. 13. E. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

*Cape St. Giorgio*, the weſtern extremity of the iſland of Curzola. *Long.* 16. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

*Cape St. Gregory*, a cape on the coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 58. 23. W. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

*Cape St. Helen*, or *Cape Redondo*, a cape of South-America, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 67. 34. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. S.

*Cape St. Helena*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Scio. *Long.* 26. 9. E. *Lat.* 38. 19. N.

*Cape St. Helena*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Lat.* 44. 40. S.

*Cape St. Hermogenes*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 207. 42. E. *Lat.* 58. 15. N.

*Cape St. James*, the ſouthern extremity of Queen Charlotte's Iſland, diſcovered by Captain Dixon, in 1787, on the 25th July, whence its name. Captain Vancouver fixes the ſituation in *Long.* 229. 6. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

*Cape St. James*, a cape on the coaſt of Chiampa, in the Chineſe ſea. *Long.* 106. 42. E. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

*Cape St. Ines*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 54. 16. S.

*Cape St. John*, the eaſt point of the iſland of Staten Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean, eaſtward of the Straits of La Maire. It is compoſed of a rock of a conſiderable height, and a rocky iſlet lying cloſe to the north part. *Long.* 64. 7. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. S.

*Cape St. John*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 1. 3. N.

*Cape St. John*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

*Cape St. John*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Nicaria. *Long.* 26. 21. E. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

*Cape St. John*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 37. E. *Lat.* 36. 9. N.

*Cape St. John*, ſee *Cape Crio*.

*Cape St. Julien*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia, at the entrance of St. Julien's Bay.

*Cape St Laurence*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 10. W. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

*Cape St Laurence*, a cape on the iſthmus of Darien, in the bay of Panama. *Long.* 80. 25. W. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

*Cape St. Laurence*, or *St. Lorenzo*, a cape on the coaſt of Peru, 18 miles S. Callao.

*Cape St. Louis*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

*Cape St. Lorenzo*, a cape on the coaſt of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

*Cape St. Lorenzo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 53. E. *Lat.* 39 34. N.

*Cape St. Lucas*, ſee *Cape Lucas*, the moſt ſoutherly point of land on the peninſula of California. *Long.* 109. 44. W. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

*Cape St. Lucia*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 28. 8. E. *Lat.* 28. 31. S.

*Cape St. Marco*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 37. 29. N.

*Cape St Marco*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

*Cape St. Maria*, a cape on the coaſt of Brazil, on the north of the mouth of the river Plata. *Long.* 37. 46. W. *Lat.* 35. S.

*Cape St. Mark*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 73. 35. W. *Lat.* 19. 3. N.

*Cape St. Martin*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa, near the cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 58. E. *Lat.* 32. 8. S.

*Cape St. Martin*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Spain, anciently called Promontorium Hemeroſcopium, near Denia.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Caes. *Long.* 7. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 56. S.

*Cape St Mary*, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 55. W. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 3. E. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 45. 15. E. *Lat.* 25. 42. S.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 16. 35. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the coaſt of Brazil, at the mouth of the river Plata. *Long.* 55. 16. W. *Lat.* 35. S.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 66. 15. W. *Lat* 43. 56. N.

*Cape St. Mary de Leuca*, a cape of Naples, at the north-eaſt point of the entrance into the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 18. 26. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 41. E. *Lat.* 4. 32. S.

*Cape St. Mary*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Cape St. Nicholas*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Hiſpaniola. Here is a town which conſiſts of about 250 houſes, which are chiefly built of American wood. It is ſituated at the foot of a high bluff called *the Mole*, but having been a free port it was a place of conſiderable trade, and particularly reſorted to by the ſhips of America. It is chiefly known however for the ſafety and extent of its harbour, which is juſtly called the key of the windward paſſage; and the fortifications towards the ſea are reckoned the ſtrongeſt in the Weſt-Indies. On the ſide of the land they are overlooked by the ſurrounding height, and hence it is concluded, that although it might be difficult to take the place, it would be more difficult to retain it afterwards. *Long.* 73. 27. W. *Lat.* 19. 51. N.

*Cape St. Nicolo*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Scio. *Long.* 25. 44. E. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

*Cape St. Nicolo*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

*Cape St. Paul*, a cape on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 0. 20. E *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

*Cape St. Pedro*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 1. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

*Cape St. Piſano*, ſee *Cape St. Epiphany*.

*Cape St. Pola*, or *St. Paul*, a cape of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

*Cape St. Remo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Milo. *Long* 24. 33. E. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

*Cape St. Rocca*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Elba. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

*Cape St. Romain*, ſee *Cape Romain*.

*Cape St. Roman*, a cape of South-America, at the extremity of a peninſula, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, extending about 30 miles in length, north from the town of Venezuela, and about 15 in breadth. *Long.* of the cape 69. 58. W. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

*Cape St. Roque*, a cape on the coaſt of Brazil. *Long.* 34. 46. W. *Lat.* 5. 21. S.

*Cape St. Sebaſtian*, a cape on the coaſt of California. *Long.* 126. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

*Cape St. Sebaſtian*, a cape on the north coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 54. 44. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. S.

*Cape St. Sebaſtian*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 33. 20. E. *Lat.* 22. S.

*Cape St. Sebaſtian*, a cape of Spain, on the eaſt coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

*Cape St Telia*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Cape St. Thomas*, a cape on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 41. W. *Lat.* 21. 50. S.

*Cape St. Todero*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

*Cape St. Vincent*, the ſouth-weſt point of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 5. W. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Cape St. Vincent*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 43. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 38. S.

*Cape St. Vincent*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 54. 25. S.

*Cape di St. Vito*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 41. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

*Cape St. Zuane*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy. *Long.* 25. 41. E. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

*Cape Salanken*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat* 4. 15. S.

*Cape Salatan*, a cape on the south coast of Borneo. *Long.* 114. E. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

*Cape Salinas*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

*Cape Salinas*, a cape on the north coast of South-America. *Long.* 62. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Cape Salinas*, or *di Salines*, see *Point de Salines*.

*Cape Salou*, a cape of Spain, on the south-east coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 1. 6. E. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

*Cape Samana*, at the east end of the island of Samana. *Long.* 69. 11. W. *Lat.* 19. 13. N.

*Cape Sambbar*, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 52. S.

*Cape Samboangan*, a cape on the south-west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 43. N.

*Cape Sambro*, a cape on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. On it is a light-house. *Long.* 63. 22. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

*Cape Samos*, the west point of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 33. E. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

*Cape Sampanmango*, the north-west point of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 52. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

*Cape Sanchelle*, a cape on the coast of Portugal. 2 miles SE. Cape Roca.

*Cape Sandana*, the north-east point of the island of Java. *Long.* 114. 35. E. *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

*Cape Sanderrocel*, a cape of the south-west coast of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 40. E. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

*Cape Sandy*, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 5. W. *Lat.* 24. 45. S.

*Cape Sandwich*, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 213. 45. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. S.

*Cape Sarta*, or *Cape Ken*, or *Ras el Cham*, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the Persian gulf. *Lat.* 28. 12. N.

*Cape Saffof*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Candy, anciently Promontorium Dion. *Long.* 24. 56. E. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

*Cape Satalan*, a cape on the southern coast of Borneo. *Long.* 114. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. 13. S.

*Cape Saunders*, a cape on the coast of the island of South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 57. W. *Lat.* 54. 10. S.

*Cape Saunders*, a cape of New Zealand, on the south coast of the island of Tavai-Poe-nammoo. *Long.* 189. 4. W. *Lat.* 45. 35. S.

*Cape Scaramat*, a cape on the south coast of Sicily. *Long.* 14. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

*Cape Sciglio*, a cape on the west coast of Naples, at the entrance into the Straits of Messina. *Long.* 16. 1. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

*Cape Scot*, a cape on the north-west coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. *Long.* 231. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

*Cape Segundo*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

*Cape Serdze Kamen*, a cape on the north-east coast of Russia. *Long.* 188. 11. E. *Lat.* 67. 10. N.

*Cape Serra*, a cape of Algiers. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

*Cape Serraina*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

*Cape Serras*, a cape on the southern coast of Africa. *Long.* 23. 45. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. S.

*Cape Serras*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. S.

*Cape Shallow-Water*, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 162. 50 W. *Lat.* 63. 8. N.

*Cape Shoalwater*, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 236. E. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

*Cape Shutup*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 32. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. S.

*Cape Sidori*, or *Sidero*, the north extremity of the island of Corfu. *Long.* 19. 52. E. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

*Cape Sidero*, the north-east extremity of the island of Candy. *Lat.* 35. 7. N.

*Cape Sidney*, a cape on the south coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 161. 7. E. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

*Cape Sigri*, the north-west point of the island of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

*Cape Sihel*, the most westerly point of the island of Ceram, one of the Moluccas. *Long.* 126. 50. E. *Lat* 4. S.

*Cape Silleyro*, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 34. W. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

*Cape Sina*, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

*Cape Sifar*, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 20. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

*Cape Sitoe*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 11. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

*Cape Skillo*, or *Cape Dawela*, a cape on the east coast of Greece. *Long.* 23. 36. E. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

*Cape Small Point*, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 69. 50. W. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

*Cape Smith*, a cape on the east coast of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 61. N.

*Cape Smoaky*, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 5. E. *Lat.* 30. 43. S.

*Cape South*, the southern point of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. S.

*Cape South*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Lat.* 32. 30 N.

*Cape South*, the ſouthern extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 56. E. *Lat.* 43. 42. S.

*Cape South-Weſt*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 7. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. S.

*Cape Southampton*, a cape in the northern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 86. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

*Cape Spada*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 67. 56. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

*Cape Spada*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Candy, anciently called Promontorium Placum. *Long.* 23. 38. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

*Cape Spartel*, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Streits of Gibraltar, between Arzilla and Tangier. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

*Cape Spartivento*, a cape at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 16. 28. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

*Cape Spati*, the north point of the iſland of Cerigo. *Long.* 22. 49. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

*Cape Spear*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 13. W. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

*Cape Spencer*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, formerly the weſt point or entrance into Croſs Sound, ſo called by Capt. Vancouver, in honour of Earl Spencer. *Long.* 223. 36. E. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.

*Cape Stephens*, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 5. E. *Lat.* 40. 36. S.

*Cape Stephens*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 151. E. *Lat.* 3. 55. S.

*Cape Stephens*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 197. 41. E. *Lat.* 63. 33. N.

*Cape Stiga*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.

*Cape Stilo*, a cape of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

*Cape Straki*, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt. *Long.* 33. 43. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

*Cape Subiba*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

*Cape Succeſs*, or *Cape Good Succeſs*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego, in the Straits of La Maire. *Long.* 66. 14. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

*Cape Suckling*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 216. 19. E. *Lat.* 60. 1. N.

*Cape Sugaar*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Niphon. *Long.* 140. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

*Cape Suliago*, the northern point of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 35. E. *Lat.* 9. 51. N.

*Cape Swaine*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and north-weſt point of entrance into Milbank's Sound. *Long.* 231. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.

*Cape Sweepſtakes*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. S.

*Cape Table*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 181. 36. W. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.

*Cape Table*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 47. 5. E. *Lat.* 16. S.

*Cape Talea*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Lat.* 16. 20. S.

*Cape Tache*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 28. E. *Lat.* 36. 24. N.

*Cape Tagrim*, ſee *Cape Ledo*.

*Cape Talabo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 57. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

*Cape Talkado*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 22. 29. E. *Lat.* 34. S.

*Cape Tamar*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan, 18 miles from Cape Upright. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 51. S.

*Cape Tandjong*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 45. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

*Cape Tatman*, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 90. 25. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

*Cape Tavalaro*, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 38. 53. N.

*Cape Teerawhitte*, a cape forming the ſouthernmoſt point of the iſle of Eaheinomauwe, in Cook's Strait, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 184. 12. W. *Lat.* 41. 21. S.

*Cape Telling*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 7. W. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

*Cape Temendfuſe*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 35. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

*Cape Temoel*, or *Point Samſo*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, on the line. *Long.* 119. 25. E.

*Cape Tenes*, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

*Cape Tengo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Naples. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

*Cape Tereſi*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 36. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

*Cape Tetuan*, a cape on the coaſt of Fez. *Long* 5. 31. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Cape Three Forks*, a cape on the coaſt of Fez. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Cape Three Points*, a cape on the coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Cape Three Points*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of America, in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 90. 16. W. *Lat.* 15. 56. N.

*Cape Three Points*, a cape on the north

coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 62. 56. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Cape Three Points*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 152. E. *Lat.* 33. 30. S.

*Cape Three Points*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

*Cape Three Points*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Lat.* 46. 50. S.

*Cape Tiburon*, a cape on the coaſt of South-America, at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 9. 25. N.

*Cape Tiburon*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 74. 29. W. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

*Cape Tigneſo*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

*Cape Togrin*, a cape at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

*Cape Talabo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 50. E. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

*Cape Tontoral*, a cape on the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 27. 30. S.

*Cape Torment*, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, 24 miles below Quebec.

*Cape Torreſ*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

*Cape Torteſa*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 0. 47. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

*Cape Toſto*, a cape on the north coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

*Cape Tourina*, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

*Cape Town*, is agreeably ſituated rather above thirty miles from the Cape of Good Hope, properly ſo called, in a valley, between the Table and Lion mountains. It contains about 200 houſes, many of which are magnificent; the ſtreets are broad but ill-paved. Proviſions are very reaſonable. A late traveller ſays, that he ſaw 13 pounds of mutton ſold for about ſixpence ſterling, a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three pounds; corn and other things in proportion; fiſh are abundant, as well as game, brought from the country. The town is well ſupplied with ſprings of excellent water, ſufficient alſo for the ſhips which call at the port. *Long.* 18 23. E. *Lat.* 34. 29. S.

*Cape Townſhend*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 209. 43. W. *Lat.* 22. 15. S.

*Cape Townſhend*, ſee *Vermillion Point*.

*Cape Trafalgar*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Andaluſia. On the 21ſt of October, 1805, the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Lord Nelſon, obtained a complete victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain off this cape. The brave Nelſon loſt his life in the action, and Admiral (now Lord) Collingwood took the command. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

*Cape Traitors*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Erromango, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 43. S.

*Cape Tranquillo*, the ſouth point of the iſland of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 5. N.

*Cape Trapani*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy, called by the ancients Drepanum Promontorium. 14 miles W. Retimo.

*Cape Tres Montes*, a cape on the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 45. 11. S.

*Cape Tres Forcas*, ſee *Cape Three Forks*.

*Cape Trevanion*, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Trevanion. *Long.* 164. 52. E. *Lat.* 10. 39. S.

*Cape Tribulation*, a cape on the north-eaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 145. 21. E. *Lat.* 16. 6. S.

*Cape Trinity*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſlands of Kodiak, in North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 154. 26. W. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

*Cape Trionto*, a cape on the coaſt of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 16. 57. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

*Cape Triſpyrgoi*, a cape on the coaſt of Livadia. *Long.* 23. 29. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

*Cape Trown*, a cape on the north coaſt of Staten Iſland, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

*Cape Trullo*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Myconi. *Long.* 25. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

*Cape Tſchukotſkoi*, a cape on the eaſtern extremity of Aſia, placed by Captain Cook ſouth-weſt of Eaſt Cape: in the Ruſſian map it is placed north-weſt of Eaſt Cape.

*Cape Turn-again*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, diſcovered by Capt. Cook. in 1769. *Long.* 182. 55. W. *Lat.* 40. 34. S.

*Cape Tuſſhan*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

*Cape Vaca*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 5. 47. W. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

*Cape Vacas*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 21. 2. E. *Lat.* 34. 20. S.

*Cape Vaudeput*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and eaſt point of Prince Frederick's Sound. *Long.* 227. 12. E. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

*Cape Vani*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Milo. *Long.* 24. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

*Cape Vaticano*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

*Cape Ubarco*, a cape on the north-weſt

coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

*Cape Vedra*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 51. W. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

*Cape de la Vela*, a cape on the north coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 71. 46. W. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

*Cape Venere*, ſee *Capo di Venere*,

*Cape Ventoſo*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 2. 55. E. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

*Cape Venus*, a cape on the coaſt of Otaheite. *Long.* 149. 36. W. *Lat.* 17. 29. N.

*Cape Verde*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 17. 31. W. *Lat.* 14. 48. N.

*Cape Verde Iſlands*, iſlands of Africa, in the Atlantic, ſo called from Cape Verde, oppoſite to which they are ſituated, or, according to ſome, from a green plant which grows in the ſea near them, reſembling water-creſſes, and bearing a fruit ſomething like a gooſeberry. This plant, called ſargoſſo, is ſometimes found ſo thick as to impede veſſels in their courſe. As to their number, ſome reckon ten, others fourteen or more, by giving the name of iſlands to thoſe which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extenſive valleys between; but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are ſaid to have been, and probably were known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not viſited by the moderns till the year 1449, when they were diſcovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of the Infant Don Henry of Portugal. The air is extremely hot and unwholeſome; it rarely rains, and the ground is ſo hot that one can hardly ſtand in places expoſed to the ſun. It is dangerous to paſs the night in the open air, for the great heat is often ſucceeded by a ſudden cold which proves mortal to ſuch as are expoſed to it. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony and barren, nevertheleſs ſome parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons: grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and ſalt form the principal riches. The inhabitants catch and ſalt a great number of turtles which they ſend to America; they get ſlaves, ſugar, rice, cotton ſtuffs, ambergriſe, civet, ivory, ſaltpetre, and gold from the continent. When firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, they were almoſt uninhabited; by introducing ſlaves, black men and mulattoes have increaſed, but the Portugueſe are not numerous. Some of the iſlands are yet without inhabitants; all are under particular lords, who have furniſhed them with cows, goats, hogs, aſſes, mules, &c. Two of them, St. Yago and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 100,000; but in the year 1771, 7000 were deſtroyed by the drought. Few whites are now ſeen: the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portugueſe to negroes. The governor and prieſts are often negroes. The iſlands are ſituated about 390 miles W. Cape Verde, and between 15 and 18 degrees of north latitude.

*Cape Verde*, a mountainous cape on the coaſt of Peru. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

*Cape Verde*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

*Cape Verdiſtan*, ſee *Cape Bardiſtan*.

*Cape Vere*, a cape on the weſtcoaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Cape Verga*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 13. 40. W. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

*Cape Verella*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Cochin China. *Long.* 109. 18. E. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

*Cape Verella, Falſe*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Cochin China. *Long.* 109. 4. E. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

*Cape Victoria*, or *Cape Victory*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. S.

*Cape Vidio*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 6. 11. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

*Cape Villano*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 14. W. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

*Cape Villeno*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

*Cape Virgin*, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt point of South-America, at the entrance into the Straits of Magellan. It was ſo called by Magellan, becauſe he diſcovered it on the feaſt of St. Urſula. *Long.* 68. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 24. S.

*Cape Unhaſa*, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 30. E. *Lat.* 26. S.

*Cape Unſang*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 119. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

*Cape Vohemaro*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 54. 44. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

*Cape Vola*, a cape of South-America, on the north coaſt of Caracca. *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Cape Volpe*, a cape on the north coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 47. E. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

*Cape Volpe*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 44. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

*Cape Voltas*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. S.

*Cape Voulzilou*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 54. 2. E. *Lat.* 18. S.

*Cape Upright*, a cape on the eaſt end of

Gore Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 13. W. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

*Cape Upright*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 38. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. S.

*Cape Upstart*, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 212. 32. W. *Lat.* 19. 39. S.

*Cape Uries*, a cape on the north coast of Staten Island. *Long.* 149. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. N.

*Cape Ursa*, a cape of Sicily, on the north coast. *Long.* 13. 11. E. *Lat.* 38. 18 N.

*Cape Walsh*, a cape on the coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 137. E. *Lat.* 8. 24. S.

*Cape Walsingham of Davis*, a cape on the east coast of America, at the north side of the entrance into Cumberland Straits. *Long.* 66. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

*Cape Walsingham of Frobisher*, a cape at the south-east extremity of Hale Island, in Davis's Straits, at the entrance of Frobisher's Straits. *Long.* 64. 58. W. *Lat.* 62. 50. N.

*Cape Webuck*, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 53. 10. W. *Lat.* 55. 21. N.

*Cape West*, a cape on the western coast of Tavai-Poe-nammoo, the southernmost island of New-Zealand. *Long.* 193. 17. W. *Lat.* 45. 54. S.

*Cape Weymouth*, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 217. 15. W. *Lat.* 12. 42. S.

*Cape White*, or *Cape Blanco*, a cape of North-America, on the east coast of Nicaragua. 60 miles S. Cape Gracias a Dios. *Long.* 83. 4. W. *Lat.* 13. 15. N.

*Cape Whitshed*, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-east point of entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 214. 29. E. *Lat.* 60. 29. N.

*Cape Whit-Sunday*, a cape on the south side of the island of Kodiak, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 4. E. *Lat.* 58. 14. N.

*Cape Weſtenholme*, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

*Cape Wrath*, a cape of Scotland, the north-west extremity of the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 4. 58. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

*Cape York*, the north-east projection of New-Holland, consisting of a double point, one of which is situated *Long.* 141 36. E. *Lat.* 10. 37. S. the other in *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

*Cape Young*, a cape on the north coast of Chatham Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 183. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. S.

*Cape Zambrada*, a cape of Naples, on the west coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 6. E. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

*Cape Zangefuir*, a cape on the Pirate Coast. *Long.* 72. 53. E. *Lat.* 17. 36. N.

*Cape Zaurd*, a cape on the coast of Syria. *Long.* 35. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

*Cape Zebeb*, a cape on the north coast of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 9. E. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

*Capet*, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, on the Fella. 10 miles S. Volkemarck.

*Capilapaire*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles NW. Gingee.

*Capell*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 3 miles N. Muertznſchlag.

*Capelle* (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. In 1635, this town was taken by the Spaniards, after a ſiege of ſix days, and recovered the year following. It is now diſmantled. 3 miles S. Heſdin.

*Capelle* (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 12 m. NE. Guiſe.

*Capelle la Marival*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 8 miles NNW. Figeac.

*Capellen*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles W. Luttenburg.

*Capenau*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Pomerelia. 10 miles E. Marienburg.

*Capendu*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 miles E. Carcaſſonne.

*Capers Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 39. W. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

*Capes*, ſee *Gabs*.

*Capeſtang*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 m. N. Narbonne.

*Caphas*, a mountain of Africa, in Nigritia, from which Ptolemy ſuppoſed the river Senegal derived its ſource. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

*Capiac*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 25 miles S. Kotlan.

*Capiata*, a town of Paraguay. 12 miles S. Aſſumption.

*Capiat*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 15. miles SSE. Aſſumption.

*Capibari*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 34. 26. W. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

*Capis*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Panay. *Long.* 122. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. 51. N.

*Capim*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Guama. 20 miles E. Para.

*Capira*, a river of South-America, in the province of Caraccas, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 66. 56. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

*Capiſtano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 20 miles NE. Squillace.

*Capira*, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Panama. 22 miles W. Panama.

*Capitanata*, a province of Naples, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by the country of Bari and Baſilicata, and on the weſt by the Moliſe. This was the ancient Apulia Daunica. The whole country is a vaſt plain, and the ſoil generally ſandy, with few trees, and ſcarcely any ſprings or rivers of freſh water; yet the land produces a great deal of corn, and feeds great number of cattle; ſalt is made along the coaſt. The Gargano is the only moun-

tain; on the ſides are plantations of oranges; within it are dug ſtones, uſed almoſt for all the buildings in the province; and from the top the inhabitants collect ſnow, of great uſe in a country where the heat is ſo exceſſive: the coaſts are defended by 22 towers. The principal towns are Lucera, Foggia, Salpe, Aſcoli, Bovino, Troja, Manfredonia, Monte St. Angelo, Vieſte, Termoli, St. Severo, and Volturara.

*Capitanata*, a town of South-America, in the new kingdom of Grenada. 60 miles NNE. Tunja.

*Capitantillo*, a ſmall iſland among the Philippines, near the eaſt coaſt of Sibu. *Long.* 123. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

*Capizzi*, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 7 miles NW. Trahina.

*Capolabou*, ſee *Cape Labou*.

*Capo Fino*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 9. 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

*Capo d'Iſtria*, a ſeaport town of Iſtria, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina, in the gulf of Trieſte, ſituated on an oval rock, in the midſt of the ſea, at half a mile diſtance from the continent, with which it is connected by means of a ſtone bridge. The town is two miles in circumference, and has a cathedral church, built in the 18th century, thirty other churches, two nunneries, ſix monaſteries, ſome other rich pious inſtitutions, two hoſpitals, and a pawn-bank, where money is advanced on pledges. The town is provided with ſpring water, conveyed thither by means of aqueducts, which paſs under the ſalt works. 8 miles S. Trieſte. *Long.* 13. 44. E. *Lat.* 45. 39. N.

*Capo de Lago*, ſee *Codelago*.

*Capo delle Melle*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 13. E. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

*Capo di Terra*, a cape on the coaſt of Naples, between Sorento and Maſſa; on it are the ruins of a villa built by Pollius Felix, mentioned by Statius.

*Capo di Venere*, a cape on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

*Capodigora*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 21 miles E. Ferrara.

*Capolita*, a river of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

*Capoſſe*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 15 miles SSE. Ellichpour.

*Capor*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

*Capoudia*, ſee *Cape Oudia*.

*Capoul*, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands, a little to the ſouth of Luçon.

*Cappel*, a place of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where, on account of a religious diſpute, a battle was fought between the Catholics and Proteſtants, in the year 1531, in which Zuinglius, the reformer, loſt his life. 9 miles S. Zurich.

*Cappel*, or *Waldkappel*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heſſe. 22 m. SE. Caſſel. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

*Cappel*, or *Kappeln*, a town of the dutchy of Sleſwick, on the eaſt coaſt. 16 miles NE. Sleſwick. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

*Cappeln*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tecklenburg. 8 miles NNE. Tecklenburg.

*Cappeln, Oſter*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Oſnabruck. 12 miles E. Oſnabruck.

*Cappenberg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter. 6 miles NW. Werne.

*Capracotta*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. 13 miles NW. Moliſe.

*Caprah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 30 miles N. Kairabad.

*Capraja*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between the coaſt of Italy and the northern part of the iſland of Corſica, about 15 miles in circumference: the ſoil is mountainous, dry, and rough; and ſurrounded with rocks, except in one part, where there is a good harbour, belonging to a town named *Capraja*. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

*Capraria*, one of the Tremiti iſlands, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coaſt of Italy; it is very ſmall, and uninhabited. *Long.* 15. 26. E. *Lat.* 42. 10 N.

*Caprera*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

*Capreſſo*, a mountain on the iſland of Paros, anciently called Mons Marpeſſus, celebrated for its marble quarries.

*Capri*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, about eight miles in circumference, anciently called *Caprea*, whence the emperor Tiberius iſſued his bloody orders of execution. The iſland is mountainous, but fertile, with great plenty of game, eſpecially quails. A modern traveller (Mr. Swinburne) ſays, the quantity of ſtockdoves and quails taken in this iſland during their annual flight, eſpecially of the latter, is almoſt incredible; in bad years he was informed by the beſt authority, they amounted to 12,000, in good years to above 60,000, and one year they caught 160,000. The ſoil of Capri is compoſed of ſeveral layers, chiefly tufa, ſimilar to the volcanic hills about Naples, over which is a yellow bole, and the ſuper-ſtratum a good deep mould. The upper rocks are univerſally calcareous, of the ſame kind with the hills near Sorentum, from which the iſland probably was ſeparated by an earthquake. Dion Caſſius repreſents the iſland as wild and barren before the Cæſars took it under their immediate protection, and even now a large portion is not capable of cultivation. The

reſt is well tilled and highly productive. In this iſland Tiberius ſpent the laſt ten years of his life, immerged in luxurious debauchery, and built 12 villas for the purpoſe of varying his pleaſures, or at leaſt the ſcene of them. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 40.32. N.

*Capri*, a town in the iſland ſo called, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Almafi, great part of whoſe revenue ariſes from the tenth of the quails, and other birds caught in the iſland. 17 miles S. Naples. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

*Capriana*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 m. NNW. Mantua.

*Capriata*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French in 1799. 12 miles S. Alexandria.

*Capriglia*, a town of Naples, in Principatro Ultra. 13 miles S. Benevento.

*Caprino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 8 miles WNW. Bergamo.

*Capriſtano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 20 miles E. Aquila.

*Capro*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 8 miles S. Moſho.

*Caprone*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference. 2 miles NW. from Stanchio. *Long.* 26. 52. E. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

*Captaja*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Illamabad.

*Captain's Rock*, a rocky iſland in the river Utwas. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

*Capticux*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles S. Bazas.

*Capua*, a city of Naples, in the province of Lavora, on the Volturno, containing beſides the cathedral, one collegiate, 16 pariſh churches, and 12 convents. Modern Capua is not on the ſame ſpot where formerly the ancient Capua ſo renowned in hiſtory ſtood, but about two miles from it, and was partly built out of its ruins. It is now a ſmall city. It has ſuffered at different times many grievous calamities: about the year 875, Louis II. grandſon to Louis the Mild, entered Italy at the head of a powerful army, took this city, which had revolted after a three months ſiege, and ruined a great part of it. Afterwards the Saracens ranſacked it more than once. Conrad, ſon of Frederick II. gave the plunder of it to his ſoldiers, and demoliſhed its walls; and under the pontificate of Alexander VI. it met with much the ſame barbarous treatment. At firſt it was only a biſhopric; but Pope John XIII. when he crowned the Emperor Otho II. made it an archiepiſcopal ſee. No city in Italy, Rome excepted, contains a greater number of ancient inſcriptions, which were no doubt brought hither from old Capua. This city is ſituated a very pleaſant and fruitful country on the left ſhore of the Volturno, and about twelve miles from the ſea. Its fortifications are pretty good, conſiſting of baſtions, ravelins, and other works, all covered with freeſtone. The river, as well as its caſtle, contributes very much to its ſtrength. Ancient Capua ſtood pretty near mount Tifata eaſtward; and its great wealth and power gave umbrage to the Romans. The Capuans imagining the latter were ruined after the battle of Cannæ, ſent to offer them ſuccours, upon condition of dividing the empire of Italy between them, and that one of the conſuls, with half the ſenators, ſhould be Capuans. The Romans, exaſperated at this inſolence, refuſed them bluntly; when the Capuans, enraged at this refuſal, opened the gates to Hannibal. However, this delightful luxurious city proved the deſtruction of this great captain and his ſoldiers, as they plunged into exceſſes of every kind. The citizens were afterwards obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to Q. Fulvius Flaccus, the proconſul, who beheaded fifty-ſix Capuan ſenators, and ſold many others. In January 1799, this city ſurrendered to the French, and in July following it was taken by Capt. Trowbridge, at the head of a body of troops, compoſed of Engliſh, Ruſſians, Neapolitans, Piedmonteſe, Swiſs, and Turks. 15 miles N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

*Capurſo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 4 miles SE. Bari.

*Capuſa*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north-weſt coaſt of Corſica. *Long.* 9. 29. E. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

*Caqueta*, a large river of South-America, which riſes about ſixty miles ſouth of Popayan; being enlarged by the addition of ſeveral ſtreams, it takes a courſe due eaſt about 300 miles, when it divides into three branches; one of which falls into the Iça, another takes the name of Yupura, and the third forms the principal ſtream of the Negro.

*Car*, or *Char*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at Charmouth in Dorſetſhire.

*Car*, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. 14 miles SSE. Armagh.

*Cara*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the ſouth of the iſland of Gigo. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

*Cara*, or *Pulo Cara*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Siam, near the eaſt coaſt of Lower Siam. *Long.* 101. 12. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

*Carabaſh*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 6. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

*Carabaya*, or *Caravaya*, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of Peru, in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in extent. The country is mountainous, but in many places fertile in grain, fruit, and legumes; there are alſo mines of gold and ſilver. St. Juan de l'Or is the capital.

*Carabuco*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Paz. 36 miles S. Afangaro.

*Carac*, fee *Karek*.

*Caracala*, a town of Walachia. 85 miles WSW. Bucharefl, 65 ESE. Widdin. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

*Caracatay*, a name given to a large extent of country weft of China, divided into many ftates and principalities.

*Caracato*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Paz. 20 miles N. Chucuito.

*Caracca*, *(La,)* a feaport of Spain, in Andaluffa. 6 miles E. Cadiz.

*Caraccas*, a province of South-America, on the coaft of the Caribbean fea, which bounds it on the north; on the eaft it is bounded by Cumana, on the fouth and weft by Venezuela. The captain-generalfhip of Caraccas comprehends likewife the provinces of Cumana, Venezuela, Maracaybo, Varinas, Spanifh Guiana, and the ifle of Margarita. The name of Caraccas was derived from a tribe of Indians. The country was firft conquered for the Welfers, a German mercantile houfe, to whom the Emperor Charles V. had affigned the property, but they were difpoffeffed in 1550. The governor acknowledges no fuperior, but the king. The temperature of the country is moderated by a chain of mountains, running from eaft to weft, extending from Lake Maracaybo to the ifland of Trinidad; the higheft point near the city of Caraccas being 1278 toifes in height. To the fouth of the mountains is an extenfive plain, extremely hot, watered by the Oroonoco, and different ftreams which communicate with that river. The mountains are covered with wood, fit for fhipbuilding, or any other purpofe. There are fome gold mines, but they are of little value, and not wrought. A copper mine in Venezuela produces fome excellent ore. Bay falt of excellent quality is found in many places along the coaft; and near Araya is a mine of rock falt, which is a royal monopoly. The feafons are divided into wet and dry, as in other tropical countries. The rainy feafon begins in May, and ends in December, during which time it rains three hours a day on an average. There are few Europeans in Caraccas, except thofe fent out in the fervice of the ftate, including whom not a hundred Spaniards fettle annually in the province. By a royal cedula of 1801, foreigners of the catholic perfuafion are permitted to fettle in the Spanifh colonies, on paying 8200 reals (about 86l.) to the crown. The creoles of Caraccas are repreffented as mild, humane, and moderate in their defires, and cautious even to timidity in their conduct, and in the management of their affairs. They marry in general as foon as they attain the age of puberty. The free blacks and people of colour are more numerous in the Spanifh colonies than thofe of other nations, the laws of Spain being more favourable to the manumiffion of flaves. The people of colour are in general poor, and not more induftrious than the Creoles. They are not admitted to any office in the ftate, to the prieffhood, nor the army of the line. They may practife as phyficians, and even rife to the rank of captain in the militia. A law was paffed in 1785, to prohibit the marriage of Creoles to whites. The Indians fubject to Spain are remarkable for their indolence, weaknefs of character, and mildnefs of difpofition. They live in villages, under a cabildo or magiftrate of their own, whofe authority is controuled by a Spanifh corregidor. The Indians who are independent are neither numerous nor formidable, with the exception of the Gajuros, who poffefs a tract of land of about ninety miles along the coaft, weftward of Maracayabo, are a fierce and warlike tribe, and can, they fay, bring 14,000 men well mounted on horfeback into the field, armed with carbines, bows, and arrows. The captain-general holds his office for feven years; his appointments are valued at 18,000 dollars a year, in falary and perquifites. An audienza, or court of law, was eftablifhed at Caraccas in 1787. The whole military force of the captain-generalfhip amounts to 13,136 men, fuppofing the whole to be complete. All eccleffiaftical preferment flows directly from the crown. All tithes belong to the king, who allows the clergy out of them what he pleafes; in general the crown is contented with one ninth of the produce of the whole; one fourth is allowed to the bifhop, one fourth to the chapter, and the remainder goes to the parifh prieffs, repair of churches, and other pious ufes. There has been no convent founded in Caraccas fince the middle of the 17th century. Miffionaries ftill exift. The productions of Caraccas are cocoa, indigo, cotton, coffee, fugar, and tobacco. In addition to this account, the number of oxen is eftimated at not lefs than 1,200,000; of horfes, at 180,000; and mules, at 90,000. In 1796, the whole value of the imports from Spain was eftimated at 3,118,811 dollars, and the import duties came to 281,052 dollars. The exports to the mother country in the fame year are rated in the cuftomhoufe books at 2,098,316 dollars, and the export duties at 138,052 dollars, many veffels having failed without their cargoes in confequence of the alarm of war with England. The population of the whole government is eftimated at 728,000.

*Caraccas*, or *Leon de Caraccas*, a city of South-America, capital of the Caraccas, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. The town is fituated on a plain, fome leagues from the fea, from which it is feparated by moun-

tains. It is the residence of a governor, and carries on a considerable trade. Its port, named *Guayra*, has bad anchorage, but by the construction of a mole, the road is good. *Long.* 66. 46. W. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

*Caraccio*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 16 miles S. Sulmona.

*Caracena*, see *Caracossa*.

*Carach*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. 20. N.

*Carachaban*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 80 miles W. Tabris.

*Caraché*, a town of South-America, in the government of Caracas, and province of Venezuela. 20 miles E. Truxillo.

*Caracol*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 55 miles SE. Carthagena.

*Caracolla*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 10 miles W. Oruro.

*Caracossa*, or *Caracena*, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 18 miles SSW. Siguença.

*Caracu*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 41. 46. W. *Lat.* 3. S.

*Caradoam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 18 miles SE. Aurungabad.

*Caraglia*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 6 miles NW. Coni.

*Caragola*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 22 miles S. Purneah.

*Caragos*, a province of the island of Mindanao, near the east coast. Its principal production is sago.

*Carahissar*, see *Aphiom Karahissar*.

*Carahuasi*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 54 miles WNW. Cusco.

*Caralicote*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 30 miles N. Beder.

*Caraman*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles ESE. Toulouse.

*Caramania*, a country of Asia, which comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It had formerly the title of kingdom; but is now become a province of Turkey, and divided into seven sangiacats, viz. Cogni, Kutscher, Kutschcher, Nikdeh, Akserai, Barbarteh, and Selefkieh or Itschil. It has several lakes well stored with fish, and which furnish great quantities of salt.

*Caramanica*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 8 miles N. Sulmona.

*Caramanta*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the Cauca. *Long.* 74. 48. W. *Lat.* 6. 12. N.

*Carambaba*, a town of Brasil, on the Tocantin river. 60 miles SW. Para.

*Caramessa*, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, near Buxar.

*Caramut*, a town of Sarai, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the west side of the Lake of Antioch. It is defended with walls, as a security from the Kurds. 12 miles N. Antioch, 18 ESE. Alexandretta.

*Caran*, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, at Tewkesbury.

*Caran*, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

*Carandaga*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, and Sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 25. E. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

*Caranel*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 18 miles NW. Caroor.

*Carang-Assem*, a town on the east coast of the island of Bali. *Long.* 115. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

*Carang Pingang*, a town on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 45. E. *Lat.* 5. 16. S.

*Carangas*, a district of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in length, and 150 miles west of the river Plata. It feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are several silver mines.

*Carangas*, a town of Peru, and capital of a district under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 40 miles west Potosi.

*Caranja*, an island in the Indian sea, near the Concan coast. 9 m. S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 44. E. *Lat.* 18. 55. N.

*Carapatam*, a town of Concan. 15 miles S. Geriah.

*Carapella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles E. Aquila.

*Carapella*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 9 miles S. Manfredonia.

*Carapito*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles N. Pinhel.

*Carascof*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 34 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

*Carasso*, a town of Genoa. 12 m. E. Genoa.

*Caraxa*, a town of the island of Cyprus. 20 miles WNW. Nicosia.

*Caravaca, Santa Cruz de Caravaca*, a town of Spain, in Murcia. This town is much resorted to on account of a cross said to have been brought down from Heaven by two angels, in presence of a Moorish king and his court, who were by it converted to Christianity. 40 miles WNW. Murcia.

*Caravaggio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 10 miles N. Crema.

*Caravaggio*, or *Caravacho*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and diocese of La Paz, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 50 m. W. Atacames.

*Caravaya*, or *St. Juan del Oro*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and diocese of Cusco. 150 miles SE. Cusco. *Long.* 69. 36. W. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

*Caraves*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 121. 38. E. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.

*Caravelas*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 18. S.

*Caravi*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 23. 37. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Caravilla*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 12 miles NW. Molise.

*Caraw*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, situated on an eminence, in which are vestiges of a camp; supposed to have been anciently called Ocurara; and when in possession of the Franks, Carinthia. 42 miles NNE. Damascus.

*Carawang*, a kingdom of Java, situated on the north side, eastward of Jacatra.

*Carawang Point*, the east point of Batavia Bay, on the island of Java. *Long.* 107. 10 E. *Lat.* 5. 57. S.

*Carawang Point*, a cape on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 133. 30. E. *Lat.* 0. 20. S.

*Caraza*, a small island in the mouth of the river Volga, where it runs into the Caspian sea. Here goods are landed, and ships remain, when it is thought necessary to perform quarantine. 70 miles S. Astrachan.

*Carayan*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 14 miles NE. Bahar.

*Carbery*, an island on the south coast of Ireland, in Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 33. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

*Carbet St. Jaques*, a town of Martinico, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 61. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 39. N.

*Carbini*, a town of the island of Corsica. five miles E. Tallano.

*Carbon*, see *Alfeo*.

*Carbonara*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 2 miles SSE. Bari.

*Carbone*, a small river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a little above Seville.

*Carbonero*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 14 miles NNW. Segovia.

*Carboni*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 16 miles SW. Tursi.

*Carbonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 3 miles N. Rieux, 21 S. Toulouse.

*Carbu*, a town of Genoa. 7 miles WNW. Finale.

*Carcabuy*, a town of Spain, in Cordova. 8 miles ENE. Lucena.

*Carcal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 12 miles E. Callianee.

*Carcal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles SW. Combamet.

*Carcan*, a river of Asia, which separates the country of Queda from Malacca, and runs into the Straits of Malacca, *Long.* 100. 28. E. *Lat.* 5. 14. N.

*Carcanossi*, a town on the east coast of the island of Madagascar. *Lat.* 24. 30. S.

*Carcar*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Ega. 9 miles Calahorra.

*Carcara*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Bormida. In 1796, this town was taken by the French. 12 miles E. Ceva.

*Carcara*, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. 110 miles SW. Tolometa.

*Carcarista*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 22 miles W. Aquila.

*Carcassone*, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude, formerly the capital of a county, and before the revolution the seat of a governor, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Narbonne. It is situated on the Aude, and is divided into Old and New Town, and defended by a castle, walls, and ditches. The New Town is regularly built in the form of a long square. There is a considerable manufacture of fine cloth. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 10,000. In the year 588, a battle was fought near this town between the Goths and the Franks, in which the latter were defeated. 15 posts NW. Perpignan, 97 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

*Carcavee*, a town of Istria. 5 miles SSW. Capo d'Istria.

*Carchend*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 45 miles NW. Herat.

*Carcraig*, a small island of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. 3 miles SW. Burnt Island.

*Cardaillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 5 miles N. Figeac, 28 NE. Cahors.

*Cardamila*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 12 miles SW. Misitra.

*Cardamyla*, a town on the north coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

*Carden*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 27 miles NE. Treves.

*Cardonnossi*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 12 miles Avila.

*Cardiff*, or *Caerdiff*, or *Caer Diff*, a town of South-Wales, and county town of Glamorganshire, situated on the river Taff, about three miles from the Severn, said to have been built in the year 1080. The old walls are very considerable and extensive. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 1870. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade with Bristol, and export a great quantity of cast and wrought iron to London and other places; and the trade is most likely to increase, by means of a new navigable canal from the iron-works at Merthyr-Tydvil, about 25 miles distant. Cardiff contains two parishes, but only one church, the other, with many houses, having been undermined and destroyed by an inundation in the year 1607. This town was formerly the residence of princes, and the seat of justice. Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror, was imprisoned and deprived of

his fight by order of his brother Henry I. within this caſtle, where he ended his days, after being a priſoner 26 years. The harbour, called Pennarth, is three miles down the river, but veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the town. It is an ancient corporation; and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swanſea, and five other places, ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes for the county, and the quarter-ſeſſions are held here. Cardiff has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. 92 miles E. Haverfordweſt, 164 miles W. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

*Cardigan*, a town of South-Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name. The town is large and populous, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning, with Aberyſtwith and Llanbeder, one member to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and 1911 inhabitants. In the year 1136, a battle was fought here, between the Engliſh and Welſh, in which the former were totally defeated, leaving 3000 men dead on the field. 97 miles WNW. Monmouth, 225 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 42. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

*Cardigan Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, weſt and north-weſt of the town of Cardigan.

*Cardiganſhire*, a county of South-Wales, bounded on the north by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, on the eaſt by the counies of Radnor and Brecknock, on the ſouth by the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea; about 40 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 100 in circumference. It contains five hundreds, ſix market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the town of Cardigan, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 42,956, of whom 2,896 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 16,511 in agriculture. The ſea has made great encroachments, even within the memory of man, and tradition ſpeaks of a well-inhabited country, ſtretching far into the Iriſh Channel, which has been carried off by the ſea. Of an extenſive tract formerly celebrated for a hundred towns, nothing now remains but two or three miſerable villages, and a good deal of ground in high eſtimation for barley, which is the regular crop without change or intermiſſion. Sea-weed is the manure made uſe of, and the quality of the grain is ſuch, that it is ſent to the adjacent counties for ſeed-corn. For at leaſt theſe ſixty years, it is ſaid that crops of barley have been annually taken from it, without any cauſe for complaining of a diminiſhed produce. This county may be properly divided into two diſtricts, the Lower and the Upland. Of the lower diſtrict, the higher grounds are in general a light ſandy loam, varying in depth, from a foot to four or five inches, the ſubſtratum a ſlaty kind of rock, producing, when judiciouſly treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes. barley, and clover; the ground in the valleys is very deep, and with ſome exceptions, very dry, yielding good crops of hay for many years, without ſurface manure; which is ſcarcely ever thought of until it is exhauſted and becomes moſſy, and then it is turned up. The climate is much more mild than the midland counties of England. In this part of the country ſnow ſeldom lies long. There are in the neighbourhood of Cardigan iron and tin works, eſtabliſhed about 30 years ago. Oats and butter are the chief articles of export. The ſoil of the upper diſtrict is various, owing to the unequal ſurface; in the valleys it is chiefly a ſtiff clay, with a mixture of a light loam. Barley and oats are the principal grain of the county. Wheat is commonly ſown; but in a leſs proportion than the other two. The principal towns are Cardigan, Llanbeder, Aberyſtwith, and Tregannon; the principal rivers are the Tewy or Tivy, the Yſtwith, and the Rheidol.

*Cardina*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 24 miles ESE. Mantua.

*Cardinal's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 50. W. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

*Cardioteſſa*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. 3 miles W. Sikino.

*Cardito*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles ESE. Reggio.

*Cardona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Cardonero. It is ſituated at the foot of a rock of ſalt, which on the ſide of the river appears cut perpendicularly, forming a maſs of ſolid ſalt between four and five hundred feet high, without the leaſt crevice, fiſſure, or ſtrata; nor is any gypſum to be found in the neighbourhood. This amazing rock is about three miles in circumference, and much about the ſame height as the adjacent mountains, but its depth being unknown, it cannot be aſcertained on what baſis it reſts. The ſalt is commonly white from the bottom to the top, though in ſome parts it is red, which the people of the country cut into pieces like bricks, and think of uſe for pains in the ſide, by applying it to the part after being moderately warmed; ſometimes it is of a light blue, but theſe colours are of no importance, as they diſappear in grinding, the ſalt remaining white and being eatable, having no flavour or taſte, either of earth or vapour. This prodigious mountain of ſalt, diveſted of any other ſubſtance, is unparalleled in Europe: ſeveral figures, candleſticks, caſkets, and other toys,

are cut out of this ſalt as tranſparent as cryſtal. The ſalt is ſo hard and compact that water will not diſſolve it, if it be ſoon rubbed dry again. This mountain has a conſiderable ſurface, nevertheleſs the rain does not diminiſh the ſalt. The river which runs at its foot is briny, and when it rains the ſaltneſs of the water increaſes, and kills the fiſh; but this effect does not extend above nine miles. 10 miles S. Solſona, 36 NW. Barcelona. *Long.* 1. 31. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

*Careening Iſland*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the gulf of Florida, near the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida. *Long.* 81. 50. W. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

*Cardonero*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, at Manxes, in the province of Catalonia.

*Cardroſs*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, on the weſtern ſide of the Leven. In a caſtle at this place died the brave king Robert Bruce. 3 miles NW. Dumbarton.

*Carduel*, the eaſtern part of Georgia, of which Teflis is the capital. The prince of this country, who was tributary in part to Perſia and part to the Turks, a few years ſince revolted, and put himſelf under the protection of Ruſſia.

*Cardy*, a rock in the Iriſh ſea, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

*Careara*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 80 miles SE. Kin.

*Careatty*, a town of Ceylon. 40 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

*Carelia*, a country in the northern part of Europe, now the Ruſſian government of Viborg. This country became a part of Sweden in the year 1293. In the year 1338, part of it was ſurrendered to Ruſſia; in the year 1721, the greater part of the remainder was given up to the empire.

*Carelogorod*, ſee *Kexholm*.

*Carema*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 6 miles NW. Ivrea.

*Carelmapo*, a town of Chili, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. 150 miles S. Valdivia. *Lat.* 45. 5. S.

*Caremata*, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea; about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 108. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 32. N.

*Carelſtat*, ſee *Carlſburg*.

*Caremboule*, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar, near the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 48. 29. W. *Lat.* 25. 20. S.

*Carenage Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

*Carenave*, a town of Ceylon. 54 miles NW. Trinkamaly, 75 N. Candi.

*Carendar*, or *Kaendar*, a town of Perſia, in Chorafan. In 1221, this town was taken by the Mogul Tartars. 40 miles S. Neſa.

*Carennac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Dordogne. 7 miles NW. St. Céré.

*Carentan*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel, with a port for ſmall veſſels; ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, which renders the air unwholeſome. The principal commerce is butter and cattle. 4 poſts NNE. Coutances, 35 WSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

*Cares*, or *Karies*, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on Mount Athos; the ſituation is elevated and pleaſant; there are ſeveral convents, and a market every Saturday for corn and other proviſions. 17 miles SE. Saloniki.

*Caret*, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe. 12 miles SW. Bolzamo.

*Caret Bay*, a bay on the coaſt of America, in the river Darien, of which it is the only harbour. Two or three ſmall rivers empty themſelves into it, and two iſlands lie before it: the anchorage ground is good, and free from rocks. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

*Caretas*, rocks in the river La Plata, on the coaſt of Paraguay; about 9 miles from Monte Video.

*Carey*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh Main, near the coaſt of Darien. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

*Carezzano*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Bormida. 5 miles SE. Ceva.

*Carfa*, a town of Arabia. 176 miles NW. Jamama.

*Carfagnano*, or *Caſtel-nuovo de Carfagnano*, a town of Italy, and capital of a lordſhip, which, in 1806, was annexed to Lucca. 18 miles N. Lucca, 37 SW. Modena.

*Cargou*, ſee *Karek*.

*Carha*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 58 miles NNE. Mahur.

*Carhaix*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Finiſterre, ſituated on the Yer, in a fertile country, that feeds great numbers of cattle, with plenty of game. In 1196, ſome troops of Richard I. were defeated here by the French. 19 miles S. Morlaix, and 27 S. St. Pol de Leon. *Long.* 3. 31. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

*Carham*, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a battle was fought between the Engliſh and the Danes, in which eleven biſhops and two Engliſh counts were ſlain, beſides a great number of ſoldiers. Here likewiſe was fought, in the year 1018, a battle between the Engliſh and the Scots, in which the latter were victorious. In the 24th year of Edward I. an abbey was burned here by the Scots, under the command of Wallace; and in the 44th year of Edward III. 1370, Sir John Lilburn was defeated near this place,

by the Scots, under the command of Sir John Gordon, and taken prifoner with his brother. 5 m. E. Kelfo, 28 NW. Alnwick.

*Cariabad*, a town of Hindooftan, in the fubah of Oude. 40 miles N. Lucknow.

*Carjary*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles W. Curruckdeah.

*Cariathain*, a town of Arabia. 240 miles ENE. Mecca.

*Cariati Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, the fee of a bifhop, fuffragan of St. Severino, on the fouthweft coaft of the gulf of Tarento. 25 miles N. St. Severino. *Long.* 17. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Cariati Vecchia*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra. 2 miles SW. Cariati Nuovo.

*Caribbean Sea*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, which is bounded on the north by the iflands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Iflands, on the eaft by the Carribbean Iflands, on the fouth by the country of Caraccas, and on the weft by the Mufketo fhore.

*Caribbee Iflands*, the Weft-India iflands fo called, which lie in a line from Anguilla north to Tobago fouth, and form the weftern boundary of the fea called *Caribbean Sea*. The name has been more loofely applied to the whole of the Weft-India iflands, but is more particularly underftood of that archipelago which lies between the 58th and 63d degrees of weft longitude from London, and the 11th and 19th of north latitude. The principal are St. Chriftopher's, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montferrat, Marigalante, called *Leeward Iflands;* Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, called *Windward Iflands;* Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.

*Caribbees*, fmall iflands near the coaft of South-America. *Long.* 93. 36. W. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

*Caribou*, an ifland in Lake Superior. *Long.* 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

*Caribou*, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, *Long.* 70. 37. W. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

*Carical*, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic, on a branch of the Cauvery, called Carical, near the coaft, where the French had a fettlement. In 1760, it was taken by the Britifh under Admiral Cornifh, and the French garrifon made prifoners of war. 7 miles S. Tranquebar, 42 ENE. Tanjore. *Long.* 79. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 55. N.

*Caridien*, an ifland in the Indian fea, near the weft coaft of the ifland of Ceylon. 12 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

*Caribeef Mountains*, a ridge of mountains, in the weftern part of North-America. *Long.* 115. W. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

*Carier*, a town of Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahanock, near its mouth. *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

*Carigat*, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 3 miles E. Seringapatam.

*Carignan*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, formerly a provoftfhip, and called *Ivoy*, belonging to the dukes of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, and the houfe of Auftria, but at length ceded to Louis XIV. who changed the name, and erected it into a dutchy. It is fituated on the Chiers. 9 miles ESE. Sedan, and 10 NW. Montmedy.

*Carignano*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, heretofore the capital of a principality in Piedmont, to which it gave name, on the Po. In the year 1536, it was plundered and burned by the French; and in the year 1544, the fortifications, except the citadel, were razed, and the greater part of the churches deftroyed. 3 miles NNW. Carmagnola, 8 S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 41. E. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

*Cainignano*, a town of the ifland of Sardinia. 15 miles WNW. Terra Nuova.

*Carigue*, an ifland of Ireland, on the north coaft of the county of Kerry, in the river Shannon. 33 miles W. Limerick.

*Carillon*, a town of Canada, on the Utawas. *Long.* 74. 16. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Carimon*, an ifland in the Straits of Malacca, about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 broad. *Long.* 103. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. N.

*Carimon Java*, a cluftcr of iflands in the Indian fea. *Long.* 110. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 48. S.

*Carinacou*, one of the Grenadilla iflands, in the Weft-Indies, with an excellent harbour: it is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, but has little or no freih water. 16 miles NE. Grenada. *Long.* 61. 22. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

*Carinena*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 20 miles N. Calataiud.

*Caringa*, a town of Hindooftan, in Goondwana. 40 miles W. Nagpour

*Caringapalam*, a town of Hindooftan. 10 miles SE. Tinevelly.

*Carini*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, built on the fite of the ancient Hyecara, the birth-place of the celebrated Lais. When a child, fhe was taken with the town by the Athenians under Nicias, and publicly fold among the prifoners. At prefent it contains about 4000 inhabitants. 9 m. WNW. Palermo.

*Carinifh Point*, a cape on the fouth-weft coaft of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

*Carinola*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, the fee of a bifhop, fuffragan of Capua. 13 miles NW. Capua, 4 SE. Sezza.

*Carinthia*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Auftria, bounded on the north by

Stiria and the archbishopric of Salzburg; on the east by Stiria, on the south by the Venetian territories and Carniola, and on the west by the Tyrolese. The country is very mountainous and woody; in the mountains are mines of iron and lead. There are many fertile vallies, which yield wheat and other grain, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. In this dutchy are 31 towns; the inhabitants are partly descended from the ancient Germans, and partly from the Wends; they are almost wholly Roman Catholics. The archbishop of Salzburg and the bishop of Bamberg have considerable estates in the dutchy. The principal manufactures are those of iron and steel. Carinthia is divided into Lower and Upper. The principal towns of Lower Carinthia are Clagenfurt, St. Veit, St. Andrée, Wolfsberg, and Gurk; the principal towns of Upper Carinthia are Villach and Gmund. A great number of lakes are found in Carinthia, the largest of which, called *Wordtsee*, is eight miles long, and abounds in fish. The principal rivers are the Drave, the Gale, the Moll, the Lifer, the Glan, the Gurk, and the Lavant.

*Carisbrook*, a village of the isle of Wight, near Newport, formerly a considerable town with a priory of black monks, but at present retaining no marks of its former consequence, except the remains of a castle. Here was, it is said, a castle or fort built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when taken by Vespasian. It was rebuilt by Withgar, who, according to Stowe, was king of the island about the year 519; and from him called Withgarisburg, of which Carisbrook is supposed to be a corruption. This building again falling to decay through length of time, or some other cause, was a second time re-edified in the reign of King Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, earl of Devonshire; and Camden says, it was once more magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the island. The old castle is included within a more modern fortification, probably built by Queen Elizabeth. It is an irregular pentagon, faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, on the outside of which runs a deep ditch. The north curtain (perhaps on account of its length) had a break in the middle, to make a flank. Several guns are mounted on these works, which are said to be a mile and half in circumference. Anno 1136, Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devonshire, son of him who rebuilt the castle, declaring for the empress Maud, in opposition to King Stephen, seized Exeter; but not being able to hold it, fled to this island, of which he was lord, and raising his vassals, stood here upon his defence. Stephen, attacking the castle, took it at the first assault. Baldwin found means to escape, but died in exile. On the breaking out of the troubles in this island between King Charles I. and his parliament, Colonel Brett and the Countess of Portland held this castle for the king. It was besieged by Moses Read mayor of Newport, at the head of the militia of that town, assisted by 400 sailors; the garrison then consisted of only twenty men, and for this small number there was not three days' provisions; they however surrendered on honourable terms. In the year 1647, King Charles I. having escaped from Hampton-Court, retired to this island, of which Col. Hammond, nephew to his favourite chaplain, was governor; he was by him on the 14th of November, brought to this castle. Here a negociation commenced between the king and his parliament, in which, perhaps, neither party acted with proper sincerity. A little before this treaty, the king, it is said, being informed that he was in danger of assassination, concerted measures for an escape. Of this it is probable Hammond had notice, whereupon the king was confined close prisoner, and at the same time time all his faithful servants were discharged, and turned out of the garrison. Here on September 8, 1650, died his daughter Princess Elizabeth, whom the levelling rulers at that time intended to apprentice to a button-maker. She was buried on the 12th of the same month at Newport.

*Caritan Point*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 48. E. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

*Caristo*, or *Castel Rosso*, a town of European Turkey, in the island of Negropont, the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Negropont. It is situated at the southern extremity of the island. It was formerly called Caristos, and esteemed one of the principal towns of Eubœa. 45 miles SE. Negropont. *Long.* 24. 35. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

*Caristran*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 65 m. NW. Constantinople.

*Carity*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Esk in the county of Forfar.

*Carivelan*, or *St. Ninian's*, one of the smaller Hebrides among those called Sheant islands. *Long.* 6. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

*Carizal*, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 140 miles SW. Casa Grande.

*Carl Gustavadst*, or *Eschilstuna*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania. 54 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 18. W. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

*Carl Gustaffs*, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia. 12 miles N. Tornea. *Long.* 23. 58. E. *Lat.* 65. 58. N.

*Carlat de Comte, (Le,)* a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 21 miles NNW. Tarascon.

*Carlat*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 5 miles SE. Aurillac.

*Carlburg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg, with a caſtle built by Charles the Bald, on the Maine, oppoſite Carlſtadt. 12 miles N. Wurzburg.

*Carleby*, ſee *Karleby*.

*Carlentini*, a town and fortreſs of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, built by the emperor Charles V. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. 2 miles E. Lentini.

*Carlepont*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 4 miles S. Noyon.

*Carleton Cove*, a cove on the north coaſt of the iſland of Anticoſti. *Long.* 62. 30. W. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

*Carleſtein*, a fortreſs near Prague, built by the emperor Charles IV.

*Carlingford*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name; chiefly celebrated for its oyſters. The bay is a fine haven branching from the Iriſh ſea, with 20 fathom water. Carlingford, before the union, ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. In 1388, it was taken by a party of Scots, under the Earl of Fife. 47 m. N. Dublin, 24 SSE. Armagh. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

*Carliſle*, an ancient city of England, and capital of the county of Cumberland, ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle and citadel. The walls and citadel are in a ruinous ſtate, but the caſtle is kept in repair. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of York: it contains 2 churches, with ſeveral other places of religious worſhip. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterell, and Canda, which ſoon after fall into the ſea in Solway Frith. Its peculiar vicinity has occaſioned its reſpective gates to be diſtinguiſhed into Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh. In 1148, Prince, afterwards King Henry II. was knighted here with great ſolemnity by David king of Scotland. This city was burned by the Scots in the reign of Henry III. and twice by accident in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II. it was burnt by Robert Bruce, and the governor, Andrew Harcla, who was earl of Carliſle, joining with Bruce, was arreſted in the caſtle, and hanged there. It ſuffered very ſeverely in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It was taken by the parliament forces under Leſley. In the year 1745, it was ſeized by the rebels, but was ſoon afterwards retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. The principal manufactures in Carliſle are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, Oſnaburghs, coarſe linen, drills, pocketing, worſted-ſhag, ſilk and cotton fancy pieces, ſtamped cottons, hats, ſhamois and tanned leather, linſeys, nails, coarſe knives, ſtockings, dreſſed flax, ſoap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,221. There are two markets weekly, Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The town ſeſſions are held four times a year, and the aſſizes for the county once a year. 104 miles S. Glaſgow, 300 N. London. *Long.* 3. 5. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

*Carliſle*, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, the ſeat of juſtice for the county of Cumberland; containing three churches, above 300 houſes, and 1600 inhabitants. 93 m. W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 12. W. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

*Carliſle Bay*, a bay of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſouthward of Bridge-town.

*Carliſle Bay*, a bay of the iſland of Antigua. 3 miles W. Falmouth.

*Carliſle Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 6. W. *Lat.* 17. 47. N.

*Carliſle Lagoon*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between How's Point and Portland's iſland. *Long.* 164. 16. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

*Carlo*, an iſland in the gulf of Bothnia, about 20 miles in circumference, nearly of a circular form, but interſected by a deep bay on the ſouth coaſt, and another on the eaſt. It has a town called Kirkby in the centre. *Long.* 24. 40. E. *Lat.* 65. 2. N.

*Carlos Bay*, a bay on the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

*Carlobago*, a town of Morlachia, ſituated at the foot of a craggy mountain, near the channel, which ſeparates the iſland of Pago from the continent, which is about two miles acroſs, and on account of the wind ſometimes impaſſable for ſeveral days ſucceſſively. It is a town that does not contain above 1000 inhabitants, without walls or fortifications, except an inſignificant ſquare tower; notwithſtanding the Auſtrian government gives it the title of a city. In former times there was a caſtle, called Scriſſa, where Carlobago now ſtands; it belonged to the Torquati, counts of Corbavia, who kept a viſcount in it; and when that family was extinct, it became one of the ſtrong places of the Uſcocchi, and was in 1616, burnt and demoliſhed from the foundation by the Venetians, who did not care to keep poſſeſſion of that horrid country, to which nature has denied even water to drink; yet in ſpite of the diſadvantages of ſituation, the ruins of Scriſſa aroſe again, being found the moſt convenient place to export the commodities of Lika, which lies directly on the other ſide of the mountain Morlacca, forming a part of Mediterranean Croatia. The trade of the Carlobagians, conſiſts chiefly of wood. They have no ground fit for vines or corn; their territory is altogether ſtoney; and be-

fides the rigid temperature of the air, renders it unfit for cultivation. In conſequence of theſe natural diſadvantages, they are obliged to bring every thing they want from other parts; their wine and oil are brought from Dalmatia, and the Venetian iſlands. The Empreſs Queen cauſed a road to be made from Carlobago to Lika, but it was exceedingly ill executed, and is very different from the other Auſtrian roads: it is impracticable for carriages, and bad enough on horſeback, amidſt dreadful rocks and thick woods, Near the town is a convent of capuchins. 40 miles S. Bukari. *Long.* 15. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

*Carlotta, (La,)* a flouriſhing village or town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, built in the year 1769, for German and Italian emigrants. The houſes are ſcattered about; the pariſh church, inn, director's houſe, ſome ſhops and dwellings for handicraftſmen, form a very neat village on an eminence. About 20 or 30 acres was an allotment for a family, under the obligation of remaining on the ſpot ten years; during which period they were ſubject to no taxes of any kind. At the expiration of the term, if they chuſe to ſettle here, the land is made over to them in fee; and they commence payment of a ſmall quit-rent. The king furniſhes them with ſeed corn, but they are obliged to replace it in his granaries after harveſt. 15 miles S. Cordova.

*Carlovaſſi*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Samos. *Long.* 26. 46. E. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

*Carlowitza*, or *Carlowitz*, or *Karlowitz*, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. This town is remarkable for a peace concluded here in 1699, between the Emperor of Germany and the Turks. 7 miles SE. Peterwardein, 30 NW. Belgrade.

*Carlow*, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by Queen's County, Kildare, and Wicklow, on the ſouth-eaſt by the county of Wexford, on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the county of Kilkenny; 26 miles long, and 23 in its greateſt breadth. It contains 214 ſquare miles, and 220,098 Engliſh acres, and 50 pariſhes, with 8763 houſes, and 44,000 inhabitants. Some parts are rough and mountainous, but others are plain and fertile. The principal towns are Carlow, Leighlinbridge, and Tullow. Three members are returned to the Imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Carlow.

*Carlow*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the eaſt ſide of the Barrow. It ſends one member to the Imperial Parliament. In 1798, this town was attacked by the rebels in the night, but they were repulſed with great loſs. 16 miles NNE. Kilkenny, 34 WSW. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

*Carlesbad*, or *Wary*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Topal, near the Egra, celebrated for its baths of hot water, diſcovered in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles IV. as he was hunting. 6 miles NE. Elnbogen, 56 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

*Carlſbrun*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles S. Leutmiſchl.

*Carlſburg*, or *Carlestadt*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, founded as a fortreſs by Charles X. king of Sweden, on the river Geeſte, which after filling the ditches runs into the Weſer. In 1676, it was taken by the Duke of Brunſwick, but reſtored in 1679. In 1698, Charles XII. granted liberty of conſcience, and 30 years exemption from taxes to thoſe who would ſettle there. 30 miles N. Bremen, 25 W. Stade. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

*Carlſhurg*, ſee *Weiſſemburg*.

*Carlſcrona*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, founded by Charles XI. in the year 1680, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place. The greateſt part ſtands upon a ſmall rocky iſland, which riſes gently in a bay of the Baltic; the ſuburbs extend over another ſmall rock, and along the mole cloſe to the baſon, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land is carried over a dyke to an iſland, and from thence along two long wooden bridges, joined by a barren rock. The town is ſpacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is adorned with one or two handſome churches, and a few tolerable houſes of brick, but the generality of the buildings are of wood. The ſuburbs are fortified towards the land by a ſtone wall. The entrance into the harbour, which by nature is extremely difficult from a number of ſhoals and rocky iſlands, is ſtill further ſecured from the attack of an enemy's fleet by two ſtrong forts, built on two iſlands, under the batteries of which all veſſels muſt paſs. In 1714, a large dock was begun to be hollowed in the ſolid rock, and made large enough to receive ſhips of the largeſt ſize; this was finiſhed in ten years. The harbour is large and commodious, with depth of water ſufficient for ſhips of the firſt rate. The ſhips are built at Carlſcrona, chiefly by Engliſh artiſans. Though the provinces of Blekingen and Skone abound with oaks, yet as there is not a ſufficiency for a continued ſupply, the Swedes procure their ſhip timber from Germany. They are ſupplied from their own territories with maſts and deals, pitch and tar, and the greateſt part of the flax uſed in the navy; and manufacture their own ropes and ſails from hemp, chiefly imported from Riga.

They caſt their own cannon, and make their own gunpowder with Swediſh ſaltpetre. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

*Carlsfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 28 miles SSW. Chemnits, 16 S. Zuickau.

*Carlſhamn*, or *Carlſhaven*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Bleſſingen, in the Baltic, built in the year 1658, by Charles X. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a forge for copper, and a timber-yard. In 1676, this town was taken by the Danes. 22 miles W. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. 39. E. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

*Carlshaven*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe, at the conflux of the Dimel and the Weſer, with a harbour for boats. 1 mile E. Helmcrſhauſen.

*Carlshoff*, an iſlet in the South Pacific Ocean, about nine miles in circumference, ſo called by Roggewin in 1722. *Long.* 140. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

*Carlesmarckt*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, on the Stober. 9 miles E. Brieg, 8 NE. Grottgau. *Long.* 17. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

*Carlſoar*, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Gothland.

*Carlſruhe*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden, ſituated on a foreſt, where the prince has a fine palace and gardens. It was founded by the marggrave Charles William, in the year 1715. Here are four churches, two for Roman Catholics and two for Proteſtants, a ſynagogue for Jews, and about 400 houſes, all of an uniform height. 3 miles NW. Durlach, 11 S. Philipſburg.

*Carlſtadt*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, built on an iſland called Tingwalla, in the river Clara, on the north ſide of the Wenner lake; agreeably ſituated, and commercial, with manufactures of woollen and linen, copper and iron. Near it is a medicinal ſpring. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. 160 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 13. 9. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

*Carlſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine. 12 miles NW. Wurzburg.

*Carlſtadt*, or *Carlowitz*, a fortreſs of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Culpa and Corona. 164 miles SSW. Vienna, 204 W. Belgrade.

*Carlſtein*, a fortreſs of Sweden, in the prefecturate of Böhus, near the town of Marſtrand.

*Carlſtein*, a citadel of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, erected by order of Charles IV. in the middle of the 14th century; and allotted for keeping the jewels of the empire, privileges, and reliques. In 1422, it held a ſiege againſt the Huſſites. 5 miles E. Beraun.

*Carlton's Iſland*, an iſland in the river St. Laurence, with an excellent harbour, ſtorehouſe, fort, and garriſon.

*Carlton Iſland*, an iſland in lake Ontario, a little to the eaſt of Wolf iſland.

*Carlucet*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles E Gourdon.

*Carlus*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 6 miles E. Sarlat.

*Carmagnola*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, annexed to the republic with the marquiſate of Saluzzo. The word is ſuppoſed to be a diminutive of Carmagna, the name of a town near, as if called Little Carmagna; but the inhabitants of the neighbourhood aſſembling by little and little at Carmagnola, the latter became larger than the former; and when Saluzzo had its particular marquiſes, Carmagnola gave the title of compte to their eldeſt ſons. In the war between the Imperialiſts and the French, the latter fortified Carmagnola with walls and ditches, and enlarged the citadel: they demoliſhed the fauxbourgs, which were too large, and made it one of the ſtrongeſt places on the frontiers of Piedmont. After the deſtruction of the fauxbourgs, four others were built, as large as the former, but 500 paces from the town; they are well peopled, and divided into four pariſhes. Carmagnola has only one pariſh within the walls. The whole number of inhabitants of the town and fauxbourgs is computed at 6500. The market is very much frequented, not only by the Piedmonteſe, but alſo by the inhabitants of Dauphiny, Nice, and the country of the Geneveſe. In 1691, Carmagnola was taken by the French, and ſoon after retaken by the Spaniards. 11 m. SSE. Turin, 13 NNE. Saluzzo. *Long.* 7. 43. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

*Carmagnac*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

*Carmeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles N. Alby.

*Carmel Water*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Irvine, in Renfrewſhire.

*Carmen*, or *Karmoe*, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Norway, about 14 miles long, and 2 broad. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

*Carmignano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles N. Nardo.

*Carmina*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 30 miles NE. Bukhara.

*Carmo*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Goyas, on the river Tocantin. 145 miles NE. Villaboa. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

*Carmona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia; it was known to the ancients by the name of Carmo, and was eſteemed by Cæſar one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the country. It received the title of city from Philip IV. after the inhabitants had made him a preſent of 40,000 ducats. Carmona is a large town, ſtanding

boldly on a high hill. Its caſtle, in ruins, covers a vaſt extent of ground, and contains many buildings that ſerved for a palace and fortreſs to Don Pedro the Cruel, and his family. He placed his main hope in the ſtrength of his caſtle, and in the faithful attachment of Don Martin Lopez de Cordova, grand-maſter of the order of Calatrava. Henry of Traſtamare, after the defeat and murder of Pedro, in the plains of Montiel, laid ſiege to Carmona, took it by capitulation, together with the children, and treaſures of the late king, and baſely breaking his word of honour, cauſed Lopez to be beheaded for his obſtinate reſiſtance. Carmona has many Roman remains of walls, inſcriptions, &c. to ſhew as proofs of its ancient importance. 33 m. NE. Seville, 40 SW. Cordova. *Long.* 5. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

*Carmulla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 70 m. N. Viſiapour, 88 E. Poonah. *Long.* 75. 22. E. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

*Carna*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 7 m. SSW. Breno.

*Carnabat*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, celebrated for its manufacture of Turkey leather. 50 miles W. Burgas.

*Carnac*, a town of Egypt, on the ſite of the ancient Thebes, on the right bank of the Nile, where there are ſome magnificent ruins.

*Carnada*, ſee *Carnatic*.

*Carnahora*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia. 60 miles S. Halicz.

*Carnal Manazal*, a town of Arabia. 40 miles ESE. Mecca.

*Carnamart*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Galway Bay, 12 m. W. Loughrea.

*Carnatic*, a country of Hindooſtan, lying along the coaſt of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin, in *Lat.* 8. to 16. N. 400 miles in length, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. The Carnatic, or Carnada, anciently called Narſinha, in early periods was ſubject to the King of Biſnagar: it afterwards came under the dominion of the Grand Mogul, and was governed by a viceroy or nabob. In 1740, it was conquered by the Mahrattas, and they in their turn were driven out by the Nabob of Arcot, who had revolted from the Mogul, and was ſupported by the Engliſh. Since the year 1787, the whole country has been under the ſubjection or abſolute controul of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. The country of Ongole, Madura, and Tinevelly, are included in the Carnatic. The principal towns are Arcot, Madras, Ongole, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tritchinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. The principal rivers are the Pennar, the Paliar, and the Cauvery.

*Carnatic Gur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles SW. Arcot.

*Carnawl*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sirhind. In 1739, Kouli Kan pitched his tent in a plain near this town, and the Mogul emperor's army being encamped on the ſame ſpot, a battle enſued, in which the former was victorious. Another battle was fought here in 1761, between the Mahrattas, and the Sheiks under Abdalla, in which the former were defeated with great loſs. 75 miles NNW. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 9. E. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

*Carnchuiraig*, a mountain of Scotland, near Kincardine, in the county of Roſs.

*Carneland*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Spaniſh Main, near the coaſt of Nicaragua. *Long.* 83. 46. W. *Lat.* 13. N.

*Carnera*, one of the ſmaller Cape Verde iſlands, which is little more than a rock.

*Carnero*, ſee *Quarnero*.

*Carneſs*, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Pomona. 2 miles N. Kirkwall. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 58. 53. N.

*Carnew*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Here the military were defeated by the inſurgents in 1798, and about 80 of the former killed.

*Carney*, a town of Syria. 5 miles S. Bairout.

*Carnicobar*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, and the moſt northerly of thoſe called Nicobar. Carnicobar is a low level iſland, hardly more than ſix feet above the level of the ſea, exceedingly fertile. About the borders there are innumerable cocoas, and other fruit-trees; oranges, citrons, lemons, bananas, limes, plantains, yams, and ſweet potatoes abound: hogs breed in multitudes, and are the property of thoſe who catch them. Here are likewiſe fowls and pigeons, but no ſort of grain. The inhabitants are a ſtout healthy people, generally above the middle ſtature, with features and complexion like the Malays, but their noſes not ſo flat. The men are fond of wearing hats and European apparel in general, when they can get it; but the native habit is no other than a long ſtripe of blue cotton cloth, about a ſpan wide, round their middle and between their thighs: they live in ſmall villages, for the convenience of carrying cocoa nuts to the ſhips. The houſes are raiſed twelve or fourteen feet from the ground on wooden pillars; the tops are conical, and thatched with long graſs: ſome of theſe houſes are large enough to contain three or four families; they all ſleep in little hammocks, made of matted graſs, or the rind of trees; the males on one ſide, and the females on the other. Induſtry is unknown, for nature ſupplies all their wants; nor is it underſtood that they have any religion. *Long.* 93. 12. E. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

*Carniola, (Duchy of,)* a country of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Stiria and Carinthia, on the eaſt by Dalmatia and Croatia, on the ſouth by Iſtria and the Adriatic, and on the weſt

by the country of Goritz, Friuli, and the Adriatic. It meaſures in its greateſt extent 120 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 100 from north to ſouth. It is for the moſt part mountainous; ſome of the mountains are covered with wood, others are naked, and many of them have their tops continually covered with ſnow. There are, however, many fruitful vallies and fields, which yield not only good paſturage, but excellent corn, hemp, flax, and milleť. Here are likewiſe found vines, from which is made an excellent wine, both white and red; cheſnuts, walnuts, olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, figs, &c. Horned cattle and horſes are bred in great plenty, with all ſorts of veniſon and fowl. The mountains yield iron, lead, and copper. It is reckoned to contain 56 towns, 200 citadels, and 4000 villages. The common people are of Sclavonian origin, but the nobility are for the moſt part Germans. The two principal languages in Carniola are the Sclavonic and the German. Moſt of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The exports from Carniola are iron, ſteel, quickſilver, white and red wine, olive oil, cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, linen, a kind of wool ſtuff called Mahalan, Spaniſh leather, honey, ſhip timber, and all manner of woodwork, as boxes, diſhes, ſpoons, ſieves, &c. Towards the maintenance of the military power of the houſe of Auſtria, Carniola contributes yearly 363,171 florins and 56 kruitzers. The dutchy of Carniola is divided into Upper Carniola, of which Laybach is the capital; Lower Carniola, the principal town of which is Gurckfeld, or Kerſko; Middle Carniola, the capital of which is Gottſchee; Inner Carniola, of which Duin, or Tybein, is the chief town; and Auſtrian Iſtria, including the county of Mitterberg, the ſignory of Caſtua, the territory of Idria, the territory of Tulmino, the county of Goritz, the county of Gradiſca, and the territory of Aculega. The principal rivers are the Save, Laybach, Gurk, and Culpa.

*Carnitz*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania. 5 miles N. Greiffenberg.

*Carno*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn in Montgomeryſhire.

*Carnoet*, or *Carnet*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt; containing about 1100 inhabitants. 18 miles SW. Guingamp.

*Carnon*, ſee *Cornom*.

*Carnoulles*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 m. NNE. Toulon.

*Carnſore Point*, the ſouth-eaſt point of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in St. George's Channel. *Long.* 6. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

*Carntogher*, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. 14 miles S. Londonderry.

*Caro*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 16 m. S. Acqui, 13 E. Ceva.

*Caro*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 20 miles NE. Vannes.

*Caroca*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, a little to the ſouth of Prince's iſland. *Long.* 7. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 36. N.

*Carocedo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 6 m. S. Outeiro.

*Carolath*, a town and principality of Sileſia, in the circle of Glogau, on the Oder. 15 miles S. Gros Glogau, 20 NE. Sagan. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Carolina, (North,)* a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Virginia, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by South-Carolina and the ſea, and on the weſt by the Tennaſee government; is in length 385 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 90 to 150 broad from north to ſouth. The charter limits give it a greater extent, and include the Tennaſee as far as the river Miſſiſſippi; which would make the length 350 miles more, or 735 in the whole. It is divided into eight diſtricts, and ſubdivided into 58 counties. The country eaſtward and to the ſouth is uniformly flat and level; towards the north-weſt a continuation of the Apalachian mountains covers a part of the ſtate, and forms a diviſion between it and the Tennaſee country: the weſtern and hilly parts are healthy; the country is fertile, and well watered by ſome large and a great number of ſmaller rivers: the ſummers are very hot in the day, but the nights are cool: the winters are generally mild: in the flat country the air is leſs healthy, intermitting fevers, attended with bilious and nervous complaints, are more frequent in the ſummer, and pleuriſies in the winter; but both heightened by intemperance and want of care. The productions are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, Indian corn, and pulſe of every kind; tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Among the trees are the pitch pine, which grows almoſt every where in the plain country, yielding pitch, tar, and turpentine, beſides timber for various purpoſes; white and red oaks for ſtaves, black oaks, cypreſs and bay trees; the leaves of the latter are given to cattle for winter food. The chief fruits are plums, grapes, and ſtrawberries; among the roots and plants are ginſeng, ſnake-root, lions'-heart, a remedy for the bite of a ſerpent, ſeveral ſpecies of the Mimoſa, and ground peas, which run along the earth, and being covered with the mould by the hand, the pods grow under the ground, and are eaten raw or roaſted, reſembling in taſte the hazel nut. In the year 1710, the number of inhabitants in this ſtate was computed at 6000; in the year 1791, they were numbered 93,751, of whom 293,179 were citizens.

ne exports amounted, in the year 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their chief trade is with the other ſtates of America and the Weſt-Indies. They carry out tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, reſin, boards, ſtaves, ſhingles, furs, beef, pork, tallow, bees-wax, &c.; receiving from the other ſtates flour, cheeſe, cider, apples, potatoes, iron wares; and from the Weſt-Indies rum, ſugar, and coffee. The principal rivers are the Chowan, the Roanoke, the Pamlico or Tar, the Nuſe, and the Cape Fear, or Clarendon. The principal capes are Cape Fear, Lookout, and Hatteras. The principal towns are Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillſborough, and Fayetteville; each in their turns have been conſidered as the capital of the ſtate. At preſent they have no capital. The convention which met to conſider the new conſtitution, fixed on a place in Wake county to be the ſeat of government, but the town is not yet built. *Long.* 75. 55. to 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 33. 50. to 36. 30. N.

*Carolina, (South,)* a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by North-Carolina, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the ſouth-weſt by Georgia; extends in length 200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from the boundaries of North-Carolina to the mouth of the river Savanna 180 miles, from north to ſouth; but this is only the point of a triangle, 120 being its mean breadth. It is divided into ſeven diſtricts, and ſubdivided into 35 counties. The whole ſtate, from the ſea-coaſt, is a level, till, at the diſtance of about 80 miles, it riſes gradually, but hardly ſo as to be called mountainous, till near the north-weſt extremity, where it is croſſed by a part of the Apalachian mountains. Along the ſea-coaſt bilious, intermitting, and remitting fevers are very frequent, eſpecially in the ſummer months, cauſed by the noxious exhalations from the ſwamps and marſhy lands, and ſtagnated waters on the rice plantations, the great heat of the day, and the coolneſs of the nights; frequently aggravated by intemperance and want of care. The weſtern parts are beautifully varied with hills and vallies; the air is more temperate, and the climate more wholeſome. The ſoil of this ſtate may be divided into four kinds; firſt, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interſperſed among the pine barren are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth but that of graſs. Theſe tracts are called ſavannahs, conſtituting a ſecond kind of ſoil good for grazing. The third kind is that of the ſwamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypreſs, bays, loblolly, pines, &c. In theſe ſwamps rice is cultivated, which conſtitutes the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hiccory lands, conſtitute the fourth kind of ſoil. The natural growth is oak, hiccory, walnut, pine, and locuſt trees. On theſe lands, in the low country, Indian corn is principally cultivated; and, in the back country, beſides this, they raiſe tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, and ſilk. The fruits which flouriſh beſt are figs, peaches, and pears; there are a few lemons and pomegranates; melons are plentiful and excellent; apples are ſcarce. The principal exports of South-Carolina are rice, indigo, ſkins, cotton, pitch, tar, reſin, turpentine, cedar wood, ſnake-root, ſarſaparilla, lumber, ſhingles, ſtaves, hides, &c. In the year 1791, the number of the inhabitants amounted in the whole, free and otherwiſe, to 249,173. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Santee, the Ediſto, and the Pedee. The principal towns are Charleſtown, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, Camden, and Puriſburg. *Long.* 78. 30. to 83. W. *Lat.* 32. to 35. N.

*Carolina,* (*La,*) a town of Spain, and chief of a new ſettlement in the Morena mountains. The firſt ſettlers were Germans, but from eating unwholeſome herbs, drinking too much wine and brandy, above half of them died; and now the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, French, Savoyards, Catalans, and other Spaniards. La Carolina, the capital of all the colonies, ſtands on a fine hill that towers over the whole ſettlement, and indeed over moſt parts of the provinces of Grenada and Cordova. For the ſake of thus overlooking the reſt of the plantations, they placed it in a ſpot deficient in wood and water, and reduced themſelves to the neceſſity of digging an incredible number of wells, for the purpoſes of drinking and watering their gardens. The whole town is new from the foundations; the ſtreets are wide, and drawn in ſtraight lines, but the ground is not ſufficiently levelled. The houſes are upon an uniform plan, without the leaſt decoration. 20 m. NE. Andujar, 28 N. Jaen.

*Caroline,* a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, and county of Caroline. 6 miles S. Port Royal.

*Caroline,* a county of Virginia, in America, between the York and Rappahannock rivers.

*Caroline,* or *New Philippine Iſlands,* a chain of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in *Long.* 136. to 156. E. and *Lat.* 6. to 10. N. They are ſuppoſed to be 30 in number; but are little known to European navigators.

*Carolſtadt,* ſee *Carlſtadt.*

*Carolunga,* a town of Walachia. 12 m. SSW. Ibraili.

*Caroly,* or *Curute,* one of the Laccadive iſlands in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 72. 35. E. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

*Caromb*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluſe. 5 miles Carpentras.

*Caron*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 75 miles S. Suſter.

*Carona*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwic of Lugano. 4 miles S. Lugano.

*Carongoly*, a town in the Carnatic. 40 m. S. Madras. *Long.* 80. 3. E. *Lat.* 12. 33. N.

*Caronia*, a town of Sicily, near the north coaſt, in the valley of Demona, on the river of the ſame name. 5 miles NE. Miſtretta. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

*Carora*, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela. 70 m. S Venezuela. *Long.* 69. 36. W. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

*Caroſa*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on the Po, oppoſite Piacenza.

*Carotcotty*, a town of Thibet. 57 miles S. Gangotri.

*Carouges*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles NW. Alençon.

*Caroviguo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles E. Oſtuni.

*Caroul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles ESE. Koudur.

*Carp River*, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Superior, *Long.* 85. 33. W. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

*Carp River*, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

*Carpanadigo*, a town of Genoa. 9 miles ENE. Genoa.

*Carpanedo*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, on the Brenta, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French; the Auſtrians loſt 100 killed, and 900 priſoners. 10 miles N. Baſſano, 5 SSW. Ciſmone.

*Carpanſano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles N. Martorano.

*Carpas*, or *Carpaſy*, a town of Cyprus, ſituated on a promontory at the north-eaſt part of the iſland, founded about two miles from the ancient Carpaſia; the reſidence of an aga and a cady: about it are the ruins of ſeveral churches. 22 m. NNE. Famagueſta.

*Carpathian*, ſee *Crapack*.

*Carpathos*, a town of South-America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Guamalies. Moſt of the inhabitants are weavers, or employed in manufacturing baizes and ſerges.

*Carpegna*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 12 miles W. Urbino.

*Carpenedolo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 15 m. SSE. Breſcia.

*Carpentaria*, a large bay on the northern coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered in the year 1618, by a Dutch captain named Carpenter. That part of the country which borders on the bay is alſo called Carpentaria. *Long.* 130. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

*Carpenter's River*, or *Sucrre*, a river of Mexico, which riſes in the province of Coſta Rica, and runs into the Spaniſh Main, *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 9. 52. N.

*Carpentras*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluſe, ſituated on the river Audon; before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, with many veſtiges of Roman magnificence; it is ſurrounded with walls, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Avignon. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

*Carpenzano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles S. Coſenza.

*Carpeſtriera*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea 9 miles E. St. Severino.

*Carpi*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro, heretofore the capital of a principality in the dutchy of Modena. It was taken and abandoned by the French in 1703, again taken by them in 1705, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1706. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna. 7 miles N. Modena, 24 S. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 59. E. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

*Carpi*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Adige; celebrated for a victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1701. 5 miles S. Legnano.

*Carpignana*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 12 miles NW. Novara.

*Carpignana*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles NW. Otranto.

*Carpignone*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. 12 miles SW. Moliſe.

*Carpio*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 9 m. WSW. Medina del Campi.

*Carpio*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 24 miles N. Cordova.

*Carpio*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura. 7 miles Badajoz.

*Carpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NE. Tanjore.

*Carputh*, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. 12 miles Arzenga.

*Carra River*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Dingle Bay, 14 miles W. Killarney.

*Carrabat*, a town of Candahar. 120 miles NE. Candahar.

*Carraſa*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 15 miles NNE. Bova.

*Carraghroe*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 16 miles SW. Strabane.

*Carrama*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 35. 50. S.

*Carrantaſca Lagoon*, a gulf or bay on the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 83. 50. W. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

*Carrantaſca Shoals*, or *Hobbies*, rocks and iſlets on the coaſt of Honduras, extending 40 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

*Carrapateira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. 10 miles N. Sagres.

*Carrara*, a town of Italy, ſometime ſince, alternately with Maſſa, capital of the department of the Appenines, but in 1806 ceded to Lucca. The environs are celebrated for its quarries of beautiful white marble. 25 miles NW. Piſa, 53 SE. Genoa. *Long.* 10. 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

*Carraſcal*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 32 miles NE. Segovia.

*Carree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 22 miles N. Nattore.

*Carretas*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Cuſco. 40 miles WNW. Cuſco.

*Carri*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 8 miles NNW. Ceva.

*Carrick on Shannon*, a town of Ireland, and ſhire town of the county of Leitrim. Before the revolution it ſent two members to parliament. 70 miles NW. Dublin, 36 S. Ballyſhannon. *Long.* 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

*Carrick on Suir*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſituated on the river Suir, which is navigable for ſloops to this place; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth called ratteen. 10 miles E. Clonmel, 12 NW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

*Carrickameel*, rocks near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

*Carrickarede*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 12 miles NE. Caſtlebar.

*Carrickarede*, a ſmall iſland in the North Channel, near the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 9. W. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

*Carrickaskilly*, a rock on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. 5 miles SE. Slyme Head. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

*Carrickburn*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which in 1798 was a rebel ſtation; and Scullabogue, a ſeat at the foot of it, was made a priſon for the royaliſts. After the battle of New Roſs, ſome of the runaways came here, and in cold blood murdered the priſoners of both ſexes to the amount of 200, pretending an order from Harvey, who commanded at New Roſs. Some were ſhot, ſome were piked, and the reſt, about 184 in number, were burned in a barn, into which they had been crammed. 1 mile SW. New Roſs.

*Carrickchad*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 6 miles SW. Sligo.

*Carrickfergus*, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of an arm of the ſea called *Carrickfergus Bay*, or *Belfaſt Lough*. The aſſizes for the county are held here, as likewiſe for the town, which is a county of itſelf. It was once the principal ſeaport of the north of Ireland, and defended by a caſtle, with a garriſon; but the port is now little frequented, and the garriſon removed. In 1388, it was taken by the Scots. In 1689, it was taken by the Duke of Schomberg; The garriſon which marched out with arms and as much baggage as each man could carry on their backs, were conveyed to Newry. King William landed here in the year 1690. In the month of February, 1760, the town was plundered by Thurot, a commander of a ſmall French fleet; but, in his retreat, Captain Elliot attacked him with ſome Engliſh veſſels: Thurot was killed in the engagement, and four frigates taken. Carrickfergus ſends one member to the imperial parliament. 9 miles NW. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 42. W. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

*Carrickirk*, a rock on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 7. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

*Carrickmacreily*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 5 m. W. Wicklow.

*Carrickmacroſs*, a flouriſhing town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. 19 miles SSE Monaghan, 40 NNW. Dublin.

*Carrickruagh*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 6 m. SW. Gorey.

*Carrier River*, a river of America, which runs into the Detroit. *Long.* 82. 46. W. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

*Carrion*, a river of Spain, which joins the Piſuerga, near Duennas.

*Carrion di los Condes*, a town of Spain, on the river Carrion, in the province of Leon, on the frontiers of Old Caſtile; it contains ten pariſh churches, ten convents, and two hoſpitals. 40 miles W. Burgos, 20 N. Placencia. *Long.* 4. 39. W. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

*Carrock*, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, 2,265 feet above the level of the ſea.

*Carrog*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the ſea 4 miles SW. Caernarvon.

*Carron*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea near Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

*Carron*, a ſmall river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, 3 miles E. from the Carron works in the county of Stirling.

*Carron*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, celebrated for its extenſive iron forges, which are ſaid to conſume 200 tons of coals every week. 2 miles N. Falkirk.

*Carron Iſland*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat* 35. 46. N.

*Carrore*, a town and fort of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, and province of Coimbetore, ſituated on the Ambravetty. It was entered by General Meadows, commander of the Britiſh troops, on the 15th of June, 1790, having been evacuated by the troops of Tippoo Sultan; General Meadows made it a depôt for proviſions. In 1799, it was ceded to the Britiſh. 38 miles W. Trichinopoly, 63 E. Coimbetore. *Long.* 78. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 54. N.

*Carroor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 5 miles N. Sacrapatam.

*Carnu*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles S. Bene.

*Carrya*, a town of Hindooaſtn, in Guzerat. 22 miles NW. Amedabad.

*Carrypour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 35 miles SSE. Pillibeat.

*Cars*, *or Kars*, a town of Turkiſh Armenia, on a river which runs into the Aras. In the year 1386, it was taken by Timur Bec; in 1578, it was repaired and ſtrongly fortified by Muſtapha Pacha, general of the Turks. 90 miles W. Erivan, 80 ENE. Erzerum, *Long.* 42. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

*Carſchi*, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Samarcand, the citadel was built by Timur Bec. 30 miles S. Samarcand.

*Carſewini*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 51. 56. W. *Lat.* 2. 55. N.

*Carſignano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulra. 12 miles E. Reggio.

*Carſoli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulra. 20 miles SSW. Aquila.

*Carſamblia*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 12 miles W. Precop. 25. W. Niſſa.

*Cart Water*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 3 miles N. Paiſley.

*Cartago*, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Coſta Rica, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor. It contains three convents, and about 400 families, among which are ſome rich merchants. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 84. 6. W. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

*Cartago*, a river of Mexico, in the province of Coſta Rica, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 85. 14. W. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

*Cartago*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 140 miles NNE. Popayan. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

*Cartal*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Danube. 28 m. W. Iſmael.

*Cartama*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, ſituated on an eminence. 12 miles NW. Malaga.

*Cartama*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 18 miles SW. Alhama.

*Cartapanatuba*, a river of South-America, which forms the boundary between the French and Portugueſe dominions in Guiana.

*Cartaruela*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 14 miles N. Padua.

*Cartaya*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 52 miles W. Seville.

*Cartenedi*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Natangen. 30 miles SE. Konigſberg.

*Cartepilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 19 miles E. Bangalore.

*Carter's Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America, ſo called by Captain Vancouver, in memory of a ſeaman of that name who was poiſoned there by eating muſcles. *Long.* 231. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

*Carter Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 76. 46. W. *Lat.* 34. 42. N.

*Carter's Key*, a ſmall iſland among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 40. W. *Lat.* 26. 47. N.

*Carteret*, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Carteret in Aug. 1767. *Long.* 154. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

*Carteret's Harbour*, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 19. E. *Lat.* 5. S.

*Carteret's Point*, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey. *Long.* 163. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

*Cartero*, a river of the iſland of Candia, anciently called Ceratus, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles S. Candia.

*Carthagena*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, founded by Aſdrubal the Carthaginian, and firſt called New Carthage, in the year of Rome 524. In the year of Rome 544, it was taken by the Romans under Scipio, who beſieged it by ſea and land. The booty taken was great; many engines of war, 74 colours, 63 ſhips laden with proviſions and ammunition, and 10,000 priſoners, beſides ſlaves. All the citizens were reſtored to liberty by the conqueror, and their goods reſtored. In the beginning of the 5th century it was taken by the Alans, and ſoon after by the Romans: and in 421, it was taken and utterly demoliſhed by the Vandals. It was entirely rebuilt by Philip II. The harbour is the beſt in Spain. Andrew Doria was wont to ſay he knew but three good ports, which were June, July, and Carthagena. It is ſituated in the province of Murcia, at the bottom of a ſmall bay in the Mediterranean. This bay abounds in mackarel, ſo much that a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called Scombraria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of To'edo. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of ruſhes, called ſparta, from whence the town itſelf received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are ſtill ſilver mines in the environs. The harbour is ſpacious, and ſo deep that ſhips may moor cloſe to the land. It is a baſon hollowed by nature, which ſeems to have ſheltered it from the winds by ſeveral hills placed round it at equal diſtances, ſo that from the mole nothing but the entrance of the harbour and baſin are to be ſeen. No port in the world can be compared to this for ſafety and regularity. The entrance

is defended by two redoubts. The mole is protected by 12 pieces of cannon. The arſenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of a ſhip. Every requiſite is there in ſuch readineſs, that a ſhip of the line may be got ready for ſea in three days. To Carthagena, the Engliſh, Dutch, and Neapolitans, carry merchandize of all kinds, and return loaded with ſilk, wool, pot-aſh, and barilla. 25 miles SSE. Murcia. 115 SSW. Valencia. *Long.* 1. 6. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

*Carthagena*, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, bounded on the north by the Caribbean ſea, on the eaſt by the river St. Martha, on the ſouth by a part of Terra Firma, and on the weſt by the ſea and the gulf of Darien. The country is compoſed of mountains and vallies, covered with large and ſmall foreſts. The variety of plants and trees, as well as fruits, is wonderful; the earth is covered with perpetual verdure. Wheat and other grain of Europe do not flouriſh well, but Indian corn and rice are raiſed ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The climate is very hot; from May to December is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of rain and tempeſt; the principal trees for ſize are the caobo or acajou, the cedar, the maria, and the balſam-tree. Here are alſo tamarind trees, medlars, ſapotes, papayo, caſia-fiſtula, and manchineel trees; the latter is remarkable for its poiſonous fruit, it is even dangerous to lie under the tree, as the droppings of rain from the leaves will produce inflammation where-ever it touches. There are ſeveral ſpecies of the palm; guaiacum and ebony trees are equally common; and ſenſitive plants are found in great varieties. The only tame animals here are cows and hogs; the fleſh of the latter is ſaid to exceed thoſe of Europe, while that of the former is dry and unpalatable, as they cannot be fattened for the heat of the climate. Nothing can ſurpaſs the variety and beauty of the birds; poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geeſe, are good and plentiful. There are great quantities of deer, wild boars, foxes, tygers, armadillos, ſquirrels, rabbits, and an innumerable variety of monkies. Snakes, vipers, centipedes, and other poiſonous reptiles, are very common. Plantations of ſugar-canes and cotton-trees abound here; and the chocolate made from the cocoa-trees, which grow here, is eſteemed even ſuperior to that of the Caraccas. The fruits peculiar to the country are pine-apples, papayas, plantains, &c. The principal town is Carthagena.

*Carthagena*, a city and ſeaport of South-America, and capital of the province of the ſame name. The bay and the country round Carthagena, anciently called Calamari, were diſcovered by Roderigo de Baſtidas, but the conqueſt thereof, by ſeveral ſucceeding adventurers, met with more reſiſtance than was expected. The Indians being naturally a warlike people, the very women ſhared in defending the country. Their uſual arms were bows and arrows, the points of which they poiſoned with the juice of certain herbs, whence the ſlighteſt wounds were mortal. Gregorio Hernandez de Oviedo being, like ſeveral of his predeceſſors, baffled in repeated attempts, the conqueſt of the place, the peopling of the city, and reducing it into a colony and government was completed by Don Pedro de Heredia, in 1583. From ſeveral natural advantages, particularly that of its fine ſituation, it was raiſed into an epiſcopal ſee. The promiſing advantages of its ſituation ſoon excited the envy of foreigners, particularly the French, who invaded it under the conduct of a Corſican pilot in 1544. The ſecond invader was Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, ſet it on fire, but it was happily reſcued from he flames by a ranſom of 120,000 ducats paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French, under Monſ. de Pointis, in 1697. In the year 1741, it was beſieged by the Engliſh, but from a miſunderſtanding between the commanders, and a diſeaſe among the troops, the enterpriſe was abandoned. The city is ſituated on a ſandy iſland, which forming a narrow paſſage on the ſouth-weſt opens a communication with that part called Tierra Bomba; as far as Bocca Chica on the north ſide, the land is ſo narrow, that, before the wall was begun, the diſtance from ſea to ſea was only thirty toiſes, but afterwards the land enlarging, by means of the wall, it forms another iſland on this ſide, and the whole city is, excepting theſe two places, which are very narrow, entirely ſurrounded with water. Eaſtwards it communicates by means of a wooden bridge with a large ſuburb built on another iſland, which communicates with the continent by another wooden bridge. Carthagena, together with its ſuburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though moſt of its inhabitants are deſcended from the Indian tribes. As no mines are worked here, moſt of the money ſeen in this part is ſent from Santa Fé and Quito to pay the ſalaries of the governor, officers, and garriſon. Carthagena bay is one of the beſt in this country. It extends 7 miles from north to ſouth, and has a ſafe anchorage, though the many ſhallows at the entrance make a careful ſteerage neceſſary. The entrance into the bay was through the narrow ſtrait of Bocca Chica, or Little Mouth, which, ſince the invaſion of the Engliſh, has been ſhut up, and a more commodious one

opened and fortified. Towards Bocca Chica, and 7 miles diſtant ſeawards, is a ſhoal of gravel and coarſe ſand; on many parts of which there is not above a foot and a half of water. The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain, and tempeſts; ſo that the ſtreets have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean; from this otherwiſe ſhocking inconvenience they ſave water in reſervoirs, as the wells only ſupply them with a thick brackiſh ſort, not fit to drink. From December to April is here the ſummer, in which there is ſo invariable a continuation of exceſſive heat, that perſpiration is profuſe to a degree of waſte; whence the complexions of the inhabitants are ſo wan and livid, that one would imagine them but newly recovered from a violent fit of ſickneſs. Yet they enjoy a good ſtate of health, and live even to eighty and upwards. The ſingularity of the climate occaſions diſtempers peculiar to the place; the moſt ſhocking is a fever, attended with the black vomit, which moſtly affects ſtrangers, and rages among the ſeamen; it laſts about three or four days, in which time the patient either recovers or dies. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

*Carthago*, ſee *Cartago*.

*Carthaus*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 17 miles SW. Dantzic.

*Carthkenny*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tave, 7 m. WSW. Caermarthen.

*Cartier's Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 8. W. *Lat.* 42. 2. N.

*Cartmel*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on a promontory which runs out into a bay of the Iriſh ſea, on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, bounded by a ſandy ſhore, which requires guides to direct ſtrangers in their way. It has a ſmall harbour for boats; with two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. 16 miles from Lancaſter, 260 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

*Cartura*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 10 miles N. Padua.

*Cartute*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore. 60 miles Anjenga.

*Cartwright's Sound*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Queen Charlotte's iſland, between Point Hunter to the north, and Point Buck to the ſouth.

*Caru*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles S. Caſhan.

*Carvajal*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 28 miles S. Aſtorga.

*Carvajales*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 9 miles N. Zamora.

*Carvalhal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SE. Oporto.

*Carvalho*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SE. Coimbra.

*Carvalleda, (La,)* a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas, on the coaſt. 10 miles N. Leon de Caraccas.

*Carvallo*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 16 miles SSW. Lanciano.

*Carvel of St. Thomas*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. 7 miles SW. St. Thomas.

*Carver's River*, a branch of the river St. Pierre, in North-America.

*Carvendonck*, a town of the dutchy of Cleves. 8 miles SE. Cleves.

*Carugo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 16 miles S. Lecco.

*Carugna*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 8 miles SW. Ivrea.

*Carvillan*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the north of the iſland of Gigo. *Long.* 5. 47. W. *Lat.* 55. 41. N.

*Carvin*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, in the diſtrict of Bethune. 12 miles E. Bethune.

*Carumba*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Parana.

*Carunapally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore. 27 miles NNW. Ajenga.

*Carvoeira*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 9. 21. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

*Carwaiten*, or *Grawatten*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland. 44 miles N. Konigſberg.

*Carwar*, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Canara, ſituated in a bay at the mouth of a river, which is navigable for veſſels of 300 tons. There are ſeveral iſlands which form the harbour, but none inhabited. In 1783, it was taken by the Britiſh; and in 1799, ceded to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. 45 miles SSE. Goa. *Long.* 74. 3. E. *Lat.* 14. 53. N.

*Carwaree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles S. Ongole.

*Carwaree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles S. Nellore.

*Cary*, a town of Virginia. 40 miles W. Richmond.

*Cary*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea near Ballycaſtle, in the county of Antrim.

*Carya*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 25 miles N. Kairabad.

*Caryapara*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles E Bucculoe.

*Carysford Reef*, rocks in the gulf of Florida, near the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida. *Long.* 80. 30. W. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

*Carygong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 10 miles S. Bahbelgong.

*Caryſto*, ſee *Cariſto*.

*Caſabelloto*, a town of Italy, in the de-

partment of the Upper Po. 22 miles E. Cremona.

*Caſabinda*, a town of South-America, in the province of Chaco. 100 miles NNW. St. Salvador de Jugui.

*Caſabranca*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus. 10 miles E. Abrantes.

*Caſa Calanda*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. 21 miles ENE. Moliſe.

*Caſa Fuerte*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 4 miles NW. Xerumenha.

*Caſa Grande*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre; ſo called from an immenſe ancient edifice, ſtill exiſting, ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans, in their emigration from the coaſt of California. This edifice conſiſts of three floors, with a terrace above them, and without any entrance into the under floor, the door of entrance being in the ſecond; ſo that a ſcaling-ladder was neceſſary, and gives reaſon to ſuppoſe the building was deſigned for a fortreſs. *Long.* 113. 23. E. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

*Caſa Nova*, a town of France, in the department of the Seſia. 8 m. WNW. Vercelli.

*Caſa Maſſima*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 11 miles SW. Converſano.

*Caſa Vilieri*, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora. 7 miles SE. Sora.

*Caſac*, or *Cazac*, a country of Aſia, in the dominions of Perſia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally ſubject to Perſia; about 15 miles from north to ſouth, and rather more from eaſt to weſt. The inhabitants are deſcended from the Coſſacks, and are repreſented as a rude and barbarous people. Caſac, or Cazac Lore, is the name of the capital.

*Caſaccia*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Griſons. 12 miles NE. Chiavenna.

*Caſagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 44 miles W. Lucknow.

*Caſaila*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 45 miles NW. Khaibar.

*Caſal*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, annexed to the republic with Montferrat, of which it was the capital, on the Po; formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, which was much admired. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Count Harcourt over the Spaniards in 1640. The Duke of Mantua ſold it to the King of France in 1681. In the year 1695, it was reſtored; but deprived of its fortifications, having been taken by the allies. The King of Sardinia became maſter of it in 1706. It was taken by the French in 1745; and retaken in March 1746. It was again taken by the French in 1796; and in 1799, by the Auſtrians. 15 miles NW. Alexandria, 34 ENE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 34. E. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

*Caſale Buttano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on a navigable canal. 8 m. NW. Cremona, 14 SE. Crema. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

*Caſale Maggiore*, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca. 15 miles W. Lucca.

*Caſale Morano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles NW. Cremona.

*Caſale Grande*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 9 miles SW. Modena.

*Caſalado*, a town of Italy. 20 miles SSE. Breſcia.

*Caſale*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 6 miles SW. Montagnana.

*Caſale*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 3 miles SE. Trevigio.

*Caſale Maggiore*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the left bank of the river. In 1799, the French were defeated at this place by the Auſtrians. 12 miles N. Parma, 20 E. Cremona. *Long.* 10. 25. E. *Lat.* 45. N.

*Caſale Nuovo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. 5 miles W. Cremona.

*Caſale Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 11 miles N. Lucera.

*Caſale Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 15 miles S. Turſi.

*Caſale Nuovo*, ſee *Manduria*.

*Caſale Puſtulengo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 10 miles SE. Lodi. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

*Caſalegio*, a village of Italy, in the Plaiſentin, where two battalions of the French were made priſoners by the Ruſſians in 1799; and ſome time after the Auſtrians were defeated by the French. 6 miles SW. Piacenza.

*Caſalino*, ſee *Miniaci*.

*Caſalpo*, a town in the dutchy of Parma. 9 miles ENE. Parma.

*Caſamanſa*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

*Caſame*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Lat.* 17. 10. S.

*Caſan*, ſee *Kazan*.

*Caſano*, a town of Italy. 8 miles S. Tortona.

*Caſapa*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 10 miles SE. Aſſumption.

*Caſarin*, a town of Tunis. 60 miles NNW. Gafsa.

*Caſaſa*, or *Caçaça*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of a large river in the Mediterranean. 18 miles S. Melilla. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

*Caſas Grandes*, a town of New-Mexico, in New Navarre. 300 m. SE. Caſa Grande.

*Caſaſola*, a village of Friuli. Here, in 1797, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French.

*Caſaſola*, a town of Spain, in Leon. 25 miles SW. Salamanca.

*Caſavoli*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 14 miles SW. Monopoli.

*Casbin*, or *Kaſwin*, a city of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, ſituated in a vaſt ſandy plain, 9 miles weſt from the higheſt branch of Mount Tauris. It was once 6 miles in circumference, and contained 12,000 houſes, but from the civil wars of the country, it was ſo reduced, that Mr. Hanway counted no more than 1000. The beautiful palaces are in ruins, the walls are deſtroyed, and it has neither forts or garriſon to defend it. The ſituation is advantageous in many reſpects for commerce, being open to Georgia, Ardirbeitzan, and the Caſpian ſea. In the neighbourhood are found yellow orpiment and copper ore. Among other fruits, the inhabitants cultivate a ſpecies of grapes, which are tranſparent; they make a very ſtrong wine of ſome, and others, dried by the ſun, are ſent to all the provinces of the country. The water here is bad; Mr. Hanway corrected the quality of it by boiling in it raiſins and barley. Nadir Shah built a new palace here adjoining to the old one; the wall of which was a mile and a half in circumference, thick and lofty, with only one entrance, which is an arched gate; within are four large ſquares, with trees, fountains, &c. The city is ſquare, about a mile each way, and ſurrounded with a wall. In the year 1722, this city was taken by Aman Ola, general of the Afghans; but owing to the extortions and licentious behaviour of his ſoldiers, the inhabitants roſe the following year, and drove him away from the city. 240 miles NNW. Iſpahan, 180 SE. Tabris. *Long.* 48. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

*Caſbuona*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra 5 m. W. Strongoli.

*Caſca*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Truxillo. 45 miles ESE. Truxillo.

*Caſcabel, (El,)* a rocky iſlet in the Spaniſh Main. 65 miles SW. Jamaica. *Long.* 79. 5. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

*Caſcade Bay*, a creek in Duſky Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of New Zealand, large enough for a fleet of ſhips, with a paſſage on each ſide of an iſland, ſituated at the entrance. A ſharp rock lies near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, a little above the iſland.

*Caſcade Bay*, a bay and port in the ſtraits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Terra del Fuego. "A remarkable water-fall, ſays Monſieur Bougainville, in the interior part of the port, determined me to call them bay and port of the caſcade, the middle of the bay bears north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt with cape Forward. The ſafe and convenient anchorage, and the facility of taking in wood and water, ſhew that there is nothing wanting in it. The caſcade is formed by the waters of a little river which runs between ſeverat high mountains; and its fall meaſures about fifty or ſixty toiſes, *i. e.* 300 or 360 feet French meaſure. The land is here and there covered with thickets, and has ſome little plains of a ſhort ſpungy moſs. No veſtiges of men were found, for the ſavages of this part ſeldom or never quit the ſea ſhores where they get their ſubſiſtence.—Upon the whole, all that part of Terra del Fuego, reckoning from oppoſite Elizabeth Iſland, ſeems to me to be a mere cluſter of great, unequal, high and mountainous iſlands, whoſe tops are covered with eternal ſnow. I make no doubt but there are many channels between them into the ſea. The trees and the plants are the ſame here as on the coaſt of Patagonia; and the trees excepted, the country much reſembles that of the Malouines."

*Caſcade Canal*, an inlet on the weſt coaſt of North-America, diſcovered by Captain Vancouver, who ſays, the width of this canal did not any where exceed three quarters of a mile; its ſhores were bounded by precipices much more perpendicular than any we had yet ſeen during this excurſion; and from the ſummits of the mountains that overlooked it, particularly on its north-eaſtern ſhore, there fell ſeveral large caſcades. Theſe were extremely grand, and by much the largeſt and moſt tremendous of any we had ever beheld. The impetuoſity with which theſe waters deſcended produced a ſtrong current of air that reached nearly to the oppoſite ſide of the canal, though it was perfectly calm in every other direction. At firſt I conſidered theſe caſcades to have been ſolely occaſioned by the melting of the ſnow on the mountains that ſurrounded us; but on comparing them with ſeveral ſmaller falls of water, which, by their colour, by the ſoil brought down with them, and other circumſtances, were evidently produced from that temporary cauſe; the larger torrents appeared to owe their origin to a more general and permanent ſource. *Long.* of its entrance 232. 29. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

*Caſcade Point*, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 189. 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. S.

*Caſcaes*, anciently *Caſcale*, a ſeaport of Portugal, on the north ſide of the Tagus. In 1589, it was taken by Sir Francis Drake. 15 miles W. Liſbon. *Long.* 9. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

*Caſcante*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 6 miles S. Tudela, 45 NW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 1. 42. W. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

*Caſcaſtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 17 miles SSW. Narbonne.

*Caſchau*, ſee *Caſſovia*.

*Caſcia*, a town of the popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto. 5 miles SW. Norcia.

*Caſco*, a town of North-America, in the diſtrict of Main. 4 miles NE. Portland.

*Caſco Bay*, a bay of North-America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

*Caſcumpec Harbour*, on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in North-America. *Long.* 63. 55. W. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

*Caſe Pilote, (La,)* a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Martinico.

*Caſelette*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 8 miles NW. Turin.

*Caſelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on a ſmall river which runs into the Stura, 6 miles N. Turin.

*Caſelle*, a town of Italy. 10 miles S. Verona.

*Caſena*, or *Caſſena*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, ſituated at the ſouth ſide of the Niger, weſt of Bornou.

*Caſenberg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 9 miles S. Oſterrod.

*Caſendorf*, a town of the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles SW. Culmbach.

*Caſeni*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 160 miles E. Iſpahan.

*Caſerta*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, where the King of Naples, afterwards Charles III. king of Spain, built a moſt magnificent palace. This palace was left unfiniſhed when the monarch was called from Naples to the throne of Spain: it ſtill remains ſo. The vaſt dimenſions of its apartments, the bold ſpan of their ceilings, the excellence and beauty of the materials employed in building and decorating it, and the ſtrength of the maſonry, claim the admiration of all beholders; who muſt confeſs, that it is a dwelling ſpacious and grand enough to have lodged the ancient maſters of the Roman world. The two principal fronts are 787 feet in length, and contain five ſtories, of 37 windows each. The two other ſides are 616 feet long, and conſiſt alſo of five ſtories, in each of which are 27 windows. The interior is divided into four courts; and in the centre of the palace is a ſuperb ſtaircaſe, crowned by a circular hall, which affords a communication to every ſet of apartments. The richeſt marbles are diſplayed with profuſion, moſt of them dug out of quarries within the realm. Caſerta is the ſee of a biſhop. 5 miles E. Capua, 13 N. Naples.

*Caſevel*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles SW. Beja.

*Caſhan*, or *Cachan*, or *Kaſchan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. It carries on a large trade in ſilk, ſtuffs, brocades, &c. and was once famous for its potteries. Among the inhabitants are Chriſtians, Jews, and Gentoos; the number of houſes was eſtimated by Chardin at 6500, chiefly of earth and brick. There were 40 moſques, a great many caravanſeras, and three grand ſepulchral monuments erected in honour of three deſcendants of Ali. 50 miles N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 51. 30. E. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

*Caſhan*, a town of Perſia, in Choraſan. 34 miles NE. Herat.

*Caſhel*, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and ſee of an archbiſhop, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Munſter. It contains about 600 houſes, and ſends one member to the imperial parliament. A ſynod was held here by Henry I. king of England, in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. 31 miles NW. Waterford, 43 NNE. Cork. *Long.* 7. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

*Caſhel*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 30 miles WNW. Galway.

*Caſhendal Bay*, or *Red Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

*Caſhie*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Roanoke. *Long.* 77. 3. W. *Lat.* 35. 57. N.

*Caſhin*, a river of Ireland, formed by the union of two ſmaller ſtreams, the Feal and Gale, in the county of Kerry, which empties itſelf into the Shannon.

*Caſhleh Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

*Caſhmere*, ſee *Cachemire*.

*Caſhna*, or *Kaſſina*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated between Bornou and Tombuctou, ſaid to contain a thouſand towns and villages; the emperor is called the *Sultan of all Soudan*, i. e. Negroland. The principal articles of traffic are ſena, gold-duſt, ſlaves, cotton cloths, goat-ſkins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet; for which they receive in return couries, ſmall ſea-ſhells, which conſtitute the common coin of the country, horſes, red woollen caps, chequed linens, light coarſe woollen cloths, baize, barakans, carpets, ſilk wrought and unwrought, tiſſues, brocades, braſs, fabres, knives, ſciſſars, coral, beads, and ſmall looking-glaſſes. Caſhna has no ſalt lakes or mines, and is ſupplied with that article from Bornou. 650 miles WSW. Bornou, 690 ESE. from Tombuctou. *Long.* 11. 34. E. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

*Caſhy*, a ſmall country of Aſia, governed by a rajah, dependent on Thibet, a little to the north of Oude.

*Caſhy*, a town of Aſia, and capital of a country of the ſame name. 120 miles N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 82. 50. E. *Lat.* 28. 42. N.

*Caſiar*, ſee *Cæſarea*.

*Caſibli*, a fortreſs of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 12 miles SW. Syracuſe.

*Caſignana*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 17 miles NE. Bova.

*Caſikli*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 25. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

*Caſtliſka*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 3 miles N. Marienburg.

*Caſimerſburg*, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 14 miles ENE. Colberg.

*Caſimir*, a town of Poland, on the Viſtula, on the ſide oppoſite to Cracow, from which it is only ſeparated by a bridge; it was built by King Caſimir the Great, for an univerſity. It contained eleven colleges, and fourteen ſchools.

*Caſimir*, or *Caſmy*, a river of Syria, anciently called Eleutherus, which runs into the ſea, four miles north Sur. In this river the emperor Barbaroſſa was drowned.

*Caſimir*, ſee *Kazimiers*.

*Caſino*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea, two miles north-weſt Cape Stilo.

*Caſiquari*, a river of South-America, which forms a communication between the Rio Negro and the Oroonoko. 300 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

*Caſir el Cabir*, ſee *Alcaçar Quiber*.

*Caſlona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, anciently a rich and illuſtrious city under the Carthaginians, and after them under the Romans, and called Caſtulo, or Caſtalo. It bore a conſiderable rank among the cities of Bœtica, and gave name to a part of the Sierra Morena, which was called *Saltus Caſtulonenſis*. It was afterwards erected into a biſhop's ſee; but it has long loſt its grandeur, and the biſhopric is removed. Near it was a ſilver mine, which has not been wrought for many centuries. The remains of an aqueduct ſhew it to have been very magnificent. 7 miles W. Baeza.

*Caſma*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 25 miles SE. Xauxa.

*Caſmy*, ſee *Caſimir*.

*Caſo*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about ſix miles ſouth from the iſland of Scarpanto. *Long.* 26. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 33. N.

*Caſoli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SSE. Civita di Chieta.

*Caſon*, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Bellinzona. 3 m. NNE. Bellinzona.

*Caſorate*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 11 miles SSW. Milan

*Caſpe*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated at the conflux of the Guadaloupe and the Ebro. The country round produces corn, wine, oil, and ſaffron. Here Ferdinand IV. was elected king of Aragon. 44 miles SE. Saragoſſa, 35 S. Balbaſtro. *Long.* 0. 3. W. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

*Caſpian Sea*, a large lake of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Tartary and Perſia, on the ſouth by Perſia, and on the weſt by Perſia, Circaſſia, and Ruſſia; according to the new map of Ruſſia, about 700 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 150 to 220 in breadth; ſuppoſed to be the largeſt lake in the eaſtern part of the globe. The water is ſalt, and of an ochre colour, without ebb or flow. Though in ſome places it is exceedingly deep, yet it abounds in ſhallows, ſo as to prevent the navigation of ſhips which draw more than nine or ten feet water. The fiſheries here, which are very valuable, occupy and train many ſeamen. The Coſſaks of Ural poſſeſs theſe fiſheries on their coaſts for the ſpace of 32 verſts, on both banks of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Aſtracan poſſeſs all the reſt belonging to Ruſſia. Among other fiſh are ſturgeon and beluga, whoſe eggs furniſh abundance of what the Ruſſians call caviere, a kind of diſh of which they are very fond; the dry and ſalt fiſh alſo form a very important article in the diet of the Ruſſians. The Caſpian ſea likewiſe abounds with ſea-dogs, whoſe fleſh the Coſſacks eat, and from which they extract oil in conſiderable quantities. The coaſts are divided among the Ruſſians, Perſians, and Tartars. The Caſpian Sea was by the ancients called the Hyrcanian Sea; the Tartars call it Akdingis, *i. e.* the White Sea; the Georgians call it the Kurtſhenſian Sea; and by the Perſians it is ſtiled Gurſen.

*Caſr Band*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran.

*Caſr Caroon*, or *Kaſr Kerun*, an ancient temple of Egypt, which Dr. Pocock ſuppoſes to be the temple of the labyrinth. Herodotus mentions a pyramid at the corner of the labyrinth, and Strabo ſpeaks of a ſepulchre at the end of it, which was a ſquare pyramid, in which he ſays Imandes was buried, and that ſome ſacred crocodiles were alſo depoſited in it. Herodotus, who mentions only a pyramid in general, ſpeaks of it as 240 feet ſquare. The preſent building is about 165 feet long, and 80 broad. 27 miles W. Faioum.

*Caſſa*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 45 miles SE. Niab.

*Caſſadgath*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. *Lat.* 62. 32. N.

*Caſſagnas*, a town of France, in the departiment of the Lozerre. 8 miles SE. Florac.

*Caſſagne*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 miles SE. Montignac.

*Caſſagnes*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 10 miles S. Rhodez.

*Caſſalegas*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 12 miles from Talavera.

*Caſſandra*, *(Gulf of)* a bay on the coaſt of European Turkey, in the north-weſt part of the Archipelago, eaſt of the Gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 23. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. N.

*Caſſandra Nova*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the entrance in the gulf of Saloniki 15 miles SE. Saloniki.

*Caſſandria*, or *Cadſand*, a town of Holland, in the iſland of Cadſand. 2 miles N. Sluys.

*Caſſano*, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 15 miles S. Bari, 90 E. Benevento.

*Caſſano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles W. Conza.

*Caſſano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza. 21 miles NW. Roſano, 119 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

*Caſſano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda: on that river Prince Eugene received a check from the Duke of Vendôme, on the 16th of Auguſt 1705, though each boaſted of the advantage. Near this town the French were defeated by the Auſtrians on the 27th of April 1799; the loſs of the allies was about 3000; the loſs of the French 4000 killed and wounded, and 5000 priſoners. 16 miles NE. Milan. *Long.* 9. 30 E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Caſſarano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles WNW. Alleſano.

*Caſſareen*, a town of Africa, in the ſouth part of the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on an eminence near a ſmall river called Derb. It was anciently named Colonia Scillitana. Upon a precipice immediately over the river is a beautiful triumphant arch, and in the plain below ſeveral ſepulchral monuments. 100 miles S. Bona, 120 SW. Tunis.

*Caſſaro, Il*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 15 miles W. Syracuſe.

*Caſſay*, ſee *Meckley*.

*Caſſede*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 6 miles from Sanguieſa.

*Caſſeetas*, a town of the ſtate of Georgia. 165 miles WSW. Auguſta.

*Caſſegana*, one of the ſmaller Friendly Iſlands. 12 miles S. Annamooka.

*Caſſel*, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Heſſe, and reſidence of the landgrave. The river Fulda divides it into two unequal parts, one of which is called the Old Town, the other the New, which are united by a bridge of 120 paces in length, the former is the largeſt, but ill built; the ſtreets are narrow and winding, the houſes irregular, old, and for the moſt part built with wood. The New Town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter is ſmall, and as ill built as the Old Town; the Upper New Town, called alſo the French Town, having been firſt inhabited by French Proteſtants, who emigrated after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, is more handſome than the reſt. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight; the houſes uniformly built in a good ſtyle, with many magnificent palaces and public buildings. In the whole city they count 25,000 inhabitants. There are ſeveral churches, and amongſt the public buildings are the prince's palace, which is a fortreſs, ſurrounded by lofty ramparts; a public library, well furniſhed with books, manuſcripts, paintings, &c. a theatre, a magazine of corn and wood, an anatomical theatre, &c. There are ſeveral manufactures of cloth and woollen ſtuffs, fine hats, gold and ſilver lace, ſtockings of worſted and ſilk, tobacco, earthen-ware in imitation of china, &c. It was taken by the French in the year 1760, and kept by them till the peace in 1763. 84 miles NE. Coblentz, 84 NNE. Mentz, 50 SE. Paderburn. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

*Caſſel*, a town or village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Maine, oppoſite to Mentz, with which it has a communication by means of a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in the year 1792, and fortified by them. The next year it was ſet on fire in the ſiege of Mentz, and ſeveral ammunition waggons blown up, when it was retaken by the Pruſſians.

*Caſſel*, or *Mont Caſſel*, a town of France, in the department of the North, ſituated on a hill which commands the country round for a great extent, including in its view 32 cities and towns, and the caſtle of Dover, acroſs the Engliſh Channel. In 1328, a battle was fought near this place between the French and the Flemings, who had revolted and driven out their count: the French obtained a complete victory, and the count was reſtored. In 1383, it was taken by the Engliſh. In 1677, another battle was fought here between the French under the Duke of Orleans, and the Spaniards under the Prince of Orange; the latter were defeated, but the retreat of the Prince was conducted in ſo maſterly a manner, that the duke could not venture to purſue him. 6 poſts WNW. Lille, 7½ ESE. Calais.

*Caſſemabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. 18 miles S. Com.

*Caſſeneuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. 5 miles NW. Villeneuve d'Agen.

*Caſſer*, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris. 120 miles SSE. Bagdad.

*Caſſera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Mewat. 18 miles NNE. Macherry.

*Caſſerbary Gaut*, a mountainous paſs of Hindooſtan between the circar of Aurungabad and Baglana. 25 miles N. Chandor.

*Caſſereen*, ſee *Caſſareen*.

*Caſſeres*, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, north of the river Sierra Leona.

*Caſſergunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 46 miles NNE. Pucculoe.

*Caſſia*, a country of Sumatra. The inhabitants live in villages, independent one of another, and are always at war.

*Caſſimpour*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles N. Dacca.

*Caſſilhas*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 3 miles S. Liſbon.

*Caſſina*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 6 miles N. Acqui.

*Caſſipour*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 52. 6. W. *Lat.* 3. 46. N.

*Caſſir*, a town of Algiers. 18 miles W. Boujeiah.

*Caſſir Aſeite*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſuppoſed by Dr. Shaw to be built on the ſite of the ancient Civitas Siagitana.

*Caſſir Attyre, Plains of*, a diſtrict of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantina, a little to the north of Seteef, inhabited by a tribe of Arabs called Raigah, who are celebrated for breeding the beſt horſes in the country.

*Caſſir Howley*, a town of Tunis. 12 miles NW. Herkla.

*Caſſir Jebbir*, a town of Algiers, anciently called Nedagara. 48 miles E. Tiffeſh.

*Caſſis*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a ſmall port. 8 miles SE. Marſeilles.

*Caſſopo*, a town of the iſland of Corfu. 8 miles N. Corfu.

*Caſſova*, (*Plain of*,) a tract of country in European Turkey, which ſeparates Raſcia, from Bulgaria, celebrated by the victories of the two firſt Amuraths.

*Caſſovia*, or *Caſchau*, a free and royal town of Hungary, the ſeat of a tribunal; the univerſity was ſuppreſſed in the year 1782. It has a good arſenal. In the year 1685, this town was taken by the Turks, and in 1704, it was compelled to ſurrender to Prince Ragotzi, for want of proviſions. 100 miles S. Cracow, 124 NW. Clauſenburg. *Long.* 20. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Caſſowly*, a town of Hindooſtan, near Agra, where the Mahrattas were defeated by the Britiſh, in November 1803.

*Caſſumba*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 12 miles SW. Chuprah.

*Caſtabuena*, a town of Iſtria. 6 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

*Caſtagnedolo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 6 miles SSE. Breſcia, 28 NW. Mantua.

*Caſtagnito*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the right bank of that river, oppoſite Chivazzo.

*Caſtagnola*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on that river. 8 miles S. Turin, 7 NW. Carmagnola.

*Caſtamena*, or *Kaſtamoni*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It was formerly a large city, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, but is now much reduced in ſize and magnificence. 240 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 34. 18. E. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

*Caſtanet*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garronne. 6 miles SSE. Touloufe.

*Caſtanetto*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 13 miles NE. Corte.

*Caſtanheira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 18 m. NE. Liſbon.

*Caſtanheira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 24 miles ESE. Coimbra.

*Caſtanheira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles E. Aveiro.

*Caſtania*, a town of the iſland of Samos. 9 miles NNW. Cora.

*Caſtano*, a town of Italy. 18 miles WNW. Milan.

*Caſtegio*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 5 miles NE. Voghera.

*Caſtel*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola. 13 miles SSW. Gottſchee.

*Caſtel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, taken by the French in 1796. 10 miles SW. Amberg.

*Caſtel Baldo*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It has a citadel, built in 1282. In 1796, it was taken by the French. 18 miles W. Rovigo, 30 SSW. Padua.

*Caſtel Belforte*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 11 m. NNW. Trent.

*Caſtel Bom*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles SSE. Almeyda.

*Caſtel Bonifacio*, a town of the iſland of Candia. 12 miles SSW. Candia.

*Caſtel Branco*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. It has a double wall, flanked with ſeven towers, and defended by an old caſtle. It contains two churches, two hoſpitals, a poor-houſe, two convents, and 3700 inhabitants. In 1762, this town was taken by the Spaniards. 54 miles SE. Coimbra. *Long.* 7. 12. W. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

*Caſtel Buono*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 miles S. Cefalu.

*Caſtel Culier*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles SE. Agen.

*Caſtel Durante*, or *Urbanea*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, on the Metro. 7 miles SW. Urbino, 40 N. Perugia. *Long.* 12. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

*Caſtel Fidardo*, a town of the marquiſate of Ancona. 10 miles S. Ancona.

*Caſtel de Fellis*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the ſea. 6 m. SW. Barcelona.

*Caſtel Follit*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées. In 1694, it was taken by the French and diſmantled. 15 miles NW. Gerona.

*Caſtel Fiorentino*, a town of Etruria. 16 miles SSW. Florence.

*Caſtel Franc*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 3 m. NW. Luzech.

*Caſtel Franco*, a town of the iſland of Candia, near the ſouth coaſt. 16 miles SSW. Retimo.

*Caſtel Francone*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles SE. Lecce.

*Caſtel Franco*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 15 miles NE. Benevento.

*Caſtel Gandolpho*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 12 m. E. Rome.

*Caſtel Giufredo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 miles NW. Mantua, 13 SW. Peſchiera.

*Caſtel Giuliano*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 3 miles S. Bracciano.

*Caſtel de las Guardas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia. 24 m. Seville.

*Caſtel de Jaci*, a fort of the iſland of Sicily. 9 miles NE. Catania.

*Caſtel Jaloux*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. It carries on a conſiderable trade in honey, cattle, and wine. 21 miles WNW. Agen, 10 SW. Tonneins. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

*Caſtel Leon*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 60 miles N. Balaguer.

*Caſtel Leone*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 15 m. WNW. Cremona, 6 SE Crema.

*Caſtel Madama*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 3 m. NE. Tivoli.

*Caſtel Marmora*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SW. Mogla.

*Caſtel Melhar*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles N. Pinhel.

*Caſtel Mende*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles ENE. Almeida.

*Caſtel Mirabel*, a town of the iſland of Candia. 8 miles S. Spina Longa.

*Caſtel Moron*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles W. Villeneuve d'Agen.

*Caſtel Moron d'Albert*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde. 27 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

*Caſtel Nova*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles N. Caſtel Branco.

*Caſtel Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 10 miles N. Venafro.

*Caſtel d'Oggio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 3 miles W. Mortara.

*Caſtel Ponzone*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 14 miles E. Cremona.

*Caſtel Protiſſa*, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the S. coaſt. 25 m. SSW. Candia.

*Caſtel di Quinzane*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 15 miles SSW. Breſcia.

*Caſtel Rapani*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 32 miles SSE. Miſitra.

*Caſtel Rodrigo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. In 1762, this town was taken by the Spaniards. 10 m. NW. Pinhel.

*Caſtel Roſſo*, ſee *Cariſto*, and *Caſtello Roſſo*.

*Caſtel Sagrat*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 18 miles E. Agen.

*Caſtel St. Pietro*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 12 miles SSW. Bolzano.

*Caſtel Saraſin*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 30 miles WNW. Toulouſe, 24 ESE. Agen. *Long.* 1. 12. E. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

*Caſtel Selino*, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the ſouth coaſt, near the weſtern extremity. 21 miles SW. Canea. *Long.* 23. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

*Caſtel Torneſe*, a town of the Morea, ſituated on an eminence near the ſea, and defended with a kind of caſtle. 10 miles S. Chiarenza.

*Caſtel Ubaldo*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 2 miles SW. Alanieh.

*Caſtel Veterano*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 8 miles S. Mazara.

*Caſtelanza*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 14 miles NW. Milan.

*Caſtelaun*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late the chief place of a bailiwick belonging to the county of Sponheim. 22 miles SSW. Coblentz, 26 NW. Creutznach. *Long.* 7. 23. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

*Caſtelculier*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles ESE. Agen.

*Caſtelholm*, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Aland.

*Caſtelet, La*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 10 miles N. St. Quentin.

*Caſtell, (County of,)* a principality of Germany, ſituated between the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, the principality of Anhalt, the lordſhip of Limburg, and the county of Schwarzenburg; it owes its name to an ancient caſtle, deſtroyed by the peaſants in the year 1525. It paid 18 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed at 18 rix-dollars 84 kreutzers.

*Caſtellamonte*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 7 m. SSW. Ivrea.

*Caſtellane*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the lower Alps, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Verdon, in a pleaſant and fertile ſpot. 36 m. W. Nice, 20 SE. Digne. *Long.* 6. 35. E. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

*Caſtellanetta*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarento. 18 miles ESE. Matera, 17 WNW. Tarento. *Long.* 16. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

*Caſtellano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 8 miles SW. Monopoli.

*Caſtellano*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 16 miles SW. Verona.

*Caſtellanzo*, a town of Italy. 16 miles WNW. Milan.

*Caſtellaro*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. In the month of Auguſt 1796, a party of the French, conſiſting of 300 men, were ſurrounded here by the Auſtrians: General Charton was killed. 10 miles N. Mantua.

*Caſtellaro*, a town of Genoa. 5 miles W. Vintimiglia.

*Caſtellaſſo*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 7 m. S. Alexandria.

*Caſtellato*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 50 miles E. St. Miguel.

*Caſtellengo*, a town of France, in the department of the Seſia. 8 miles SE. Biella.

*Caſtelletto*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. In 1799, the French were defeated here by the Auſtrians. 6 m. NE. Corri.

*Caſtelletto*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 15 m. NW. Cremona.

*Caſtellier*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 7 miles SSE. Bolzano.

*Caſtellina*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma. 12 miles WNW. Parma.

*Caſtellio*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 16 miles WSW. Policaſtro.

*Caſtello*, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 7 miles W. Cadora.

*Caſtello Della Abbate*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 29 m. SW. Cangiano.

*Caſtello d'Albori*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 10 miles NE. Benevento.

*Caſtello Aquila*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto. 10 miles NW. Narni.

*Caſtello Arragoneſe*, a ſeaport town of Sardinia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari. 18 miles NE. Saſſari. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

*Caſtello Bianca*, a town of Genoa. 7 miles N. Albenga.

*Caſtello Bologneſe*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 6 miles S. Imola, 8 N. Fayenza.

*Caſtello di Bivona*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, built on the ruins of the ancient Hippo or Hipponium, a city founded by the Greeks of Locri. From them it was taken by the Brutii, and from the latter by the Romans, who ſent thither a colony, and called it Vibona and Valentia. This charming country was called in the fables of the Greeks the Seat of Love; and here they ſay Proſerpine frequently came from Sicily to gather the flowers of Hipponium. 6 miles W. Monteleone.

*Caſtello Cerreto*, a town of Etruria. 18 miles W. Florence.

*Caſtello di Chiara*, a town of Sardinia. 43 miles NE. Cagliari.

*Caſtello Chiariſſa*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 8 miles NW. Gemona.

*Caſtello Franco*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles NW. Coſenza.

*Caſtello Franco*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 14 m. ENE. Benevento.

*Caſtello Franco*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 9 miles WSW. Trevigio.

*Caſtello Franco*, a town of Genoa. 11 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

*Caſtello Franco*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 12 miles W. Bologna.

*Caſtello Gulielmo*, a town of Italy, in the Polefino de Rovigo. 14 m. WSW. Rovigo.

*Caſtello Guidone*, a town of Naples, in the country of Moliſe. 11 miles N. Moliſe.

*Caſtello Lanhazo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 4 miles E. Braga.

*Caſtello Maggiore*, a town of the republic of Lucca. 12 miles WNW. Lucca.

*Caſtello a Mare*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Here is a curatore or magazine for corn. 22 miles WSW. Palermo. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

*Caſtello a Mare di Stabia*, a ſeaport town of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, built near the ruins of Pompeia and Stabia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorrento. It contains 6 pariſh churches and ten convents. The harbour is ſmall, and fit only for veſſels of light burden. In 1674, the French under the Duke of Guiſe took it by ſtorm, but evacuated it ſoon after. 4 miles NE. Sorrento. *Long.* 14. 17. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

*Caſtello a Mare della Brucca*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop. 18 miles W. Policaſtro. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

*Caſtello Marinha*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 5 miles NW. Barcelos.

*Caſtello Mevale*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoletto. 13 miles N. Spoletto.

*Caſtello della Minerva*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 16 miles SW. Amalfi.

*Caſtello Monardo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 14 miles SW. Aquila.

*Caſtello Mende*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 m. ENE. Almeyda.

*Caſtello Nogarola*, a town of Italy. 13 miles SSW. Verona.

*Caſtello Novato*, a town of Italy. 20 miles W Milan.

*Caſtello de Nubrega*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 6 miles N. Braga.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 18 miles NW. Udina.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of Italy, where

the French ſeized ſome Auſtrian magazines in June 1796. 22 miles SE. Breſcia.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of Albania, in the gulf of Cattaro, built in the 14th century by Tuardko king of Boſnia. It was taken by Andrew Doria in 1538, and the year following by the Turks. In 1687, it was taken by the Venetians. 10 miles NW. Cattaro.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 5 miles SSE. Modena.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on that river. 20 miles NW. Ferrara.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 7 m. W. Ivrea.

*Caſtello Nuovo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Croſtolo. 9 miles NNW. Reggio.

*Caſtello Nuovo de Carfagnano*, ſee *Carfagnano*.

*Caſtello Nuovo di Terzi*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Piacenza. 5 m. S. Buſſeto.

*Caſtello de Onigo*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 12 miles NW. Trevigio.

*Caſtello della Orſo*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 6 miles SSW. Salerno.

*Caſtello Pellegrino*, or *Caſtle Pilgrim*, a fortreſs of Paleſtine, near the ſea coaſt, built by Raymond count of Toulouſe, who was buried there, in the time of the Cruſades. The Templars, who afterwards became poſſeſſors of it, found here a conſiderable treaſure, which they employed in erecting fortifications around it, ſo that it was in a condition to make a vigorous reſiſtance. It is imagined that this caſtle acquired its name from the pilgrims who lodged here, when going to viſit the holy places of Paleſtine and Galilee; but this idea muſt vaniſh, when we conſider its ſituation, which was not favourable to a communication between the two provinces. Others ſay it was thus called becauſe it was ſupported and repaired at the expence of European travellers. In the time of William of Tyre, it was called *Pierre Anciſe*. The ruins of the fortreſs preſent nothing curious. Many of the houſes would be ſtill habitable, were they repaired; but they are all left to the injuries of the air, and ſo much deſerted that no ſavage animal is ſeen near them. The Arabs ſometimes conduct their flocks thither when they return from the neighbouring paſtures. Under the caſtle are found ſeveral ſubterranean paſſages, which end at the ſea. This place is comprehended in the diſtrict of the Pacha of Damaſcus, as well as the adjacent plains, which are fruitful in barley and wheat. The Arabians call it Attik. There is a harbour, but only fit for ſmall veſſels, and even theſe cannot enter with ſafety when the ſouth wind blows. 10 miles WSW. Caipha. *Long.* 35. 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

*Caſtello Pignano*, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. 3 miles ESE. Moliſe.

*Caſtello de la Plana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the ſea-coaſt. 22 miles E. Segorba.

*Caſtello di Ponte*, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe. 4 miles N. Belluno.

*Caſtello di Quinzano*, a town of Italy. 15 miles SSW. Breſcia.

*Caſtello di Porpeta*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 10 miles S. Udina.

*Caſtello de Real*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 18 miles NNE. Braga.

*Caſtello Roſſo*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Natolia. This was no doubt one of the Chelidonian iſlands, which Strabo mentions as oppoſite to the ſacred promontory where mount Taurus was ſuppoſed to begin; and it may be, that iſland, which Dr. Pocock ſays had a road for ſhips; and probably it is the iſland Rhoge of Pliny; and the preſent name Dr. P. thinks may be a corruption from it; he could ſee no reaſon for their calling it the red iſland. It is high and rocky, and about two miles in length. There is a town and caſtle on the higheſt part of it, on the ſite of the ancient Ciſtene, and the ſouth ſide of this iſland ſeemed to be covered with vineyards. There is a ſecure harbour to the north; and they told Dr Pocock, that it was not above half a mile from the continent, and that they have plenty of good water: it is inhabited by Greeks, and is a great reſort for the Malteſe, as there is no ſtrong place to oppoſe them. *Long.* 29. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

*Caſtello della Ripa*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto. 8 miles SW. Todi.

*Caſtello St. Giovani*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Piacenza, taken by the French in May 1796. 10 miles W. Piacenza.

*Caſtello St. Georgio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 10 m. N. Bologna.

*Caſtello St. Marco*, a town of Italy. 22 miles NNE. Bergamo.

*Caſtello St. Pietro*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 13 m. SE. Bologna, 5 NW. Imola.

*Caſtello di Sangro*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SE. Solmona.

*Caſtello de Seixas*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 22 miles N. Sagres.

*Caſtello Seprio*, a town of Italy. 10 miles SW. Como.

*Caſtello de Soretico*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 6 miles NE. Amarante.

*Caſtello di Trezzo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on that river. 17 miles NE. Milan.

*Caſtello Vell*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 9 miles Terramoſi.

*Caſtello Venzago*, a town of Italy, in the

department of the Mela. 15 miles SSE. Breſcia.

*Caſtello Vetere*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which contains one collegiate and nine pariſh churches, and four convents. Its ancient name was Caulonia. 12 miles N. Gierace. *Long.* 16. 42. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

*Caſtello Vetro*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 9 miles SSW. Modena.

*Caſtello de Vide*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 5700 inhabitants. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the Duke of Anjou, and 650 Engliſh troops, ſent to ſupport the Archduke Charles, were made priſoners. 9 miles ENE. Porlategre. *Long.* 7. 9. W. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

*Caſtello de Volturno*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, near the ſea, once the ſee of a biſhop. 11 miles WSW. Capua.

*Caſtello* or *Caſtellon d'Ampurias*, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated on an iſland, at the mouth of a river which runs into the gulf of Roſas. In 1693, it was taken by the French. 5 miles WSW. Roſas, 18 NE. Gerona. *Long.* 2. 53. E. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

*Caſtelluccio*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 6 miles W. Troja.

*Caſtelluccio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 9 miles W. Mantua.

*Caſtelluzza*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 12 miles E. Salerno.

*Caſtelluzza di Schiavi*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles E. Troja.

*Caſtelnau de Barbarens*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 8 miles SE. Auch.

*Caſtelnau de Gratte*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 18 miles N. Agen.

*Caſtelnau de Bonnafoux*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 3 miles W. Alby.

*Caſtelnau ſur Gupie*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles NNW. Marmande.

*Caſtelnau de Magnoac*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 20 miles E. Tarbe, 15 NNE. St. Gaudens.

*Caſtelnau de Medoc*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 14 miles NNW. Bourdeaux.

*Caſtelnau de Montmirol*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles NW. Gaillac.

*Caſtelnau de Montratier*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 15 miles N. Montauban, 4 S. Cahors.

*Caſtelnau de Riviere-baſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 21 miles NNE. Pau.

*Caſtelnau de Stretteſond*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles N. Touloufe.

*Caſtelnaudry*, a town of France, in the department of Aude; before the revolution, the capital of Lauragais, ſituated on an eminence, near the grand reſervoir, which ſupplies the canal of Languedoc. It contains about 5000 inhabitants. In 1631, during the civil wars of France, the Duke of Orleans was defeated by the Duke de Montmorency near this town. 12 poſts W. Narbonne, 92 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

*Caſtelrene*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 4 m. SW. Limoux.

*Caſter*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Erfft. 8 miles ENE. Juliers.

*Caſter*, ſee *Caſtor*.

*Caſtera Lectourois*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles E. Condom, 3 N. Lectoure.

*Caſtets*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, in the diſtrict of Dax. 7 miles N. Dax.

*Caſtiabe*, a town of Egypt. 7 miles SSW. Fayoum.

*Caſtigliola*, a town of France, in the department of Tanaro. 5 miles SSW. Aſti.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on the Muzzo, near its union with the Adda. 10 m. SE. Lodi.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of the Popedom, in the Perugiano, on the lake. 12 m. W. Perugia.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 12 m. E. Rome.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles SW. Martorano.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of the republic of Lucca. 18 miles N. Lucca.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of the republic of Lucca. 8 miles SW. Lucca.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Etruria, ſituated on a lake near the ſea: this lake, which is 6 miles in diameter, and communicates with the ſea, produces great quantities of ſalt. The reſervoirs contain 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of ſalt. 12 miles S. Maſſa. *Long.* 10. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Genoa. 20 miles E. Genoa.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 5 miles NE. Salerno.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 6 miles ESE. Civita Borella.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 17 miles SSW. Coſenza.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 9 miles WNW. Taormina.

*Caſtiglione*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 9 miles W. Mantua.

*Caſtiglione Aretino*, a town of Etruria. 7 miles S. Arezzo.

*Caſtiglione de Gatti*, a town of Italy. 20 miles S. Bologna.

*Caſtiglione Montovane*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 miles N. Mantua.

*Caſtiglione della Stivera*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, defended by ſome fortifications and a citadel; it contains about 3000 ſouls. This place was taken by the allies in the year 1701; and in 1706, the Imperialiſts were defeated here by the French. In the beginning of Auguſt 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and French, in which the latter took 6000 priſoners. 20 m. NW. Mantua, 15 SE. Breſcia. *Long.* 10. 32. E. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

*Caſtigluini*, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra. 9 m. ENE. Conza.

*Caſtil Blanco*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia. 15 m. N. Seville.

*Caſtillo de Sancho Abarça*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 15 miles Tudella.

*Caſtile*. Under this name are comprehended New Caſtile and Old Caſtile, provinces of Spain, and the kingdom of Caſtile. The name of Caſtile was unknown till after the irruptions of the Moors into Spain, and is ſaid to have been derived from ſome caſtles or fortreſſes built to ſtop the ravages of the infidels. From being a government ſubject to Leon, it became an independent kingdom in the 10th century. In the year 1037, the two kingdoms were united in the perſon of Ferdinand I. of Leon, and II. of Caſtile; and in 1478, Aragon was united; after which time the kingdom of Caſtile was loſt in that of Spain.

*Caſtile*, (*New*,) a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Old Caſtile, on the eaſt by Aragon and Valencia, on the ſouth by Murcia, Jaen, and Cordova, and on the weſt by Eſtramadura and Leon; about 160 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The ſoil is generally fertile, and the air good. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar, beſides many others of leſs note. It was called alſo *the kingdom of Toledo*, from the city of that name, formerly the capital; of late years, that honour has been transferred to Madrid.

*Caſtile*, (*Old*,) a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Aſturia, Biſcay, and Navarre, on the eaſt by Aragon, on the ſouth by New Caſtile, and on the weſt by Leon; about 180 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, the greateſt about 120. The wine is much extolled, and numerous herds of cattle are fed on the plains, as likewiſe ſheep, the wool of which is of great value and fineneſs. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Piſuerga, Arlançon, and Arlança. The principal towns are Avila, Burgos, Calahorra, Segovia, Siguença, and Valladolid.

*Caſtillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironne, on the Dordogne. In 1161, it was taken by Henry II. king of England. In 1452, it was beſieged by the French; and on an attempt made to relieve the beſieged, a battle was fought, in which the Engliſh were defeated, and their commander, the brave Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, with Lord Liſle, and 1200 followers, Lord Molins, and above 200 officers and ſoldiers, were made priſoners. 38 miles SW. Perigueux, 24 E. Bourdeaux.

*Caſtillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 7 miles SW. St. Girons, 25 W. Taraſcon.

*Caſtillonnes*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles E. Lauzun.

*Caſtion*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 7 m. W. Palma Nuova.

*Caſtione*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 18 miles NE. Bergamo.

*Caſtione*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 9 miles SE. Lodi.

*Caſtione*, a town of Italy, on the eaſt ſide of the Olona. 10 miles SW. Como.

*Caſtle-Acre*, a town of England, in Norfolk, with 852 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a caſtle, anciently the ſeat of the Earls Warren. 5 miles NNW. Swaffham.

*Caſtle Bay*, or *Kiſimul Bay*, a bay at the ſouth end of the iſland of Barray.

*Caſtle Carey*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, containing 1281 inhabitants, with a weekly market on Tueſdays. 12 miles SSE. Wells, 117 W. London.

*Caſtle Dawſon*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry.

*Caſtle Douglas*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkudbright, on the Cree; formerly called Caſtle Stuart. 9 m. N. Wigton.

*Caſtle Dermot*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. This was formerly a walled town, with four gates, and reſidence of the Iriſh kings who bore the name of Dermot. In the year 1316, it was ſacked and plundered by Bruce. In 1377, a parliament was held here. Part of the wall is remaining, and the palace was ſome years ſince converted to an inn. 7 m. SE. Athy.

*Caſtle Durrow*, a town of Ireland, belonging to the county of Kilkenny, but inſulated with about 2 or 3000 acres of land in Queen's county. 14 miles NNW. Kilkenny.

*Caſtle Pilgrim*, ſee *Caſtello Pellegrino*.

*Caſtle Point*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the northern iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 183. 15. W. *Lat.* 41. S.

*Caſtle Riſing*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſaid to have been a well-frequented ſeaport; at preſent the harbour is choaked up with ſand, and the town, though a corporation and borough, ſending

two members to parliament, is much gone to decay, with only 254 inhabitants. The remains of a caſtle ſtand on the ſouth ſide of the town. 5 m. NE. Lynn, 103 NW. London.

*Caſtle Ruſhing*, ſee *Caſtletown*.

*Caſtlebar*, a town of Ireland, the ſhire town, and moſt conſiderable in the county of Mayo. It is populous, and carries on a conſiderable linen trade. Before the union it ſent two members to parliament. In 1798, the the Britiſh were defeated by the French under Humbert. 39 miles SW. Sligo, 35 N. Galway. *Long.* 9. 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

*Caſtlecomer*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, ſituated near extenſive coal mines; which not only ſupply the neighbourhood, but are ſent to a great diſtance on account of their excellence. In 1798, it was taken by the inſurgents. 10 miles N. Kilkenny.

*Caſtleford*, a townſhip of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, near the union of the Aire and the Calder, with 793 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Pontefract.

*Caſtlehaven*, a ſmall town of Ireland, with a caſtle, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cork, where was a ſea-fight between the Engliſh and Spaniards in 1602. The weſtern extremity of the harbour is called Galleon Point, from the circumſtance of ſome galleons having been deſtroyed by Admiral Leveſon. 19 m. SW. Bandonbridge.

*Caſtlehill*, a town of Virginia. 14 miles NE. Charlotteſville.

*Caſtlelyons*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 16 miles NNE. Cork.

*Caſtlemartyr*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 20 miles E. Cork.

*Caſtlepollard*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſt-Meath. 10 miles N. Mullingar.

*Caſtleton*, a town of the ſtate of Vermont. 42 miles N. Bennington.

*Caſtleton*, a townſhip of England, in Derbyſhire, ſituated in the Peak, with 843 inhabitants, half of whom are employed in manufactures.

*Caſtleton*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5460, of whom 1325 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 m. S. Rochdale.

*Caſtletown*, or *Caſtle Ruſhin*, a town of the Iſle of Man, near the ſouth coaſt; the reſidence of the governor and moſt of the officers. Here the chancery court is kept every firſt Thurſday of the month; and the head court, or gaol delivery, twice a year. Its beautiful caſtle, built of freeſtone, ſtill entire, and ſaid to bear a great reſemblance to that of Elſineur, is aſcribed to Guttred king of Man about the year 960, who is buried within it. At the entrance is a great ſtone chair for the governor, and two leſs for the deemſters. Here they try all cauſes except eccleſiaſtical. Beyond the firſt little court is a room where the keys fit. A ſmall tower, formerly a ſtate priſon, now a cellar, moated round with a drain, adjoins to the caſtle. On the other ſide is the governor's houſe, the chancery offices, and good barracks. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

*Caſtletown*, a town of Scotland, in Roxburgſhire, on the Liddal. 18 miles SSW. Jedburgh.

*Caſton*, or *Cawſton*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays. 11 miles NW. Norwich, 113 NNE. London.

*Caſtoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, ſituated on a lake. This town was taken by the Normans, under Robert Guiſcard, when 300 Engliſhmen were found in the ſervice of the Greek emperor. 30 m. W. Edeſſa.

*Caſtoria*, a river of European Turkey, which empties itſelf into a lake to which it gives name, in Macedonia, and afterwards the name is changed to Viſtritza.

*Caſtravan Mountains*, conſiderable mountains of Syria, which branch off from mount Lebanon towards the ſea, chiefly inhabited by Druſes. 20 miles S. Tripoli.

*Caſtrede d'Alva*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, on the Duero. 12 miles SE. Eſpadacinta.

*Caſtres*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Tarn, ſituated on the Agout; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby. In the reign of Louis XIII. the inhabitants were chiefly Proteſtants, and formed a kind of republic; but ſince that time the walls have been deſtroyed, and the town laid open. It is a place of good trade, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Turquoiſe ſtones have been found in the neighbourhood. 34 miles E. Toulouſe, 20 S. Alby. *Long.* 2. 19. E. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

*Caſtres*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 m. SE. Bourdeaux.

*Caſtrezzato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 11 m. W. Breſcia.

*Caſtri*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, built on the ſite of the ancient Delphos; but little remains of its former ſplendour. It contains about 200 houſes, and the inhabitants are miſerably poor. 14 miles NW. Livadia.

*Caſtri*, a town of European Turkey, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Morea. 12 miles E. Cape Skillo, 48 SE. Argo.

*Caſtries*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 m. NE. Montpellier.

*Caſtries, (Bay of,)* a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Chineſe Tartary, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf in the ſtrait of Saghalien. The time of high water, at the full and new

moon, was calculated to be at ten o'clock; its greateſt riſe, at the ſame period, five feet eight inches; and the current ran at leaſt at the rate of half a knot. Of all the bays viſited on the coaſt of Tartary, that of Caſtries was the only one which deſerved the denomination. It enſures a ſhelter to ſhips againſt bad weather, and it would be very poſſible to paſs the winter in it. The bottom of it is mud, and ſhoals gradually from twelve fathoms to five in approaching the coaſt, which is ſurrounded by a flat, three cables length from the ſhore; ſo that when the tide is low, it is very difficult to land there even in a boat; there are beſides vaſt beds of ſea-weed, among which there is only two or three feet of water, which oppoſe an invincible reſiſtance to the efforts of the boat's crew. There is not, ſays Monſ. La Perouſe, in any part of the world a tribe of better men to be found. The chief, or old man, came to receive us on the beach, accompanied by ſome others of the inhabitants. In ſaluting us, he proſtrated himſelf to the earth, after the manner of the Chineſe, and afterwards conducted us to his cabin, where were his wife, his daughters-in-law, his children, and grand-children. He cauſed a neat mat to be ſpread, upon which he invited us to ſit down, and a ſmall grain, with which we were unacquainted was put with ſome ſalmon into a copper upon the fire, in order to be offered to us. This grain is the food which they eſteem the moſt delicious; and they gave us to underſtand that it came from the Manchou country; they excluſively appropriate this name to the people who live ſeven or eight days' journey off, at the head of the river Saghalien, and who immediately communicate with the Chineſe. They by ſigns made us underſtand that they were themſelves of the nation of the Orotchys. Their village was compoſed of four cabins, built in a ſolid manner, with the trunks of fir trees at their full length, neatly cut at the angles; a frame of tolerable workmanſhip ſupported the roof, formed of the bark of trees; a wooden bench encompaſſed the apartment round about; and the hearth was in the ſame way placed in the middle, under an opening large enough to give vent to the ſmoke. We had reaſon to think that theſe four houſes belonged to four different families, who live together in the greateſt harmony, and moſt perfect confidence. One of theſe families we ſaw take its departure on a voyage of ſome length, for it did not return during the five days that we paſſed in the bay: the proprietors put ſome planks before the doors of their houſes to prevent the dogs from entering them, and in this ſtate left it full of their effects. We were ſoon ſo perfectly well convinced of the inviolable fidelity of theſe people, and their almoſt religious reſpect for property, that we left our ſacks full of ſtuffs, beads, iron tools, and in general every thing we uſed as articles of barter, in the middle of their cabins, and under no other ſeal of ſecurity than their own probity, without a ſingle inſtance of their abuſing our extreme confidence; and on our departure from this bay we firmly entertained the opinion that they did not even ſuſpect the exiſtence of ſuch a crime as theft. Every cabin was ſurrounded with a drying place for ſalmon, which remain upon poles expoſed to the heat of the ſun, after having been during three or four days ſmoked round the fire, which is in the middle of their cabins; the women who are charged with this operation take care as ſoon as the ſmoke has penetrated them, to carry them into the open air, where they acquire the hardneſs of wood. It was at the bay of Caſtries that we learned the uſe of lead or bone, which theſe people, as well as thoſe of Langle's bay, wear like a ring on the thumb; it ſerves them as a guard in cutting and ſtripping the ſalmon, with a ſharp-edged knife, which they all carry hung to their girdle. It would ſeem as if theſe people, as well as thoſe of Saghalien iſland, acknowledged no chief, and had no regular form of government. The mildneſs of their manners, their reſpect for old age, might with them take away all inconveniences of anarchy. We were never witneſſes of the ſlighteſt quarrel. Their reciprocal affections, their tenderneſs for their children, afforded to us a moſt intereſting ſpectacle; but our ſenſes were diſguſted with the fœtid ſmell of the ſalmon, with which not only the houſes, but the parts adjacent, were infected. The bones of them were ſcattered, and the blood ſpread round the hearth; greedy dogs, though gentle and familiar enough, licked and devoured the remainder. The naſtineſs and ſtench of this people are diſguſting. There is not, perhaps, any where a race of people more feebly conſtituted, or whoſe features are more different from thoſe forms to which we attach the idea of beauty; their middle ſtature is below four feet ten inches; their bodies are lank, their voices thin and feeble, like thoſe of children; they have high cheek bones, ſmall clear eyes, placed diagonally, a large mouth, flat noſe, ſhort chin almoſt beardleſs, and an olive-coloured ſkin, varniſhed with oil and ſmoke. It is impoſſible for us to ſpeak of the religion of theſe people, not having ſeen either temples or prieſts, but ſome rudely carved figures, perhaps idols, ſuſpended from the ceilings of their cabins: they repreſent children's arms, hands, legs, and very much reſemble the *ex-voto* of ſeveral country chapels in France. The natives cultivate no plants; they ſeem,

however to be very fond of vegetable ſubſtances. The grain of the Manchous, which is very ſimilar to ſmall ſhelled millett, is one of their dainties. They carefully collect the different wild roots, which they dry for their winter proviſions; amongſt others, the bulbous root of the yellow lily or ſaranne. Twenty-five or thirty perſons, ſays Monſ. La Perouſe, ſeem the whole population of this bay, though capable of maintaining 10,000. *Long.* 142. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

*Caſtricum*, a village of Holland. October 4, 1799, it was taken by the Engliſh, and 100 of the republicans made priſoners; the day following, a battle was fought, in which 500 were made priſoners. 5 m. S. Alcmaer.

*Caſtri on Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 35. E. *Lat.* 0. 28. N.

*Caſtro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 10 miles NE. Balbaſtro.

*Caſtro*, a town of South-America, and capital of the iſland of Chiloe. *Lat.* 43. 40. S.

*Caſtro*, anciently called *Myrilene*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Metelin, and the capital, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt, facing the gulf of Adramiti, with two harbours, one of which is capable of receiving large veſſels: there are conſiderable veſtiges remaining of its former grandeur and magnificence. There are two caſtles, one ancient, the other modern, each furniſhed with a Turkiſh garriſon and commander. There are many Greeks, and ſome Armenians; the former have four churches and a metropolitan; the chief trade is ſhip-building. 30 miles SW. Adramiti. *Long.* 26. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

*Caſtro*, a dutchy of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, is bounded on the north by the Orvietan, on the eaſt by the patrimonio, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by the Sienneſe; 25 miles long, and from 8 to 13 wide. The dutchy of Caſtro, with the county of Ronciglione, was conferred by Pope Paul III. on his natural ſon Peter Aloyſius Farneſe, who afterwards became duke of Parma: it was mortgaged by on of his ſucceſſors to the Monte di Pieta at Rome; and neither principal or intereſt having ever been paid, it was again united to the Papal dominions.

*Caſtro*, a town of Italy, and capital of a dutchy in the dominions of the Pope. This town was deſtroyed by Pope Innocent X. becauſe the inhabitants murdered a biſhop whom he had ſent. 50 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

*Caſtro*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. This town has been frequently plundered by the Corſairs. 4 miles SSW. Otranto. *Long.* 18. 22. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

*Caſtro*, ſee *Scaro*.

*Caſtro*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 17 miles SW. Cordova.

*Caſtro*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 9. 18. W. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

*Caſtro Bom*, ſee *Caſtel Bom*.

*Caſtro de Caldulas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 27 m. NE. Orenſe.

*Caſtro Dayro*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SSW. Lamego.

*Caſtro Geritz*, or *Caſtro Xeris*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 20 miles W. Burgos.

*Caſtro Giovanni*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. This was the ancient Enna, particularly famous for the worſhip of Ceres and Proſerpine; and it was ſuppoſed that the latter was carried away by Pluto from a neighbouring wood. In the year of Rome 539, it was plundered, and many of the inhabitants put to the ſword by order of Pinarius commander of the Roman garriſon, for a conſpiracy, in which it was intended to deliver them up to the Carthaginians. 63 miles SW. Melazzo, 40 W. Catania. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

*Caſtro de Goes*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NW. Viſeu.

*Caſtro Marim*, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, at the mouth of the Guadiana, ſtrongly fortified. 12 miles ENE. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

*Caſtro Mocho*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 15 miles W. Palencia.

*Caſtro Novo*, or *Caſtel Novo*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, containing about 4000 inhabitants. 20 m. SE. Palermo. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

*Caſtro Nuovo*, a town of Dalmatia, built by a king of Boſnia, defended towards the ſea by inacceſſible rocks, and towards the land by a citadel and caſtle.

*Caſtro Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 15 miles WSW. Turſi.

*Caſtro Reale*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, containing about 8000 inhabitants. 15 miles SW. Meſſina. *Long.* 15. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

*Caſtro de Rey*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 15 miles W. Mondonedo.

*Caſtro del Rio*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 15 m. SE. Cordova.

*Caſtro Trionto*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles E. Roſſano.

*Caſtro Verde*, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 15 miles ENE. Mondonedo.

*Caſtro Verde*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. In 1139, a battle was fought near this town, between the Chriſtians and the Moors, in which the former were victorious; and Alphonſo, who commanded, was crowned king of Portugal on the field. 4 miles NE. Ourique.

*Caſtro Vetrano*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara. 8 miles NE. Mazzara.

*Caſtro Vicente*, a town of Portugal, in the

province of Tra los Montes. 18 miles E. Mirandela.

*Caſtro Villara*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles W. Caſſano.

*Caſtro Virreyna*, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the biſhopric of Guamanga. The country is ſituated near the Andes, is fertile, and feeds a great number of Peruvian ſheep, whoſe wool forms the principal article of its commerce. In the province are ſeveral ſilver mines, and one of gold. It has a town of the ſame name. 60 miles W. Guamanga.

*Caſtro de Urdiales*, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, on the ſea-coaſt, with a caſtle and an arſenal. 8 miles E. Laredo, and 15 NW. Bilbao.

*Caſtrop*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, which contains one church for Roman Catholics, and two for Proteſtants of different perſuaſions. 27 miles SSW. Munſter, 7 W. Dortmund. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

*Caſtropol*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, on the borders of Galicia. 14 miles E. Mondonedo.

*Caſtroſaros*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 44 miles W. Gallipoli, 45 SSW. Trajanopoli.

*Caſtrozzato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 miles W. Breſcia.

*Caſtrup*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter. 5 m. SSE. Cloppenburg.

*Caſtua*, or *Khôſta*, a town of Iſtria, and chief place of a ſigniory. It is ſituated on a mountain near the Adriatic, and has a caſtle, in which the captain of the ſigniory reſides. 30 miles SE. Trieſte. *Long.* 14. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 29. N.

*Caſzua*, ſee *Caſſovia*.

*Cat Iſland*, one of the Bahama iſlands; about 60 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 12 in its mean breadth. This was the firſt iſland diſcovered by Columbus, who called it St. Salvador. The natives called it Guaninina; and by the Engliſh it goes by the name of Cat iſland. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

*Cat Rock*, a rock near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. 1 mile SW. Crow-Head.

*Cat Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Florida. *Long.* 88. 49. W. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

*Cat Lake*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 91. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

*Cat Falls*, cataracts in the river Utwas, in Canada. 219 miles W. Montreal.

*Cat Keys*, two or three ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, which afford a harbour. *Long.* 80. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

*Cat Iſland*, an iſland in the Mergui Archipelago, about 3 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 21. N.

*Catabamba*, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the biſhopric of Cuſco. It feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are found mines of ſilver and gold.

*Catabamba*, a town of South-America, and chief place in the juriſdiction of the ſame name. 90 miles SW. Cuſco.

*Catabangan*, a town of the iſland of Luçon, in San Miguel bay. *Long.* 123. 45. E. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

*Catabaw*, a river of South-Carolina, otherwiſe called *Wateree*, which joins with the Cangaree, and forms the Santee, 5 miles N. Amelia. In 1779, a detachment of the Americans was defeated by the Britiſh on the banks of this river; 150 were killed, and 300 made priſoners.

*Catabaws*, an Indian town of North-America, ſituated on the boundary between North and South Carolina, containing about 450 inhabitants, of which 150 are fighting men. 18 miles S. Charlotteſburg. *Long.* 80. 52. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

*Catabubu*, a river of South-America, which runs into the Negro, about 200 miles above Fort Rio Negro.

*Catachauca*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 m. NW. Loxa.

*Catakola*, a river of Africa, which joins the Coanza at its mouth.

*Catalina Harbour*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 45. W. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

*Catalonia*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by France, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-weſt by the province of Valencia, and on the weſt by Aragon: its form is nearly that of a triangle, the baſe towards the Mediterranean being about 160 miles in length, the ſide towards France 120, and that towards Aragon 140. The country is in general mountainous, but interſected with fertile vallies, while the mountains themſelves are covered with valuable woods and fruit-trees. Corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, legumes, and almoſt every kind of fruit, are abundant; here are quarries of marble of all colours, of cryſtal, and alabaſter; here are found topaſſes, rubies, jaſpers, and other precious ſtones; here are mines of lead, tin, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſalt, and formerly of gold and ſilver. On the coaſt is a coral fiſhery. Proviſions of every kind are excellent. The climate is mild in the plains, the cold is ſupportable on the mountains, and the air pure. Catalonia furniſhes annually 35,000 pipes of brandy, which require 140,000 of wine to make them; beſides which near 2000 pipes of wine are alſo annually exported; and about 30,000 bags of nuts every year, chiefly for England, and worth about twenty ſhillings a bag on the ſpot. In fine, Catalonia is one of the beſt cultivated and moſt populous provinces of Spain. It has uſually been divided into 15

vigueries, or jurisdictions, namely, Tortosa, Mont Blanc, Tarragona, Villa Franca de Panades, Barcelona, Gerona, which includes that of Ampurdan, all of which lie along the sea-coast; Campredon, Puicerda, with the county of Cerdagne, both which lie near the Pyrenean mountains; Balaguer, Lerida, Agramont, Tarrega, Cervera, Manresa, and Vique. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tortosa, Tarragona, Gerona, and Villa Franca de Panades. The principal rivers are the Segre, Llobregat, Cervera, and Ebro, which runs through a small part of it.

*Cataludy*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 16 miles S. Calicut.

*Catamanca*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles ESE. St. Fernando.

*Catan*, or *Pulo Catan*, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 51. E. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

*Catanavan*, a town on the south coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122, 10. E. *Lat.* 15. 51. N.

*Catanbuco*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 5 miles S. Pasto.

*Catanduanes*, one of the Philippine islands, about 34 miles long from north to south, and from 15 to 20 broad. It abounds in rice, oil of palms, cocoas, honey, and wax. There are several rivers, dangerous to cross, in the channel of which there is gold found, brought down from the mountains by floods. The biggest of them is called Catandangan, and by the Spaniards Catanduanes, whence the island took its name. The chief employment of the natives is carrying wood, and making very light boats, which they sell at Mindora, Caleleya, Balayan, and other places. They first make one very large, without any deck, and not nailed, but sewed together with Indian canes, and then others less and less, one within another, and thus they transport them a hundred leagues. The people are warlike, and paint themselves like the Bisayas. They are excellent sailors; and, leaping into the water, turn a boat again in a moment, that has been overset. For fear of such accidents, they carry their provisions in their hollow canes close stopped, and tied to the sides of the boats. Their habit is only a waistcoat, which reaches down to their knees. The women are of a masculine size, and apply themselves as much as the men to tillage and fishing. They are modestly clad in a coat or jerkin, after the manner of the Bisayas, and a long mantle. Their hair is tied on the crown of the head, making a knot like a rose. On their forehead they wear a plate of gold two fingers broad, lined with taffeta; in their ears three gold pendants, one in the place where the European women use it, the other two higher. On their ankles they have rings, which make a tinkling noise as they move. *Long.* 124. 26. E. *Lat.* 14. 8. N.

*Catang*, a river of Cochinchina, which runs into the sea of China, *Long.* 108. 3. E. *Lat.* 15. N.

*Catangasa*, a small island among the Philippines, north of Sibu. *Long.* 123. 48. E. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

*Catanhede*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 m. WNW. Coimbra.

*Catania*, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Monreal, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, at the foof of Mount Etna. It was founded by the Chalcidians soon after the settlement of Syracuse, and enjoyed great tranquillity till Hiero I. expelled the whole body of citizens, and after replenishing the town with a new stock of inhabitants, gave it the name of Etna: immediately after his decease it regained its ancient name, and its citizens returned to their abodes. Catania fell into the hands of the Romans among their earliest acquisitions in Sicily, and became the residence of a prætor; to make it worthy of such an honour it was adorned with sumptuous buildings of all kinds, and every convenience was procured to supply the natural and artificial wants of life. It was destroyed by Pompey's son; but restored with superior magnificence by Augustus. The reign of Decius is famous in the history of this city, for the martyrdom of its patroness St. Agatha. On every emergency her intercession is implored: she is piously believed to have preserved Catania from being overwhelmed by torrents of lava, or shaken to pieces by earthquakes; yet its ancient edifices are covered by repeated streams of volcanic matter; and almost every house, even her own church, has been thrown to the ground. In the reign of William the Good, 20,000 Catanians, with their pastor at their head, were destroyed before the sacred veil could be properly placed to check the flames. In the last century the eruptions and earthquakes raged with redoubled violence, and Catania was twice demolished. The Prince of Biscari has been at infinite pains, and spent a large sum of money, in working down to the ancient town. Underneath are baths, sepulchres, an amphitheatre, and a theatre, all very much injured by the various catastrophes that have befallen them. They were erected upon old beds of lava, and even built with square pieces of the same substance, which in no instance appears to have been fused by the contact of new lavas. This city has been frequently defended from the burning streams by the solid mass of its own ramparts, and by the air compressed between them and the lava; this appears by the torrent having stopped within a small distance of the walls, and taken another di-

rection. But when the walls were broken, or low, the lava collected itself till it rose to a great height, and then poured over in a curve. The Benedictine convent of St. Nicholas is very large; every part has been rebuilt since the earthquake of 1693. Catania is reviving with great splendour, and has much more the features of a metropolis and royal residence than Palermo; the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava. An obelisk of red granite, placed on the back of an antique elephant of touchstone, stands in the centre of the great square, which is formed by the town-hall, seminary, and cathedral. The cathedral, erected by the Abbot Angerius in the year 1094, was endowed by Earl Roger with the territories of Catania and Etna, for the small acknowledgment of a glass of wine and a loaf of bread offered once a year: it has suffered so much by earthquakes, that little of the original structure remains; and the modern parts have hardly any thing except their materials to recommend them. The other religious edifices of the city are profusely ornamented, but in a bad taste. The number of inhabitants dwelling in Catania amounts to 30,000; the Catanians make it double. A considerable portion of this number appertains to the university, the only one in the island, and the nursery of all the lawyers. 47 miles SSW. Messina, 85 ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

*Catanzaro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the seat of a governor, and a tribunal of justice; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio. It was built in the year 963, by order of the Emperor Nicephorus Phocas, as a post of strength against the Saracens. Its situation, on an eminence, in a pass between the mountains and the sea, was well adapted for repelling those who landed from Africa or Sicily. In 1593, it became the capital of the province. At present it contains 12,000 inhabitants. The chief trade is in corn, silk, and oil. 9 miles NE. Squillace. *Long.* 16. 54. E. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

*Catar*, a town of Thibet. 15 miles WSW. Yolotou.

*Catara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 5 miles E. Kairabad.

*Catara*, a town of Arabia. 76 miles SE. El Catif.

*Cataro*, a seaport town of Dalmatia, situated in a bay of the Adriatic, called the Gulf of Cataro. The see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. It is surrounded with thick walls, and defended by a castle. 25 miles WNW. Scutari. *Long.* 18. 58. E. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

*Cataringa*, a town on the south coast of Borneo, on a river of the same name. *Long.* 111. 40. E. *Lat.* 3 4. S.

*Catas Altas*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 36 m. NNE. Villarica.

*Cataweffy*, a town of Pennsylvania. 18 miles NE. Sunbury.

*Catcheelo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles W. Nellore.

*Catchoovl*, one of the Nicobar islands. *Long.* 93. 58. E. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

*Catchwana*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere. 36 miles WNW. Agimere, 20 S. Nagore.

*Catcour*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Nogong.

*Cateau Cambresis*, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scille. Before the revolution it belonged to the archbishop of Cambray, and was exempt from imposts. In the year 1559, a treaty of peace was made here between Henry II. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain. On the 29th of March, 1794, the French were defeated near Cateau, by the Prince of Cobourg, with the loss of 5000 killed. 15 miles SE. Cambray.

*Cateapally*, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 18 miles W. Warangole.

*Catechimen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 12 m. NE. Konigsberg.

*Catelet*, see *Castelet*.

*Catfirthvoe*, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Shetland. 10 miles N. Lerwick. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

*Cath*, a town of Karasm, on the Gihon, near Lake Aral. 50 miles Urkonge.

*Cathay*, a name by which the northern provinces of China are sometimes called.

*Cathem*, or *Catema*, or *Kadhema*, or *Gran*, or *Koueit*, a seaport town of Arabia, in the province of Lascha, situated in a bay of the Persian gulf, governed by a sheick. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing for pearls. *Long.* 48. 10. E. *Lat.* 27. 40. N.

*Cathenon*, a town of France, in the department of the Mosele. 4 miles NNE. Thionville.

*Catherlough*, see *Carlow*.

*Catherines*, a town of New-York, situated on a river which runs into Lake Seneca. 165 miles NW. New-York.

*Catholica*, a town of Italty, in the department of the Rubicon. It took its name from the circumstance of some bishops retiring thither from a council held at Rimini, which inclined to favour Arianism. 9 m. SSE. Rimini.

*Catholica*, (*La*,) a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 12 miles NW. Girgenti.

*Catia*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 5 miles S. Siut.

*Catieh*, a town of Egypt, near the coast of the Mediterranean. 105 miles NE. Cairo, 80 NNE. Suez. *Long.* 32. 55. E. *Lat.* 30. 56. N.

*Catif*, (*El*,) a town of Arabia, in the province of Lachsa, situated near the Persian Gulf, on a river which is navigable for vef-

fels of conſiderable ſize taking advantage of the tide, about twenty miles from the iſland of Bahhrein. The inhabitants earn their ſubſiſtence by the pearl fiſhery. When any are too poor to fiſh at their own riſk and expence, they hire their labour to ſtranger-adventurers, who reſort hither in the hotter months of the year, the ſeaſon for the fiſhing; the air of this country is, however, believed to be unhealthy in ſummer. The ruins of a Portugueſe fortreſs are ſtill to be ſeen near this place. 132 miles S. Baſſora, 420 S. Iſpahan. *Long.* 47. 16. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N

*Catingoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 50 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

*Catiſtobole*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 85. 16. W. *Lat.* 29. 46. N.

*Cativa*, a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul. 80 miles SW. St. Paul.

*Catlalogan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Samar. *Long.* 124. 38. E. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.

*Catlen*, a river of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, which runs into the Rahme at Catlenburg.

*Catlenburg*, a town and bailiwick of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen. 16 miles SSE. Einbeck.

*Catman Iſlands*, two ſmall iſlands among the Philippines. *Long.* 121. 44. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

*Catmandu*, a city of Aſia, in the country of Nepal, or Napaul; once the capital of an independent kingdom, which extended from north to ſouth, 12 or 13 days journies, as far as the borders of Thibet, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt. It contains a royal palace, ſeveral grand temples, and about 18,000 houſes. 154 miles N. Patna, 400 E. Delhi. *Long.* 85. 16. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

*Caton*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, with 1190 inhabitants. 5 m. N. Lancaſter.

*Catona*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles N. Reggio.

*Catooba*, a town on the NW. coaſt of the iſland of Timor. *Long.* 125. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 56. S.

*Catoorguddy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 9 miles NW. Tripatore.

*Catoré*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 10 m. N. Teneriffe.

*Cutrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Benares. 25 miles Merzapour.

*Catoury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 15 miles WSW. Bahar.

*Catrine*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, firſt founded in 1787, for the purpoſe of carrying on the cotton manufacture. 9 miles NW. Ayr.

*Catron*, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan. 75 miles SSW. Mourzouk.

*Catſal*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 28 miles W. Coucha.

*Catſanitz*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 30 miles ESE. Priſtina.

*Cattack*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa, ſituated on an iſland in the river Mahanada, ſurrounded with walls. It is a place of conſequence, as it is ſituated in the road from the circars to the government of Bengal. The iſland is of an oblong form, about three miles long, and one broad. 184 miles SW. Calcutta, 288 S. Patna. *Long.* 86. E. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

*Cattacum*, a town of Hindooſtan. 26 miles NNE. Coimbetore.

*Cattaio*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles S. Padua.

*Cattaro*, ſee *Cataro*.

*Cattegat*, a large gulf of the North ſea, between North-Jutland to the weſt, Norway to the eaſt, and the Daniſh iſlands of Zealand, Funen, &c. to the ſouth; about 120 miles from north to ſouth, and between 60 and 70 from eaſt to weſt.

*Cattenaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Samland. 68 miles E. Konigſberg.

*Catterick*, a townſhip of England, in the north riding of Yorkſhire. 22 miles N. Boroughbridge.

*Cattoun*, or *Caytone*, an Engliſh ſettlement on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 45. E. *Lat.* 3 20. S.

*Cattya*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SW. Silhet.

*Cattuſe*, a town of the ſtate of Georgia. 12 miles W. Tugeloo.

*Catu*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 38. 36. W. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

*Catura*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 15 miles N. Aleppo.

*Catur*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles NNW. Cahors.

*Catwyck*, a village of Holland, on the borders of the ſea, near which the Rhine loſes itſelf in the ſand. The Romans built a caſtle near this village, called *Arx Britannica*, and the ruins are ſometimes viſible, when the ſea retires more than uſual. 6 miles NW. Leyden.

*Catzenelnbogen*, or *Katzenelnbogen*, (*County of*,) a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which devolved to the Landgrave of Heſſe in the year 1479, after the death of Philip the laſt count. It is compoſed of many diſtricts, which would form a country, ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, if they were united together; but the city of Mentz, with its territories, inſulated in this county, makes an interruption of 30 miles. The Main paſſes through it, and divides it into Upper and Lower; the Upper belongs to the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and is called Darmſtadt from the capital. The Lower county fell to the Landgrave of Heſſe Rhinfels, in the year 1648; except the town of Catzenelnbogen, Breu-

bach, and the caſtle of Marſburg, which belong to Darmſtadt.

*Catzenelnbogen*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county belonging to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt; near it is an iron-mine. 28 miles NNW. Mentz, 22 ESE. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

*Cava*, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about three miles S. Pamona. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 58. 41. N.

*Cava*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 3 miles W. Cremona.

*Cava*, (*La*,) a town of Naples, in Principatro Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in ſilk and linens. 4 miles NW. Salerno, 22 SE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 32. E. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

*Cauachis*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, on the river of the Amazons. 90 miles NE. St Joachim de Omaguas.

*Cavade*, a lake in the county of Tyrol. 12 miles WNW. Trent.

*Cavado*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea near Eſpoſenda.

*Cavagan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

*Cavaglia*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 16 miles W. Vercelli.

*Cavai*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 25 miles NNW. Tellicherry.

*Cavaillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluſe, on the Durance; before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, in the county of Venaiſſin. It contains many remains of Roman magnificence. 12 miles SE. Avignon, 15 miles WSW. Apt.

*Cavaillon*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. 70 m. W. Jaquemel.

*Cavala*, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 15 miles WNW. Villarica.

*Cavala*, (*La*,) a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 30 miles E. Emboli.

*Cavaler Maggiore*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 3 miles N. Savigliano, 19 S. Turin.

*Cavaleri*, a ſmall iſland of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland of Negropont, and the continent of Greece. *Long.* 24. 10. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

*Cavalerie*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 6 m. SE. Milhaud.

*Cavales*, a river of South-America, which runs into the Rio Dulce, near St. Miguel de Tucuman.

*Cavaleſe*, a town of the biſhopric of Trent. 20 miles NNE. Trent.

*Cavalia*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

*Cavalli*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

*Cavalleros*, a town of North-America, on the north-weſt part of the Bay of Panama. 75 miles SW. Panama.

*Cavalley*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New-Zealand. 9 miles NW. Point Pocock. *Long.* 185. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

*Cavalles*, a river of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 7. 30. W. *Lat.* 4. 28. N.

*Cavallos de Fam*, two ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Portugal, about two miles SSW. Eſpoſenda. *Long.* 8. 25. W. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

*Cavallos Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

*Cavan*, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name. This town was burnt in the year 1690, when the Duke of Berwick was defeated by the Inniſkillen men under Colonel Worſley. Here is a barrack for a troop of horſe. It is the ſhire town, and before the union ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 53 miles NW. Dublin, 41 ESE. Sligo.

*Cavan*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the eaſt by Monaghan and Meath, on the ſouth by Meath and Longford, and on the weſt by Leitrim; rather more than forty miles long, and about twenty broad, containing thirty pariſhes, 16,314 houſes, and 81,570 inhabitants. The ſoil is chiefly a ſtiff clay, which produces naturally a coarſe ruſhy paſture; but in ſome places it has been much amended by cultivation. The ſurface of the country is ſo remarkably uneven, that a level ſpot is rare to be met with; a great part of it is open, bleak, and dreary, but from Cavan to Lough-Erne is extremely well wooded and picturesque. Though many of theſe hills are high and barren, yet none merit the appellation of mountains, except Brucehill, in the ſouthern extremity, the lofty Sliebh Ruſſel, which lies partly in Fermanagh, and the mountains of Ballynageeragh, which block up the north-weſt angle of the county. At the foot of theſe hills are a great number of ſmall lakes, and ſome of larger ſize. The principal towns are Cavan, Belturbet, and Cootehill. The county ſends two members to the Imperial parliament.

*Cavana*, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Cuſco. 100 miles SW. Cuſco.

*Cavantandalum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles NW. Carongoly.

*Cavarouisi*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, near the weſt coaſt of Myconi.

*Cavarzera*, a town of Italy, in the Polleſino de Rovigo, on the right bank of the Adige, containing about 7000 inhabitants,

who carry on a conſiderable trade. It was formerly called Capo d'Argine. 16 miles NE. Rovigo.

*Cavaxiri*, a ſmall iſland of Japan, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ximo.

*Cavayan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Negros. *Long.* 122. 32. E. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

*Cavazates*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 120 miles E. Havannah.

*Caub*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. Near it is the citadel of Gutenfels, and on an iſland in the Rhine oppoſite is a watch-tower, called the *Pfalz*, or *Pfalzgrevenſtein*, which ſerves for the defence of the town, and the collection of toll. In 1802 Caub was given as an indemnity to the prince of Naſſau Uſingen. 28 miles W. Mentz, 20 S. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

*Cauc*, a town of Great Bukharia. 70 miles SE. Anderab.

*Cauca*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. It is a place of great antiquity, and belonged to the Vaccæ. In the year of Rome 601, it was beſieged by the Romans under the conſul Lucullus, and after a ſhort defence, the inhabitants ſurrendered. He required hoſtages, with 100 talents, and that their cavalry ſhould enter into the Roman ſervice. He alſo introduced a garriſon of 2000 men, who opened the gates to the reſt of the army, and 20,000 men capable of bearing arms were put to the ſword. The old men, women, and children, were ſold into captivity, and ſcarcely one eſcaped. 18 miles N. Segovia.

*Cauca*, a river of South-America, which riſes in a lake. 40 miles S. Popayan, and joins the Madelena. 15 miles N. Mempox.

*Caucaſus*, a mountain of Aſia, which extends from the Black ſea to the Caſpian ſea. It is full of rocks and frightful precipices, paſſable in many places only by narrow paths. The tops are perpetually covered with ſnow, and uninhabited. Below the ſummit it is fertile, and abundant in gom, (a ſpecies of grain reſembling millet, and cultivated as rice) in wheat, honey, wine, fruits, ſwine, and large cattle. It is well ſupplied with excellent water, and thick ſet with villages. The vines grow round trees to the topmoſt branches; the wine is excellent, and ſo cheap that in ſome places the weight of 300 pounds is to be bought for a crown. The inhabitants are of ſeveral different nations, for the moſt part Chriſtians; thoſe on the north principality ſubject to Ruſſia, and thoſe on the ſouth to Turkey.

*Caucaſus*, (*Government of,*) a province of Ruſſia, which takes its name from the mountain ſo called; bounded on the north-weſt by the ſea of Azoph and the country of the Coſſacks, on the north-eaſt by the governments of Saratov and Upha, on the eaſt by the Caſpian ſea and the river Ural, on the ſouth by the river Cuban and Georgia. The principal towns are Ekaterinograd, Aſtrachan, Kizliar, and Eiſkoi.

*Cauchan*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia. 60 miles NNW. Akerman.

*Cauchumili*, a ſmall Turkiſh iſland, in the Mediterranean. 20 miles SW. Stanchio. *Long.* 26. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

*Caudamatris*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the weſt coaſt. 64 miles NW. Candi. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

*Caudar*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little above Cuença.

*Cauder*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt-Indian ſea. *Long.* 132. 9. E. *Lat.* 5. 2. S.

*Caudebec*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Seine. It is ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers. The town is not large, but populous and commercial. 15 miles W. Rouen, 8 E. Havre. *Long.* 0. 18. E. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

*Caudecoſte*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles SE. Agen.

*Caudergunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Rohilcund, on the Ganges. 15 miles S. Budayoon.

*Caudies*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées. 27 miles WNW. Perpignan.

*Caudipan*, a country or kingdom in the iſland of Celebes.

*Caudrot*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Garonne. 5 miles W. Reolle.

*Cave-Hill*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 4 miles N. Belfaſt.

*Cave*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 93. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

*Cavedan*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Bend Emir, 25 miles SE. Neubendjam.

*Cauen*, ſee *Kowno*.

*Caveripatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. In 1790, this town was taken by the Britiſh. 90 miles E. Seringapatam, 130 WSW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 22. E. *Lat.* 12. 22. N.

*Caverſundrum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 23 miles NNW. Gandicotta.

*Caverypatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles S. Tanjore.

*Caverzano*, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe. 4 miles NW. Belluno.

*Caveſus*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Spaniſh Main, a little to the eaſt of Cape St. Blas. *Long.* 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

*Cauga*, or *Couga*, ſee *Fittré*.

*Caugmahry*, or *Caugmary*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Burbazzoo

and Pookareeah, on the eaſt by Dacca, on the ſouth by Attyah, and on the weſt by Burbazzoo; about 25 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad. Caughmary is the chief town.

*Caughmary*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province. 20 miles NW. Dacca, 125 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. E. *Lat.* 24. 14. N.

*Caviana*, an iſland in the mouth of the river of the Amazons, of a triangular form, about 120 miles in circumference, ſituated a little to the north of the equinoctial line.

*Caviana*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para. 25 miles SW. Para.

*Caviano*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 7 miles N. Naples.

*Caviconda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 18 miles N. Chinna Balabaram.

*Cavicunga*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 13. E. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

*Cavillargues*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 8 miles NE. Uzes.

*Cavilli*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 9. 12. N.

*Cavinas*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Cuſco. 60 miles SSE. Cuſco.

*Cavite*, a town of the iſland of Luçon. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but at preſent there remains nothing more of its grandeur than the commandant of the arſenal, a contador, two lieutenants of the port, the commandant of the place, 150 men in garriſon, and the officers attached to this corps. All the other inhabitants are Mulattoes or Indians, employed at the arſenal; and with their families, which are very numerous, form a population of about 4000 ſouls, divided between the city and the ſuburb St. Roche. There are only two pariſhes, and three convents of men, each occupied by two eccleſiaſtics, although thirty might be conveniently accommodated there. The Jeſuits formerly poſſeſſed a very handſome houſe here, which the commercial company lately eſtabliſhed by government has taken into its own hands. The whole place ſeems little elſe than a heap of ruins. The old ſtore-houſes are either abandoned, or occupied by Indians, who never repair them: and Cavite, the ſecond town of the Philippines, the capital of a province of its own name, is at this time only a paltry village, where there remain no other Spaniards than thoſe of the military eſtabliſhment, and of adminiſtration. 9 m. SW. Manilla. *Long.* 121. 0. E. *Lat.* 14. 29. N.

*Caukny*, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

*Caulne*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 10 m. SW. Dinan.

*Caulone*, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles NE. Oppido.

*Caumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 m. SSW. Bayeux.

*Caumpelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 40 miles SE. Warangole.

*Caundapaddy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 32 miles E. Damicotta.

*Caune*, (*La*,) a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn. 21 miles ENE. Caſtres.

*Caunes*, (*Les*,) a town of France, in the department of Aude. 21 miles WNW. Narbonne, 10 NE. Carcaſſone.

*Caunglaſs Point*, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

*Cauneah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 16 miles NE. Bahar.

*Caunitoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles SE. Carongoly.

*Caunſt ahead*, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

*Caunuck*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Benares. 7 miles S. Bidzigur

*Cauqueues*, a town of Chili, on the river Maule. *Long.* 73. 35. W. *Lat.* 35. 24. S.

*Cauro*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 9 miles ESE. Ajazzo.

*Cauſamul*, one of the ſmaller Scotch Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 38. W. *Lat.* 57. 34. N.

*Cauſſade*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 miles NE. Montauban.

*Cautekporum*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Dacca.

*Cauten*, a river of South-America, which riſes in Chili, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 38. 30. S.

*Cauteres*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 5 miles W. Lus.

*Cautgunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Bahar, on the north ſide of the Ganges, oppoſite Bar.

*Cautnagur*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. E. *Lat.* 22. 5. N.

*Cauto*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 25 miles NE. Bayamo.

*Cauto*, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea 20 miles NW. Bayamo. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 20. 59. N.

*Cauvery*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Bednore country, paſſes by Seringapatam, Allumbaddy, Trichinopoly, &c. and empties itſelf by two branches into the bay of Bengal, one near Devicotta, and the other near Negapatam.

*Caux*, before the revolution, a country of France in Normandy, about 150 miles in circumference, lying between the Ocean and the Seine, Vexin, Normandy, Picardy, and the country of Bray. The land is fertile in grain, hemp, fruits, &c. The coaſt abounds with fiſh, and the foreſts with game. Caudebec is the capital.

*Cawah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 12 miles NW. Bahar.

*Cawaſtagny*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NE. Midnapour.

*Ca-weniſque*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Tyoga on the borders of New-York, *Long.* 77. 11. W. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

*Cawb*, a town of Africa, in Kordofan. 230 miles W. Sennaar.

*Cawdercheck*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rohilcund. 10 m. S. Budayoon.

*Cawnpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Allahabad. 37 miles SW. Lucknow, 98 NW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 38. E. *Lat.* 26. 27. N.

*Cawood*, a town of England, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, and 1025 inhabitants. Here was formerly a caſtle or palace, belonging to the archbiſhops of York, where Cardinal Wolſey was arreſted. It was demoliſhed during the civil wars of the 17th century. 10 m. SW. York, 190 N. London.

*Cawcer*, a town on the SW. coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 15. E. *Lat.* 4. 52. S.

*Caxa Tambo*, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the archbiſhopric of Lima.

*Caxamarca*, or *Quaxamarca*, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Indians, and chiefly weavers: the principal town is of the ſame name; at one time a royal city, where the emperor Atahualapa was put to death, after having been defeated and impriſoned by Pizarro. About 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. 280 m. N. Lima. *Long.* 78. 8. W. *Lat.* 7. 35. S.

*Caxton*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, ſaid to have been the birthplace of Caxton, one of the earlieſt Engliſh printers, and Matthew Paris, the hiſtorian. It has a weekly market on Tueſday, with only 336 inhabitants. 10 miles S. Huntingdon, 49 N. London.

*Caxamarquilla*, a town of Peru, in the diocele of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Patas, on a river of the ſame name. 40 miles E. Caxamarca, 110 ENE. Truxillo.

*Caxamarquilla*, ſee *Patas*.

*Cay*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in Pe-tche-li. 125 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

*Caya*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana near Badajoz.

*Caya*, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean near Tamarit.

*Cayá*, a town of South-America, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Marajo. 30 miles NNW. Para.

*Cayahoga*, a town of America, in the country weſt of Peonſylvania, on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

*Cayahoga*, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 81. 32. W. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

*Cayahoga*, ſee *Cayuga*.

*Cayaleri*, a ſmall iſland in the Channel, between the coaſt of Greece, and the iſland of Negroponte. *Long.* 24. 6. E. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

*Cayamba*, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 30 m. NE. Quito.

*Cayambe-urcu*, a town of South-America. 30 miles NE. Quito.

*Cayamburo*, a mountain of South-America. 30 miles NE. Quito.

*Cayapas*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 50 miles N. Quito.

*Cayapas*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, 36 miles NW. Ibarra.

*Cayapos*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Parana.

*Cayar*, ſee *Cayor*.

*Cayas*, or *Rubicon*, the principal town of the iſland of Lancerotta, and formerly the ſee of a biſhop, containing about 200 houſes and a monaſtery. It is defended by a caſtle, on which ſome guns are mounted. 5 miles N. Porto de Naos.

*Caybobo*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ceram. *Long.* 128. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 8. S.

*Caye*, (*Grand*,) or *North-Caye*, a cluſter of rocks among the Bahama iſlands, extending 30 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 3 to 10 in breadth.

*Cayengunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 20 miles NW. Furruckbad.

*Cayenne*, an iſland of South-America, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Guaina, about 45 miles in circumference. The land is high near the coaſts, but low in the centre: the ſoil is a black ſand, covering a loamy clay, fit to make bricks. The hills are cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of horſes, ſheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will: the beef and mutton are excellent. It produces ſugar, cocoa, coffee, and indigo, which, with maize, caſſia, and vanilla, form its principal commerce. In the year 1752, the inhabitants conſiſted of 90 French families, 125 Indians, and 1500 blacks; and they exported 80,363 pounds of ſugar, 26,881 of coffee, 91,910 of cocoa, beſides other articles. *Long.* 53. 16. W. *Lat.* 4. 56. N.

*Cayenne*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the ſea, *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

*Cayenne Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. 2 miles NW. Kingſton Bay.

*Cayes*, two ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas. 15 miles NW. Mahaguana.

*Cayes* (*Les*,) a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 74. 31. W. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

*Cayetar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles N. Tinevelly.

*Cayeux*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 m. N. Montdidier.

*Cayguer*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 32 m. SE. Barbacoa.

*Cayhoca*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, on the Guazacoalco, near the gulf of Mexico. 180 miles ENE. Guaxaca. *Long.* 95. 26. W. *Lat.* 18. 6. N.

*Caylar*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 m. N Lodève.

*Caylin*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 25. S.

*Caylloma*, ſee *Calloma*.

*Caymans*, rocks and iſlets near the north-eaſt coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 83. 8. W. *Lat.* 15. 48. N.

*Caylus*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 21 miles NE. Montauban.

*Caymans*, three ſmall iſlands of the Weſt-Indies, near the bay of Honduras, called *Great Cayman*, *Little Cayman*, and *Cayman Brock*; the former is inhabited by deſcendants of the buccaneers, and is ſituated, *Long.* 81. 40. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

*Caymites*, three iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Hiſpaniola, the largeſt about 12 miles in circumference. 36 miles W. Cape Donna Maria.

*Cayne*, a river of Wales, which joins the Severn 4 miles W. Newtown, Merionethſhire.

*Caynoura*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam. 30 miles S. Galam.

*Cayo*, *El*, a town of the iſland of Cuba. 60 miles E. Spiritu Santo.

*Cayo d Afuero*, a rock or ſmall iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 52. W. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

*Cayo do Anguilla*, one of the ſmall Bahama iſlands. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

*Cayo Blanco*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 22 W. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

*Cayo Blanco*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 42. N.

*Cayo Blanco*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 1. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

*Cayo de Campos*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 48. W. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

*Cayo Conſites*, or *Sugar Key*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 25. W. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

*Cayo de Cruz*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

*Cayo do Sal*, one of the ſmall Bahama iſlands. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

*Cayo Frances*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

*Cayo Gorda*, a ſmall iſland ſurrounded with rocks, in the Spaniſh main. *Long* 82. 8. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

*Cayo Grande*, or *Angudar Key*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 44. N.

*Cayo Guana*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 4. W. *Lat.* 21. 58. N.

*Cayo Guinches*, ſee *Dutch Key*.

*Cayo Inglez*, a rock or ſmall iſland on the S. coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 21. 1. N.

*Cayo Largo*, a cluſter of iſlets in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

*Cayo Largo*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 12. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

*Cayo Largo*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. 54. N.

*Cayo de Macnos*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 56. W. *Lat.* 21. 44. N.

*Cayo de Mao Afuera*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 16. N.

*Cayo de Mi*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 12. W. *Lat.* 20. 33. N.

*Cayo de Moa*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 25. W. *Lat* 20. 50. N.

*Cayo del Oeſte*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 12. W. *Lat.* 21. 2. N.

*Cayo de Palambas*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 14. W. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

*Cayo Palone*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

*Cayo de Piedras*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

*Cayo de Puercas*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 55. N.

*Cayo Romano*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 6.

*Cayo de St. Maria*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 36. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

*Cayo de Santinal*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 48. N.

*Cayo de la Siberia*, a rock or ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

*Cayo Suzio*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 21. 16. N.

*Cayola*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Cayonne*, a river of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, which runs into the ſea, half a mile SE. Madam's Point.

*Cayor*, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, bordering on the Atlantic. *Long.* 14. 40. W. *Lat.* 17. N.

*Cayora*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 25 m. NNE. Cordova.

*Cayos Blancos*, islets or rocks near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

*Cayos de Cavillones*, islets or rocks near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 15. W. *Lat.* 21. 2. N.

*Cayos de Diego Perez*, an island surrounded with rocks, near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 15. W. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

*Cayos dos Indios*, a cluster of rocky islets, near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 35. W. *Lat.* 21. 52. N.

*Cayos de Polacca*, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Vera Paz. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Cayos de Poques*, see *Anguilla*.

*Cayos de Ramera*, islets or rocks near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. N.

*Cayos de St. Sebastian*, islets or rocks near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 5. W. *Lat.* 22. 4. N.

*Cayos de Sal*, islets or rocks near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 75. 22. W. *Lat.* 21, 42. N.

*Cayos de Zapatilla*, a cluster of islets and rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 89. 17 W. *Lat.* 16. 3. N.

*Cayres*, a town of France, in department of the Upper Loire. 8 miles SSW. Le Puy.

*Cayro*, a town of the island of Corsica. 8 miles E. Ajaccio.

*Caytapera*, or *Fluman*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 0. 38. S.

*Cayte*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the Cataypera, near its mouth. 105 miles NE. Para. *Long.* 48. 12. W. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

*Caytone*, see *Cattown*.

*Cayvaram*, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 23 miles NE. Bangalore.

*Cayuga*, a town of New-York, near the north extremity of lake Cayuga. *Long.* 76. 48. W. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

*Cayuga*, a lake of New-York, about 30 miles long from north to south, and 2 or 3 broad. It gives name to a county.

*Cayuga*, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by lake Ontario, on the east by the county of Onondaga, on the south by the county of Tioga, and on the west by the counties of Ontario and Steuben. 60 miles from north to south, and from 22 to 25 in breadth from east to west.

*Cayza*, a town of Peru. 30 miles S. Potosi.

*Caza-forte*, a fort of Brasil, in the government of Goyas, on the Tocantins. 380 m. NNE. Villaboa.

*Caza de Pedro*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 45. S.

*Cazaban*, a river of the island of Candia, which runs into the sea, 3 miles E. Candia.

*Cazac Lore*, see *Lore*.

*Cazal*, a town of Arabia. 80 miles NE. Medina.

*Cazella*, see *Cacalla*.

*Cazals*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles SW. Gourdon.

*Cazaubon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 18 miles W. Condom.

*Cazé*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 95 miles SE. Mecca.

*Cazeca*, or *Cazegoot*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

*Cazeres*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SW. Rieux.

*Cazeres*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 m. W. Nogaro.

*Cazes de Mondenard*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 3 miles SE. Lauzerte.

*Cazma*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, near the coast. 105 miles SSE. Truxillo, 46 SSE. Santa. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

*Cazorla*, see *Caçorla*.

*Cazouls*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 miles NW. Beziers.

*Cazza*, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 16. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

*Cazzar*, a town of Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 55 miles W. Bagdad, 30 NW. Anbar.

*Cazzola*, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. *Long.* 16. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

*Cea*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles SSE. Viseu.

*Cea*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 23 miles ESE. Leon.

*Ceanmharra*, a hill in the island of Tiree, near the west coast of Scotland, remarkable for a great number of caves, to which seafowl, eagles, and ravens resort; some of these caves are upwards of fifty yards deep.

*Ceaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles E. Loudon.

*Cebassat*, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 3 m. N. Clermont.

*Cebola*, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 15 miles W. Toledo.

*Cebreras*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles SSE. Avila.

*Cebri*, see *Cibu*.

*Cecil*, a county of United America, in the state of Maryland.

*Cecina*, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Mediterranean at Vada.

*Cecir de Mer*, a small island in the Chi-

neſe ſea, near the coaſt of Chiampa. *Long.* 108. 28. E. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

*Cecir de Terra*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe ſea, near the coaſt of Chiampa. *Long.* 108. 39. E. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

*Cecir Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Chiampa. *Long.* 108. 6. E. *Lat.* 11. 8. N.

*Ceccuba*, a mountain of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles S. Fondi.

*Cedar Creek*, a river of New-Jerſey, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 74. 18. W. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

*Cedar Creek*, a river of the ſtate of Delaware, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 24. W. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

*Cedar Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in Pamlico Sound, near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 34. 52. N.

*Cedar Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 39. N.

*Cedar Lake*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 100. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

*Cedar Point*, a cape on the coaſt of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxen. *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

*Cedar River*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 88. 30. W. *Lat.* 30. 25. N.

*Cedar River*, or *Kechikigon*, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 87. 2. W. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

*Cedar River*, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 25. W. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

*Cedars*, (*The*,) a town and fort of Canada, on the river St. Laurence. In 1776, it was taken by the Britiſh. 30 miles above Montreal.

*Cedavim*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles NW. Caſtel Rodrigo.

*Cedegolo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 8 miles N. Breno.

*Cedeyra*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 15 miles N. Ferrol.

*Cedogna*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza, at the foot of the Apennines, in a ſtate of decay. 12 miles NW. Melfi. *Long.* 15. 34. E. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

*Cedros*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 60 miles NE. Santa Cruz..

*Ceeſter*, a town in the dutchy of Holſtein. 11 miles W. Pinnenberg.

*Ceeſter Muhe*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 13 miles W. Pinnenberg.

*Cefalu*, a ſeaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on the north coaſt of the iſland, the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is a place of trade, and the fiſhery is productive, but the harbour will not contain above 30 or 40 veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 5,000. 30 miles E. Palermo. 75 W. Meſſina. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

*Ceglia*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 5 miles SSE. Bari.

*Ceglia*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles S. Oſtuni.

*Cehegin*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 37 miles W. Murcia.

*Ceilhes*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 35 miles NW. Montpellier.

*Ceira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 3 miles SE. Coimbra.

*Ceira*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, about 3 m. SE. Coimbra.

*Celano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the ſame name: this lake, anciently called Fucinus, is repreſented by Sir William Hamilton as 30 miles in circumference, and daily increaſing. It is ſurrounded by lofty mountains, at the foot of which are many cottages and farms; it abounds in fiſh, chiefly tench, barbel, and dace, with ſome large trout. The emperor Claudius to drain this lake employed, according to Suetonius, 30,000 men eleven years, to convey the water into the Liris, now the Garigliano; and the emiſſary, or under-ground canal, conſtructed for the purpoſe, yet remains nearly entire, though filled with earth and rubbiſh in many parts, which renders it now uſeleſs; but in the opinion of Sir William, it is capable of being cleaned and repaired. 16 miles W. Sulmona, 15 S. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 27. E. *Lat.* 42. 6. N.

*Celano*, a river of Italy, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 53. E. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

*Celebes*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, of an irregular ſhape, about 500 miles long, and 200 broad; called by the natives and Malays, Negree Oran Buggeſs, and ſometimes Tanna Macaſſar. It is divided into ſix ſtates or kingdoms, viz. Goa, Bony, Wajoo, Sopin, Selindrin, and Mandar. Goa extends a conſiderable way along the weſt and ſouth, and contains, beſides Macaſſar, two Dutch forts, Bontyn and Bulo Cumbo. The government is monarchical, and the king is called Karuang, and ſometimes Rajah Goa. Bony or Pony is ſituated to the eaſt of Goa, entirely under the influence of the Dutch, and is governed by a prince called Pajong, who is elected for life by ſeven Orancayos or nobles. Wajoo, or Warjoo, or Tuad-joo, is ſituated to the north of Bony, and is governed by a prince elected for life by the Orancayos. Sopin is ſituated in the center of the iſland, towards the eaſtern ſide, to the eaſt of Bony. Selindrin is of ſmall conſideration, and is ſituated to the north-weſt of Sopin. Mander lies on the weſt and north-weſt coaſt. The

Dutch in their quarrels with the Buggeſſes, have always played off one power againſt another, and have long loſt all confidence with the natives in general. They keep what they poſſeſs on Celebes chiefly on account of its being the weſt frontier to the Spice Iſlands, and ſeem afraid of extending their commerce ſo much as they might, for fear of innovation of ſentiment among the natives; or rather, wiſh to diſcourage their commercial exertions, which formerly were very conſiderable. The Dutch have alſo the addreſs to make the places held by them on Celebes, not only maintain themſelves, but produce a clear profit, from trade and tribute in gold, wax, rice, ſago, ſlaves, &c. The ſupreme government of Batavia ſupplies the different ſettlements with the cloths of Hindooſtan, at 33⅓ advance on the prime coſt; whatever theſe cloths ſell for more is the profit of their ſervants: they alſo ſell a great deal of Bengal opium, Porto-novo blue and white cloth, fine Bengal coſſaes and hummums, and much iron, ſteel, and cutlery. The inhabitants of Celebes are very induſtrious, weaving a deal of cotton cloth, generally cambays, which they export to all Malay countries; it is red chequered and mixed with blue; they alſo make beautiful ſilk belts, in which they fix their creſſes. The laws of Celebes are adminiſtered according to old cuſtoms handed down from their anceſtors, and retained in the memory of their old men, (Oran Tuo;) and many are committed to writing in Goa, Warjoo, Bony, and Mander, and conſidered as the law of the land; in dubious caſes they refer to the koran, if applicable. Their religion is Mahometan, with a cuſtom if a man marries his equal, he takes but one wife; if below him, he may take four. The gold of Celebes is generally got from the bed of rivers and torrents; and there are many ſprings iſſuing from crevices of rocks that bring ſome little gold along with the water, which running through a veſſel bottomed with ſand, leaves its treaſure behind. The heat of this iſland would be exceſſive if it were not moderated by the abundant rains which fall, as they ſay, regularly ſome days before and after the full moon. The vapours which riſe from the mines of gold and copper, and thoſe which are cauſed by the alternate rain and heat, would render the air very unwholeſome, if the north winds did not frequently purify it: theſe winds produce terrible tempeſts and thunder. In the centre of the iſland are mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, in which are found quarries of excellent ſtone and marble, mines of gold, copper, and tin. Some of the provinces are covered with trees, ebony, ſandal, and other woods uſed for dying; carpenters'-wood is very common, and bamboos of a ſize fit for boats. The trees are always green, fruit and flowers in all ſeaſons, jaſmines, roſes, carnations, and other beautiful flowers, grow without culture; orange-trees and citrons ſhade the plains, with mangoes, bananas, and other fruits; cotton-trees cover the extenſive plains. It produces no ſpice except pepper: the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle; the oxen are larger than thoſe of Europe. In the foreſts are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and a great variety of monkies, large and ferocious; ſome with tails, and ſome without; ſome walking upon their four legs, others upon two; the largeſt and moſt dangerous are the white, eſpecially to women, whom they ſeize and tear to pieces. The chief enemies of the monkies are ſerpents, which are continually in purſuit of them; the larger ſwallowing them whole; the ſmaller employ art and cunning to enſnare them; perched upon a tree, they make a hiſſing noiſe, which draws the curious apes to find the cauſe, when the ſerpent ſuddenly ſeizes on his prey, and drinks his blood. Anciently, the inhabitants conſidered the ſun and the moon as their gods; at preſent they pretend to be Mahometans. No place is furniſhed with a greater variety of poiſons; and the natives, it is ſaid, ſtudy which will have the moſt ſpeedy operation: their darts, which are dipt in poiſon, give inſtant death; travellers ſay, that even if a limb be cut off immediately after the wound is received, it will not ſave the patient's life. The Dutch have fortified this iſland, as a barrier againſt all nations that may attempt to viſit the other iſlands where cloves and nutmegs grow. The principal articles which the Dutch obtain from this iſland, are rice, gold, ivory, deals, and ſandal wood; cotton, camphor, ginger, long pepper, and pearls: they carry thither ſcarlet cloth, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, linens of Cambray, tin, copper, iron, ſoap, and aſſafœtida. This iſland is alſo called Macaſſar, from a town of that name in the ſouthern part of the iſland. *Long.* 118. 40. to 124. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 20. N. to 5. 40. S.

*Celenito*, a river of Calabria, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 56. E. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

*Celenza*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 12 miles E. Civita Borello.

*Celenza*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 5 miles NW. La Volturara.

*Celette*, a town of France in the department of the Loir and Cher. 4 m. S. Blois.

*Cellar Dykes*, a decayed town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the frith of Forth, between Crail and Kilrenny, formerly a fiſhing-town of conſiderable ſize, having 50 large boats, each carrying ſix men, belonging to it; and upwards of twenty ſmall brewhouſes.

*Cellar Head*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

*Celle*, or *Marich Celle*, a town of Lower Stiria, on the confines of Auſtria, with a celebrated abbey, to which the Empreſs Maria Tereſa preſented a ſilver image of the Virgin, after the birth of the Emperor Joſeph II. 12 miles N. Pruck.

*Celle*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 10 m. SE. Niort.

*Celle ſur Thiers*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 6 miles E. Thiers.

*Cellefrouin*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles N. La Rochefoucault.

*Cellent*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 8 miles N. Manreſa.

*Cellerfeld*, ſee *Zellerfeld*.

*Cellino*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles E. Teramo.

*Cellino*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles E. Oria.

*Celma*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the river Lima. 18 miles S. Monteſura.

*Celonza*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 5 miles NW. Volturara.

*Celo*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 14. 7. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

*Celorico*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, which contains three churches, and about 1100 inhabitants. 9 miles NW. Guarda.

*Celſa*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 25 miles SW. Cangiano.

*Cenani*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. 14 miles NE. Famaguſta.

*Cenapatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. 34 miles NE. Seringapatam, 28 SW. Bangalore.

*Cencenighe*, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe. 25 miles WNW. Belluno.

*Ceneda*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina. This town was deſtroyed by the Huns and the Goths. 20 miles N. Trevigio. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

*Cenequenga*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 20 miles E. St Martha.

*Cenia*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 miles NE. Peniſcola. It ſeparates the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia in its courſe.

*Cenis, (Mount)*, a part of the Cottian Alps, which ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from Maurienne.

*Cenizas*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Albion. 2 miles WNW. Point Zuniga.

*Cenо*, or *Zeno*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Taro, 8 miles SSW. Parma.

*Cenotaph Iſland*, an iſland in Port Français, ſo called by Capt. Peroufe on account of a monument erected there in memory of an unfortunate accident of two boats belonging to the two veſſels being wrecked, and the officers and crews drowned to the number of 20 in the whole. The iſland is ſituated about 3 miles from the entrance of the port.

*Centallo*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. In November 1799, the French were defeated here by the Auſtrians. 4 miles N. Coni.

*Centellas*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles S. Vique.

*Centinel, (Great* and *Little,)* two iſlands in the Eaſtern-Indian ſea, the former 18 miles W. from the Great Andaman: *Long.* 92. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 35. N. The latter 21 miles NW. from the Little Andaman: *Long.* 92. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

*Cento*, a town of Italy, and capital of the department of the Reno, ſurrounded with an earthern rampart and a ditch. It is the native place of Cæſar Cremonin, a celebrated philoſopher, and Francis Barberi, generally called Il Guercino de Cento, a famous painter. 14 miles SW. Ferrara, 13 NNW. Bologna. *Long.* 11. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

*Cento Pozzi*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 3 miles N. Matera.

*Centorbi*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the foot of Mount Ætna, near which is found a ſtone which diſſolves in water like ſoap. This was anciently one of the richeſt cities in Sicily, and called Centuripe. 29 miles WNW. Catania.

*Centovalli*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwic of Locarno. 11 miles WNW. Locarno.

*Centron*, a village of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, formerly the capital town of a people called Centrones. 3 miles ENE. Monſtier.

*Centuri*, a ſeaport of the iſland of Corſica. 17 miles N. Baſtia. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

*Centuroja*, a town of Walachia, on the Oltez. 20 miles NE. Krajova.

*Cephalonia*, a conſiderable iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Livadia to the north-eaſt, and near the coaſt of Morea to the ſouth-eaſt, oppoſite to the gulf of Lepanto; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. It was anciently called Samos and Epirus Melauna. It has been ſubject to the Venetians from the year 1449. The chief articles of commerce are oil, muſcadine wine, and a ſpecies of grape called currants. The air is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers all the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November; but thoſe which grow in the latter month are ſmaller than the others.

Corn is sown in the winter, and reaped in June. By the treaty of Campo Formio this island was given to the French, from whom it was taken in September 1799, by the fleets of Russia and Turkey; and soon afterwards formed with Zante, Corfu, Cerigo, Teaki, Leucadia, and Curzola, into the republic of the Seven Islands. *Long.* 20. 40. to 21. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. to 38 28. N.

*Cephalonia*, the capital of the island so called; the see of a bishop, united to Zante. This town was much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1766. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

*Cepi*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Natolia. In 866, the Emperor Michael had his uncle Bardus assassinated at this place. 2 miles NW. Miletis.

*Cepia*, a town of Istria. 4 m. S. Pedena.

*Cepita*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, on the west coast of lake Titiaca. 60 miles NW. La Paz.

*Cepino*, a town of Italy, in the Valtelin. 3 miles SW. Bormio.

*Cera*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 24 miles in circumference west of Timorlaut. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 20. N.

*Ceraligui*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles SSW. Calberga.

*Ceram*, an island in the Eastern-Indian sea, about 150 miles long, and 60 broad. It is supposed to contain 30,000 fighting men; but the internal parts are little known. Along the coasts, the Dutch have had influence and power enough to destroy the clove trees of the island, which would else yield a quantity sufficient to lower the price. *Long.* 128. to 131. E. *Lat.* 2. 48. to 3. 33. S.

*Ceramlaut*, an island of the Eastern Indian sea, near the island of Ceram, about 5 miles long, and hardly 3 wide, mountainous and uninhabited. It has a bay on the north coast. *Long.* 131. 20. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

*Cerati*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles N. Lecce.

*Cerbatos*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 22 miles NNW. Palencia.

*Cerboli*, a small island, or rather rock, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Etruria, a little to the north of the island of Elba. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

*Cercal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 24 miles N. Mangalore.

*Cercenasco*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 2 miles N. Saluzzo, 21 SSW. Turin.

*Cercharo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles NNE. Cassano.

*Cerchiari*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 9 m. ENE. Cassano.

*Cercod*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 18 miles NW. Dalmachery.

*Cercy la Tour*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 8 miles ENE. Prezise.

*Cerdagne, La*, a country on the Pyrenées, situated partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia; and partly in France, in what was formerly called Roussillon; Puycerda is the capital of the former, as Mont Louis was of the latter.

*Cerdon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles SE. Bourg en Bresse.

*Cerea*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. A battle was fought here in August 1796, between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter kept the field. The Austrians lost 100 men killed, and 250 prisoners. 4 miles W. Legnano, 18 E. Mantua.

*Cerenudge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 10 miles S. Damicotta.

*Cerences*, or *Cerance*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles S. Coutances.

*Cerens*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 10 miles S. Le Mans.

*Cerenza*, or *Gerenza*, a town of Naples, situated on a rock, in Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, united to Cariali, suffragan of St. Severina. 30 miles E. Cosenza, 30 S. Rossano. *Long.* 17. 4. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Cerefola*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 15 miles S. Aosta.

*Cerefola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 13 m. NW. Mantua.

*Cerefobla*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 12 miles NNW. Bergamo.

*Ceret*, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées, and principal place of a district, on the river Tech, over which is a bridge of one arch, supposed to be the highest and boldest in France: it contains about 1900 inhabitants. It was here that the commissioners of France and Spain met in the year 1660, to settle the bounds of the two kingdoms. A battle was fought near this town between the French and Spaniards on the 1st of May 1794, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their camp, magazines, equipage, 200 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners. 15 miles SW. Perpignan. *Long.* 2. 50. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

*Cerezo*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles E. Burgos.

*Ceri*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 13 m. W. Rome, 13 E. Civita Vecchia.

*Cerigat*, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 18 miles W. Palicaudchery.

*Cerigliano*, or *Cigliano*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 10 miles S. Tricarico.

*Cerignano*, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo. 6 miles ESE. Rovigo.

*Cerigneo*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 8 miles N. Udina.

*Cerignola*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata; remarkable for a victory obtained here in the year 1503, by Gonſalvo, generally called the great captain, over the Duke of Nemours, who was ſlain in the commencement of the battle. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants. 20 miles S. Manfredonia, 55 E. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 56. E. *Lat.* 41. 13 N.

*Cerigo*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, formerly well known by the name of Cythera, ſeparated from Morea by a narrow ſtrait: it is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, ſufficient for the inhabitants; yet ſome of the vallies are fertile; ſheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and ſerves as a rendezvous for pirates. This iſland was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, and was taken from them by the united fleets of Ruſſia and Turkey; and joined with ſix other iſlands to form the republic of the Seven Iſlands. *Long.* 22. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

*Cerigo*, a town ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Cerigo, defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, with a ſmall harbour. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop. *Long.* 22. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

*Cerigotto*, a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, between Cerigo and Candia, about five miles in circumference, and uninhabited. It was anciently called Ægilia. *Long* 23. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

*Cerilly*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Allier. 11 miles S. Bourges, 7 W. Moulins.

*Cerines*, a ſeaport of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated on the north coaſt, governed by an aga and a cadi. The country round is eſteemed the moſt fertile in the iſland, and well watered. The principal productions are barley, ſilk, cotton, oil, and carob beans: part of theſe are conſumed on the ſpot; the reſt are exported in a number of veſſels to Alexandria. Cerines was ranked amongſt the number of cities in the time of the orthodox Greek biſhops. Cyrus the Great, ſays Luſignan, having triumphed over the 9 ſovereigns who had divided the kingdom amongſt them, laid the foundations of Cerines. Xenophon ſpeaks of this prince's victory, yet makes no mention of his building this city: nevertheleſs the ruins of edifices, and the remains of walls, which are certainly of very remote antiquity, are ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood. The citadel of Cerines is built on an immenſe rock, near the ſea ſhore. It is as ancient as the town; but it was fortified and enlarged by the Luſignans. The entrance of it is forbid to Europeans; and the reſtleſs jealouſy of the Turks never ſuffers them even to approach its walls. The ſituation of this citadel is very unfavourable, as it is ſurrounded by mountains, which are diſtant from it only a mile and a half. King James, however, natural ſon of King John, was not able to take it, though he beſieged it two years, and during that time made ſeveral aſſaults againſt it; nor did he get poſſeſſion of it till 1462, by the treachery of Sor de Naves, who held the command of it from Queen Charlotte, the lawful heireſs to the kingdom of Cyprus. In 1570, the citadel of Cerines ſurrendered without reſiſtance to the victorious arms of Selim. The Venetians formerly placed here a governor and a captain, with a company of 50 men. At preſent it is occupied by a ſimple diſdaer. Cloſe to the citadel is a harbour, or rather bay, which is ſcarcely capable of containing two or three veſſels; all thoſe who are going to or coming from Caramania, embark here. The diſtance, which is only 21 or 24 miles, affords great advantages to the inhabitants; as letters from Conſtantinople, and from different parts of Europe, are conveyed to them by this route in a very ſhort time; two French packet-boats have been eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe. Veſſels that come to this port to take in cargoes of carob-beans, keep at the diſtance of three miles from the ſhore: as the roads are bad, it is dangerous to enter them except in ſummer. The coaſt of Caramania may be ſeen here from the ſea-ſhore; and in the night time one can plainly diſtinguiſh the fires made by paſſengers, as a ſignal to the packet-boats, when they happen to be both at the iſland. 16 miles NW. Nicoſia. *Long.* 35. 35. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

*Cerino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 13 miles NE. Bergamo.

*Ceriſano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles W. Coſenza.

*Ceriſay*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 miles SSE. Châtillon ſur Seine.

*Ceriſiers*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 16 miles NNW. St. Florentin.

*Ceriſola*, a village of France, in the department of the Po. In 1544, a battle was fought here between the French under the command of the Duke of Vendôme, and the Imperialiſts under the Marquis of Guaſta, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 2000 men, and the baggage and artillery. 5 miles E. Carmagnola.

*Ceriſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles NE. St Lo.

*Ceriſy la Salle*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles E. Coutances.

*Cerlier*, fee *Erlach*.

*Cerna*, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Seſia, 3 miles NW Vercelli.

*Cernache*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles S. Coimbra.

*Cernay*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 15 miles NE. Befort.

*Cernay-en-Dormois*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 miles N. St. Menehold.

*Cerne*, or *Cerne Abbas*, or *Cerne Abbey*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſo called from an abbey, of which only the porter's lodge remains: this town has long been celebrated for its ſtrong beer. It has a market on Wedneſdays. On the north ſide of the town, on a chalky hill, is the figure of a giant, ſaid to repreſent Cenric, ſon of Cuthred king of Weſſex, who was killed in the year 748. 8 miles N. Dorchester, 121 W. London.

*Cernetz*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Lower Enghadine, with a mineral ſpring. 24 miles SE. Coire.

*Cernon*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 8 miles S. Châlons ſur Marne.

*Cerna*, a town of Morocco. 7 m. Safia.

*Cerny*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 7 miles E. Eſtampes.

*Cero*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 6 miles NNE. Verona.

*Ceroewa*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. *Long*. 130. 16. E. *Lat*. 6. 12. S.

*Ceron*, one of the Calamianes Iſlands. *Long*. 120. 21. E. *Lat*. 12. N.

*Ceroneſo*, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the north coaſt. 20 miles E. Candia.

*Ceron*, a river of France, which runs into the Aveiron.

*Cerreto*, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria. 10 miles E. Spoleto.

*Cerrito*, or *Cerrero*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, the reſidence of the biſhop of Teleſa; with a cathedral, a collegiate church, and three convents. 18 miles NNW. Benevento, 5 NNE. Teleſa.

*Cerro*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 6 miles SW. Bergamo.

*Cerro de Nevado*, a town of Chili. 90 miles E. Conception. *Long*. 71. 30. W. *Lat*. 36. 54. S.

*Cerros*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, ſituated in an extenſive bay, on the coaſt of California, about 60 miles in circumference. The ſouthern part of the iſland, which is the higheſt, is occupied by the baſe of a very remarkable and lofty peaked mountain, that deſcends in a very peculiar rugged manner, and by projecting into the ſea, forms the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland into a low rocky craggy point; this ſeemed, like the other part of the iſland, to be deſtitute of trees, and nearly ſo of all other vegetable productions. The peaked mountain is ſituated *Long*. 244. 58. E. *Lat*. 28. 8. N.

*Certaldo*, or *Caſtro Caltaldo*, a town of Etruria, in the territory of Sienna.

*Certoſa*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Teſino. 5 miles N. Pava.

*Cervaro*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles ENE. Policaſtro.

*Cervaro*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long*. 16. E. *Lat*. 41. 36. N.

*Cervera*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segre a little above Lerida in Catalonia.

*Cervera*, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, to which it gives name, in the province of Catalonia. Here is an univerſity, founded in 1717. 30 miles N. Tarragona, 45 NW. Barcelona. *Long*. 1. 5. E. *Lat*. 41. 36. N.

*Cervera*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Roſas and Collioure. 10 miles N. Roſas.

*Cervera*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 18 miles Cuença.

*Cervera*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 50 miles ENE. Leon.

*Cervera*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 15 miles SSE. Calahorra.

*Cervetori*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 5 miles S. Bracciano.

*Cervi*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the gulf of Kolokitia. 6 miles N. Cerigo. *Long*. 22. 55. E. *Lat*. 36. 28. N.

*Cervia*, a modern-built town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, near the Adriatic ſea, from whence canals are cut to admit of ſea water, which is here evaporated, and great quantities of ſalt made. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. 15 miles NW. Rimini, 12 SSE. Ravenna. *Long*. 12. 19. E. *Lat*. 44. 16. N.

*Cervieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 18 miles SW. Roanne.

*Cervignano*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles S. Palma Nuova.

*Cervinara*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles SW. Benevento.

*Cervione*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 20 miles E. Corte.

*Cervon*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 3 miles E. Corbigny.

*Ceſano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 5 miles W. Milan.

*Ceſano*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles NW. Senigaglia.

*Ceſarea*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles SE. Yurcup.

*Ceſarea Creek*, or *Cohanſey Creek*, a river

of New Jerfey, which runs into the Delaware, 10 miles SW. Bridge Town.

*Ceſembre*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

*Ceſena*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, late in the province of Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. 18 miles S. Ravenna, 25 NNW. Urbino. *Long.* 12. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

*Ceſenatico*, a ſeaport of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, in the Adriatic. In Auguſt 1800, this place was bombarded by Capt. Ricketts, commander of a Britiſh ſloop, and the veſſels in the harbour deſtroyed. 8 miles NE. Seſena, 15 SE. Ravenna. *Long.* 12. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

*Ceſge*, a town of Africa, in the country of Ambozes, at the mouth of the Rio del Rey.

*Ceſi*, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria, ſituated on the edge of a lofty mountain, or rock, expoſed to the ſun from its riſing to its ſetting. 6 miles N. Narni, 10 S. Spoleto.

*Ceſles*, a town of Hungary. 15 miles NNE. Stul-Weiſſenburg.

*Ceſono*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 13 miles N. Breſcia.

*Ceſſenon*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 miles N. Beziers.

*Ceſſieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 27 miles ESE. Lyons.

*Ceſtayrols*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles N. Alby.

*Ceſtos*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

*Ceſtos* (*Little*,) a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 22. N.

*Ceſy*, a town of Paleſtine. 6 miles S. Saphet.

*Ceti*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, near the Arabian gulf. 12 miles ESE. Maſcat.

*Cetina*, a river of Dalmatia, anciently called Tilurus, which riſes about 8 miles SE. Knin, and runs into the Adriatic at Almiſſa.

*Cetina*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, on a river of the ſame name. 30 miles NE. Spalatro.

*Ceton*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles SE. Belleſme.

*Cetraro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coaſt. 21 miles NNW. Coſenza. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

*Cette*, a ſeaport town of France, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the department of the Herault. The canal of Languedoc begins at this place. It is ſmall, and hardly contains 700 inhabitants. It is however a place of trade, and the port of Montpellier. It was taken in 1710, by a detachment of troops ſent to aſſiſt the inhabitants of the Cevennes, then in arms againſt Louis XIV. This detachment was commanded by Major-General Seiſſan, a native of Languedoc, and convoyed by the Engliſh fleet under Sir John Norris; but the Duke de Roquelare, with ſome militia, retook the place, and made about 300 men priſoners. 14 miles SW. Montpellier, 10 NE. Agde. *Long.* 3. 47. E. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

*Ceva*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, heretofore the capital of a marquiſate, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Tanaro. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with hills, at the extremity of the country, which extends from the Apennines to the Tanaro, and from thence to the northern part of the Maritime Alps. It was anciently celebrated for its cheeſe, made of ewes-milk. This cheeſe, called by the Italians *rubiola*, is much eſteemed even now, and ſold not only into Piedmont and the Milaneſe, but other parts more diſtant. The hills about Ceva likewiſe produce excellent wine; great quantities of cheſnuts grow at the foot of the mountains, and excellent truffles are found in the neighbouring plains. It was formerly an independent ſtate, but a great part of the domain was ſold to the town of Aſti in 1295, whence in the year 1531, it came to the houſe of Savoy. It was beſieged by the French in 1543, but the enemy were compelled to retire without ſucceſs. A ſudden inundation, on the 6th of July 1584, beat down great part of the walls, deſtroyed the bridges, houſes, and churches, and drowned a great number of the inhabitants; and in 1625, and five following years, a peſtilential diſeaſe carried off the greater part of the ſurvivors. It has one collegiate church, and three convents. In April 1796, Ceva was taken by the French; and in May 1799, the caſtle, with the French garriſon of 300 men, was taken by ſome inſurgents of the country, who roſe in favour of the emperor. 40 miles W. Genoa, 48 SSE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 15. E. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

*Ceverta*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles NNE. Bova.

*Cevio*, a town of Swiſſerland. 10 miles N. Locarno.

*Cevolla*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 25 miles NW. Toledo.

*Cevora*, a river which riſes near Aronches, in Portugal, and runs into the Guadiano near Badajoz in Spain.

*Ceuta*, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Fez, belonging to Spain, with a good harbour for ſmall veſſels; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon. This town was taken from the Moors in the year 1409, by John king of Portugal, and continued annexed to that crown till the revolution in the year 1640, when it fell to Spain, and was finally ceded to that country by the treaty of Liſbon, in 1688. In 1655, a battle

was fought near this town between the Moors and the Spaniards, in which the former were defeated with great loſs. It withſtood a vigorous ſiege againſt the Moors in 1697. It is ſituated in the narroweſt part of the Mediterranean, not above 15 miles from Gibraltar. *Long.* 5. 11. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

*Ceylon*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the peninſula of India, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, about 60 miles wide; of an oval form, 240 miles from north to ſouth, and where wideſt 135 from eaſt to weſt. This iſland is called by the Arabians *Serendib*. Nothing of certainty was known of this iſland before the 12th century, when it was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who traded and became very powerful till the middle of the 17th century, when the Dutch arrived, and by their means the Portugueſe were expelled. The iſland is exceedingly fertile, produces ſeveral kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies, but the moſt valuable production is cinnamon; the beſt ſort of which grows only here. Other productions are ginger, pepper, cardamoms, ſugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which reſembles a large maſt crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is ſaid to be of ſufficent magnitude to cover fifteen perſons; with theſe they make tents, and cover their houſes; this tree bears neither flower nor fruit till it is old; of the pith the inhabitants make cakes, which have the taſte of bread. The ketute has leaves like a cotton-tree; the bark, which is very hard, divides into threads, of which they make ropes. The trunk is ſtraight, weak, and of a moderate height; the wood is black, heavy, compact, and ſubject to ſplit: by wounding the trunk the inhabitants obtain a liquor refreſhing, agreeable, and wholeſome, but intoxicating. The Bogaha is a large tree with broad hanging leaves, continually in motion. The inhabitants of the iſland hold theſe trees in great veneration, placing their idols under them, and ſuppoſe them to be the reſidence of the god Buddon or Baoath. The goirunda-gouhah is a tree which bears the cinnamon. This tree, which is about the ſize of an olive, has leaves like the lemon or laurel tree, but not ſo broad, and bears white fragrant bloſſoms, and a yelloviſh fruit, like a ſmall olive, from which they preſs oil like that of nutmegs; the young leaves are red, and bruiſed, ſmell like cloves. It has a double bark; of the outer they make curious cabinets: the inner rind they peel off the tree, and cutting it in ſquare pieces lay it abroad in the fields, where it changes its aſh colour, and ſhrinks up into the ſmall rolls as we find our cinnamon. After the trees are thus peeled, they are let alone for three years, when it is ſaid they regain their coats. The wood is very white, and uſed for building; while green, they diſtil out of it a wholeſome well-ſcented liquor, and another from the root, which ſmells like the ſtrongeſt camphor. The fineſt ſort of cinnamon is taken from the youngeſt, or of the middle growth. There is a coarſer ſort, taken from thick old trees, and a baſtard ſort, which grows wild, like that on the Malabar coaſt, but of no value. The fruit of the cinnamon-tree, which is ripe in September, is like an acorn, but not ſo fragrant as the bark; and boiled, it makes a hard white ointment, like tallow, but of better ſmell, which they uſe for aches, and burn in lamps. Here are alſo ſnake-wood, betel-nuts, and jackes, whoſe kernels are like cheſnuts, and ſerve inſtead of rice, when ſcarce. A tree yielding a white thick glutinous ſubſtance, which is uſed for bird-lime, and when mixed with rice-flour, taſtes like egs. The root-tree, whoſe branches turn like ropes to the ground, where they take freſh root, and another ſprings from thence, and ſo on, overſpreading large tracts, after the manner of the banian-tree. Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, bears, tygers, monkies, jackals, and elephants, which latter are conſidered the moſt valuable of the Indies. Here are ſeveral ſpecies of ants, which devour almoſt every thing they come near, and build up hills with ſo much firmneſs as ſcarcely to be levelled with pickaxes; the poultry feed on them. Bees are of ſeveral ſorts. Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black-bird called carlos, as large as a ſwan, which never lights on the ground, but always ſits on trees, with ſhort legs, large head, and long bill; partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, ſparrows, &c. Many ſerpents are found here, ſome of which are ſaid to be of an uncommon ſize. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals, but only thoſe of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious ſtones are found of ſeveral ſorts, as ſapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoiſes, and the fineſt rubies in the world. The iſland was formerly divided into ſeveral kingdoms, but is now ſaid to be under one monarch. The inland parts are but little known. Candi is ſaid to be the capital. The Dutch had long been in poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the principal towns on the ſea coaſt, till the year 1795, when an attack was made by the Engliſh, upon their chief ſettlements, which proved ſucceſsful; and by the peace of Amiens the conquerors were left in poſſeſſion.

*Ceyras*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 miles E. Lodeve.

*Ceyſeréat*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 4 miles ESE. Bourg en Breſſe.

*Ceyſerieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 5 miles N. Belley.

*Ceyſſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 miles SE. Blaye.

*Cezan*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles N. Auch.

*Ceze*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, 2 miles W. Caderouſſe.

*Cezimbra*, a ſmall ſeaport of Portugal, on the Atlantic. 10 miles W. Setuval.

*Cezy*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 3 miles NW. Joigny.

*Cha*, a town of China, of the third rank in Fo-kien. 25 miles SSW. Yen-ping.

*Cha-tcheou*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. 160 miles SSE. Hami. *Long.* 96. 17. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

*Chaalons*, ſee *Châlons*.

*Chabanois*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles S. Confolent.

*Chabeuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles SE. Valence.

*Chabis*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, at the edge of a deſert, on the confines of Segeſtan. 115 m. NE. Sirgian.

*Chablais*, *(Dutchy of,)* late a province of Savoy, which ſtretches along the ſouthern bank of the lake of Geneva, as far as the Valais, which bounds it on the eaſt; on the ſouth it is bounded by Faucigny, and on the weſt by the republic of Geneva. The country is mountainous and populous. Chablais was given by the emperor Conrad Sali to Earl Humbert, and erected into a dutchy by the emperor Frederick II. It is now united to France, and conſtitutes a part of the department of the Leman.

*Chablis*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wine. 9 miles E. Auxerre.

*Chablowka*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe near Melnick.

*Chabno*, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhinia. 68 miles NE. Zytomiers.

*Chabons*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 30 miles SE. Lyons.

*Chabottes*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 7 miles N. Gap.

*Chabra Iſlands*, two ſmall rocky iſlands in a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Candia, called by the Greeks Paximades. *Long.* 24. 58. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

*Chabria*, a town of Perſia. 60 miles NE. Aſterabat.

*Chabrilland*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 3 miles W. Creſt.

*Chabris*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 22 m. NNW. Iſſoudun.

*Chacabuco*, a town of Chili. 65 miles E. Valparaiſo.

*Chaca-hamar*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 92. 37. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

*Chaca-tergaſs*, a town of Thibet. 42 miles NNE. Tchontori.

*Chacanga*, ſee *Chicanga*.

*Chacanza*, or *Salada*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 21. 30. S.

*Chacao*, a town of South-America, in the iſland of Chiloe, where the governor uſually reſides. *Long.* 74. 16. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. S.

*Chacao*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

*Chacao*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

*Chacé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 miles S. Saumur.

*Chacewater*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, near which are ſeveral rich copper mines, which, within the circle of two miles, are ſaid to produce to the value of 15,000l. every month. 5 miles W. Truro, 262 W. London.

*Chacapoyas*, a diſtrict of South America, in Peru, lying to the eaſt of the Andes, with a town of the ſame name, called alſo *St. Juan de la Frontera*. There are two or three others.

*Chacapoyas*, or *St. Juan de la Frontera*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Truxillo. 150 miles NE. Truxillo. *Long.* 77. 28. W. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

*Chachilla*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 40 miles NNW. St. Jago del Eſtero.

*Chacki*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Ghidore, 64 NW. Nagore. *Long.* 86. 30. E. *Lat.* 24. 33. N.

*Chaco*, *(Le,)* a province of South-America, in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, reckoned 600 miles long, and 375 broad, on the weſt ſide of the river Plata, and bounded on the weſt by a chain of mountains. It is inhabited by many Indian nations, and but little known.

*Chacktoole Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. It is a very open road, and not a ſafe ſtation. It lies ſouth of Norton Sound, between Cape Denbigh and Beſborough Iſland. Capt. Cook got ſome drift wood from the beach.

*Chacultury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 25 miles SW. Rogonatpour.

*Chadaghi*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 50 miles W. Schiras.

*Chadara*, a town of Algiers, anciently called Zucchabba, on the Sherſhell. 54 miles SW. Algiers.

*Chader*, an iſland of the Arabian Irak, formed by a river running from the Euphrates to the Perſian gulph, which extends from Baſſorah nearly to El Catif, 240 miles long, and 30 wide.

*Chafer*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 50 miles S. Schiras.

*Chagain*, or *Chagong*, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy, partly at the foot and partly on the ſide of a hill, ſometimes the reſidence of the king. This place is celebrated for its manufacture of marble ſtatues of Gaudma, the deity of the country, which are not allowed to be made elſewhere. It is likewiſe a mart for cotton exported to China. It ſtands on the weſt bank of the river, oppoſite Ava.

*Chaganta*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 25 miles S. Oruro.

*Chagford*, ſee *Chegford*.

*Chagnon*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 18 miles S. Lyons.

*Chagny*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles NNW. Châlons ſur Saône.

*Chagre*, a river of South-America, in the iſthmus of Darien, which runs into the ſea, 30 miles WSW. Porto Bello. *Long.* 80. 16. W. *Lat.* 9. 17. N.

*Chahaigne*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 5 miles NE. Château du Loir.

*Chaher*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus. 32 miles ENE. Nicoſia.

*Cha-ho*, a town of China, in Pe-tche-li. 7 miles S. Chun-te.

*Cha-ho-tchan*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 30 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

*Chaia*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, 20 miles NE. Obdorſkoi.

*Chaibar*, or *Kaibar*, a ſtrong town of Arabia, taken from the Jews by Mahomet, in the ſeventh year of the Hegira. 152 miles NE. Medina.

*Chailard, (Le,)* a town of France, in the department of the Ardéche. 13 miles NW. Privas.

*Chaillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 12 miles SSW. Argenton.

*Chailland*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 m. N. Laval.

*Chaille les Marais*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles WSW. Fontenay le Comte.

*Chaille ſous les Ormeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 10 miles E. Sablé.

*Chaillevette*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 5 miles S. Marennes.

*Chailloue*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, containing about 1100 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Sees.

*Chain Iſland*, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1769. It appeared to be a double range of low woody iſlands, joined together by reefs ſo as to form one iſland, in the form of an ellipſis or oval, with a lake in the middle of it. The ſmall iſlands and reefs that circumſcribe the lake, have the appearance of a chain. Its length ſeemed to be about fifteen miles in the direction of north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, and its breadth about five miles. The trees upon it appeared to be large, and ſmoke was ſeen riſing in different parts of it from among them; a certain ſign that it was inhabited. *Long.* 145. 50. W. *Lat.* 17. 23. S.

*Chain-Shot Iſland*, an ſmall iſland in Pamlico Sound, near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

*Chaingy*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 5 miles W. Orleans.

*Chaiſe, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 5 miles SE. Loudeac.

*Chaiſe Dieu, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 13 miles Brioude, 18 NNW. Le Puy.

*Chaiſe le Vicomte, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 5 miles E. La Roche ſur Yonne.

*Chajuk*, a town of Charaſm, on the frontiers of Grand Bukharia.

*Chaken Khan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 20 miles NNE. Tarſus.

*Chakeni-kouzey*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 120 miles ENE. Candahar.

*Chala*, a ſmall ſeaport of South-America, in the Pacific Ocean, near the river Arequipa.

*Chalaa*, a town of Algiers. 50 miles SW. Tremeçen.

*Chalabre*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 10 m. SW. Limoux.

*Chalain*, or *La Potherie*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 21 miles NW. Angers.

*Chalais*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 5 miles W. Aubeterre.

*Chalamont*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles S. Bourg-en-Breſſe, 12 NNE. Montluel.

*Chalan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 40 miles NW. Schiras.

*Chalançon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardéche. 9 m. N. Privas.

*Chalaoar*, ſee *Jalour*.

*Chalaronne*, a river of France, which runs into the Saône near Toiſſey.

*Chalau*, or *Kalau*, a town of Luſatia. 46 miles SW. Francfort on the Oder.

*Chalautre*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 miles E. Provins.

*Chalco*, a town of Mexico, near a lake to which it gives name. 20 m. SE. Mexico.

*Chalawara*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, bounded on the north by Chuwal, on the eaſt by Goelwara, on the ſouth by Cottwara, and on the weſt by Jutwar and

Halliar; about 90 miles in length from east to west, and from 35 to 45 broad.

*Chalcounda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 12 miles NE. Gurramconda.

*Chalcuitos*, *(Los)*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas.

*Chaldeſaygues*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 m. S. St. Flour.

*Chalencey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 13 miles SSW. Langres.

*Chalette*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 12 m. SE. Arcis ſur Aube.

*Chaleur Bay*, a large bay of the Atlantic, in the gulf of St. Laurence, between the province of New Brunſwick and the ſouth part of Lower Canada. On the 8th of July, 1760, a French fleet was deſtroyed by the Engliſh under the command of Capt. Byron, in this bay. *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 48. N.

*Chalgrove Field*, a ſpot of ground, near Thame, in Oxfordſhire; where, in 1643, was a ſkirmiſh between the royaliſts under Prince Rupert, and the parliament ſoldiers under John Hampden. The latter were defeated, and their leader mortally wounded.

*Chaligny*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 m. SW. Nancy.

*Chalim*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 20 m. S. Braganca.

*Chalim-pou*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

*Chalin*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Karſkoi ſea, *Long.* 71. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. 5. N.

*Chalinarques*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 m. N. St. Flour.

*Chalindrey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 5 miles SE. Langres.

*Chalke*, or *Karki*, one of the Prince's iſlands, in the ſea of Marmora. *Long.* 28. 55. E. *Lat* 40. 52. N.

*Chalkore*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Boglipour. *Long.* 87. 4. E. *Lat.* 24. 58. N.

*Challamcotally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 22 miles E. Chinna Balabaram.

*Challans*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée. 21 miles N. Sables d'Olonne, 48 NW. Fontenay le Comte.

*Challant*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 11 miles ESE. Aoſta.

*Challin*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 15 miles W. Angers.

*Challonois*, before the revolution a ſmall country of France, in the environs of Châlons ſur Saône.

*Chalo*, a river of Aſia, which riſes near Laſſa, paſſes through the province of Yunnan in China, the country of Laos and Tonquin, and empties itſelf into the gulf of Cochin-China in the Eaſtern ſea, oppoſite the iſland of Hainan.

*Chalonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, ſituated near coal mines. 12 miles SW. Angers.

*Chalonne*, an iſland in the Loire, a little below the town of the ſame name, about 3 miles in length, with a village.

*Châlons ſur Marne*, or *Chaalons*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Marne; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rheims, and chief place of the generality of Champagne; there are manufactures of coarſe woollen cloth. It is ſituated on the river Marne, and contains 13 pariſhes. The number of houſes about 2800, and of inhabitants 18,000. 20½ poſts NNW. Langres, 20¾ E. Paris. *Long.* 4. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

*Châlons ſur Saône*, a city of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Lyons, ſituated on the Saône. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. The principal commerce conſiſts in corn, wine, and wood. 14 poſts N. Lyons, 46½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 56. E. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

*Chalofſe*, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in the environs of St. Sever.

*Chalſey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 40 miles NE. Chandor.

*Chaltaron*, a town of Thibet. 10 miles WNW. Coucha.

*Chalvanca*, or *Chumbivilcas*, a town of Peru, and principal place of a juriſdiction 90 m. W. Cuſco.

*Chalus*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. In 1199, Richard I. king of England, received a wound in his ſhoulder which proved mortal, by an arrow ſhot from the caſtle of this town, as he was taking obſervations on the beſt way of aſſaulting it to recover a treaſure found there, which he claimed as his right, and which was withheld by the Viſcount of Limoges. 15 miles SSW. Limoges.

*Cham*, a country of Aſia, and one of the provinces of Cochin-China.

*Cham*, or *Kahm*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zug, on the ſouth ſide of the lake of Zug. 7 miles S. Zug.

*Cham*, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, at its conflux with a river called Champl, or Kampl. 64 miles E. Nuremberg, 24 NE. Ratiſbon.

*Chaw*, a town of Lower Siam, at the mouth of a river on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 100. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

*Chaw de Ceuce*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 18 miles N. Thomar.

*Chawa*, or *Shawa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which ſeparates the country of Jabin from that of Commani,

and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

*Cha-ma-ki*, a town of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

*Chamabuzon*, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 88. 45. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

*Chamaillère*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 2 miles SW. Clermont Ferrand.

*Chamalucan*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

*Chamara*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 108. 2. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

*Chamarande*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 5 miles NNE. Eſtampes.

*Cha-ma-tao*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern ſea. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

*Chamaya*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Truxillo. 52 miles NW. Chacapoyas.

*Chamaze*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 4 miles SW. Châteaugontier.

*Chambe*, a town of Armenia. 120 miles SE. Erivan.

*Chamberet*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 15 m. N. Tulle.

*Chamberi*, or *Chambery*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late the capital of Savoy, at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, near the Iſere. It was anciently called Cameria, Camerium, and Cameriacum. At this place the Emperor Sigiſmund erected the earldom of Savoy into a dukedom, and it was once the reſidence of the princes; but after the court was removed to Turin, it loſt much of its ſplendour. It is defended by a caſtle, but was not fortified, and has frequently been taken; and in 1792, the inhabitants threw themſelves into the power of France, with which the whole dutchy has been incorporated, under the name of the department of Mont Blanc, and Chambery was conſtituted the capital. 12½ poſts E. Lyons. *Long.* 5. 55. E. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

*Chamberſburg*, a town of Pennſylvania. 120 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

*Chambicha*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles SW. St. Fernando.

*Chamblee*, or *Chambly*, a river of Canada, which runs from lake Champlain as far as Fort Chamblee, after which it is called Richlieu, and continues its courſe to the river St. Laurence.

*Chamblee*, ſee *Fort Chamblee*.

*Chamblis*, or *Chambly*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 19 miles WSW. Senlis.

*Chambois*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 m. NE. Argentan.

*Chambon*, *(Le,)* a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 3 miles SW. St Etienne.

*Chambon*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the diſtrict of Evaux. 3 miles W. Evaux, 8 E. Gueret.

*Chambonlive*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 5 m. E. Uzerche.

*Chamboſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 7 miles W. Villefranche en Beaujolois.

*Chambrais*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 5 miles W. Bernay.

*Chambre*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Iſere. The inhabitants are remarkably ſubject to the goitre, or ſwelling of the neck. 23 miles NE. Chambery.

*Chambron*, a town of France, in the department of the Jemappe, on the Dender. 8 miles SE. Ath.

*Chambuck*, a town of Bengal. 55 miles SW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 48. E. *Lat.* 21. 5. N.

*Cham-chou-pou*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 8 miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

*Chamchoz*, a town of Armenia. 145 miles E. Erivan.

*Chame*, a town of South-America, in the province of Panama, near the Pacific Ocean. 28 miles SW. Panama.

*Chamicuro*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 16 m. S. La Laguna.

*Chameirat*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 3 m. SW. Tulle.

*Chamelet*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 9 miles W. Villefranche.

*Chamilly*, a ſmall iſland in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 45. N.

*Chamir*, a town of Arabia, in the county of Yemen. 50 miles NE. Loheia. *Long.* 43. 5. E. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

*Chamir*, a town of Perſia, in Lariſtan. 30 miles W. Gambron. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

*Chami-talama*, a town of South-America, in the province of Chocos. 45 miles E. Zittara.

*Chamitſche*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev. 40 m. SSW. Mogilev.

*Chamka*, or *Tchamka*, a town of Thibet. 229 miles SE. Laſſa, 150 NE. Ghergong. *Long.* 95. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

*Chamneiſkoi*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the confines of China. 168 miles SW. Verch Udinſkoi.

*Chamoux*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 12 miles ESE. Chambery.

*Champagnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles N. Perigeux.

*Champagne*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles N. Riberac.

*Champagne*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 10 miles N. Belley.

*Champagne*, before the revolution, a country of France, bordered on the eaſt by Lorraine and Franche Comte, on the ſouth by Burgundy and Nivernois, on the weſt by the iſle of France and Picardy, and on the north by Flanders; it is about 195 miles in length, and 135 broad: the land is fertile, and produces that celebrated wine called after its name; much grain and paſturage: it contained two archbiſhoprics, Reims and Sens; and four biſhoprics, Langres, Châlons, Troyes, and Meux. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, the Meuſe, and the Aiſne. Troyes was the capital.

*Champagne Mouton*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles W. Confolent.

*Champagné St. Hilaire*, a village of France, near which the Goths under Alaric were defeated by the Franks under Clovis in 508, with the loſs of their king, who was killed by his rival. 10 miles Poitiers.

*Champagnieu*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 14 miles W. Chambery.

*Champagnole*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 9 m. SE. Poligny.

*Champah*, a paſs through mountains of Bengal, in the province of Ramgur. 45 miles N. Ramgur.

*Champaneer*, a circar of Hindooſtan, north of the Nerbuddah, about 60 miles from its mouth.

*Champaneer*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name. 64 miles SE. Amedabad, 85 N. Surat. *Long.* 73. 36. E. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

*Champapour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Shalberis. 30 m. SSW. Goragot.

*Champaran*, ſee *Bettiah*.

*Champçon*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles NE. Mayenne.

*Champdeniers*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 10 miles N. Niort.

*Champdieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 3 miles N. Montbriſon.

*Champeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 miles NE. Melun.

*Champeix*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 7 miles NW. Iſſoire.

*Champernagur*, a town of Bengal. 4 miles W. Boglipour. *Long.* 87. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

*Champeton*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy. *Long.* 91. 56. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

*Champignelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 9 miles N. St. Fargeau.

*Champigny ſur Veude*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 7 miles S. Chinon.

*Champl*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Regen at Cham.

*Champlain*, a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 14. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

*Champlain*, a lake of North-America, ſo called from its firſt diſcoverer, in 1610: it contains ſeveral iſlands, and abounds in fiſh; the form inclines to oval. It divides the ſtate of New-York from that of Vermont: 80 miles long from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, 14 broad. In 1777, a naval engagement was fought on this lake, between the Britiſh under General Carlton, and the Americans under General Arnold, in which the latter were totally defeated. Arnold ſet fire to his own veſſel, the Congreſs gally, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

*Champlemy*, a town of France, in the department of Nyèvre. 16 miles SSW. Clamecy.

*Champlitte*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône; it contains above 1000 inhabitants. 27 miles W. Veſoul, 12 N. Gray. *Long.* 5. 36. E. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

*Champour*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Moorſhedabad.

*Champrond*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 15 miles W. Chartres.

*Champrouent*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles N. Chambery.

*Champtercier*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 3 miles W. Digne.

*Champtocé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles WSW. Angers.

*Champtoceaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. In 1341, it was taken from the Duke of Bretagne by the French. 4 miles WSW. Ancenis.

*Champvans*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles SW. Dole.

*Champvant*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 3 miles S. Gray.

*Chamtou*, a town of Thibet. 75 miles NNW. Cont-Choudſong.

*Chamulgoody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles E. Collpetta.

*Chamuny*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 m. E. Salanche.

*Chamuny*, a mountain of France, fouth of the town of Chamuny.

*Chamuſca*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 9 m. E. Santaren.

*Chamuti*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles SSE. Girace.

*Chamuti*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 5 miles SSW. Girace.

*Chanac*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere. 7 miles SW. Mende.

*Chanaid*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Ila.

*Chanak Kaleſi*, a town and citadel of Aſiatic Turkey, built to defend the Strait called the Dardanelles. The citadel is by a modern traveller, Mr. Dallaway, allowed to be of the Lower Grecian age, and the outworks modern. There is a ſmall park of artillery. In the town are about 2000 houſes, and a manufacture of pottery.

*Chanas*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 4 miles SW. Vienne.

*Chanca*, a river which forms a boundary between Portugal and the Spaniſh province of Seville, and runs into the Guadiana, 25 miles N. Ayamonte.

*Chancaillo*, a ſeaport of Peru, north-weſt of Lima. *Lat.* 12. 5. S.

*Chançay*, a town of Peru, and principal place of a juriſdiction in the archbiſhopric of Lima: it contains 300 families, chiefly Spaniards. 30 miles S. Lima.

*Chan-chan*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 12 miles SW. Long-Kouang.

*Chance Bay*, a bay on the north coaſt of an iſland in the ſtraits of Magellan. 2 miles W. Butler's Bay.

*Chanceaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 18 miles NW. Dijon.

*Chancelade*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 3 miles NW. Perigueux.

*Chancellaria*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 7 miles W. O'Crato.

*Chancha*, a town of Egypt, at the entrance of a deſert. 6 miles E. Cairo.

*Chancy*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman, on the Rhône. 8 miles SW. Geneva.

*Chanda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 67 miles S. Nagpour, 218 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 79. 54. E. *Lat.* 20. 2. N.

*Chandail*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſouth-weſt of the country of Benares.

*Chandalcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 17 miles E. Adoni.

*Chandapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 16 miles SW. Bahar.

*Chandarya*, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Chandek*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 15 miles SSE. Jafficrabad.

*Chanderbaun*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Burdwan.

*Chandegheri*, ſee *Kandegeree*.

*Chandeleur Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt-Florida. *Long.* 88. 48. to 88. 58. W. *Lat.* 29. 30. to 29. 45. N.

*Chandercoona*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 32 miles SSW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 38. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

*Chanderee*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar or diſtrict in the Malwa country, near the river Betwha. It once contained 14,000 houſes; and is now the reſidence of a rajah. 148 miles S. Agra, 192 N. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 43. E. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

*Chandergheri*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Canara, which, in 1799, was ceded to the Britiſh. 15 miles S. Mangalore.

*Chandergunge*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca. 28 miles S. Comillah.

*Chandernagore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, and principal French ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies, ſituated on the Ganges. It was taken by the Engliſh under the conduct of Colonel Clive and Admiral Watſon, in March 1757. It was reſtored at the peace of 1763. The Engliſh took it in the American war, and gave it up again in 1783. It formerly contained 80,000 inhabitants; at this time not half that number. 82 m. S. Moorſhedabad, 13 N. Calcutta.

*Chandgunge*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burbazzoo. 10 m. N. Nulſhi.

*Chandgunge*, a town of Bengal. 86 miles NNW. Dacca.

*Chandi*, a town of Nubia. 40 m. NNE. Gerri. *Long.* 33. 28. E. *Lat.* 16. 36. N.

*Chandieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 3 miles N. Montbriſon.

*Chandiga*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Adian, *Long.* 135. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

*Chandor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country. 52 miles NE. Naſſuck, 80 NW. Aurungabad. In 1804, this town was taken by the Engliſh. *Long.* 74. 28. E *Lat.* 20. 8. N.

*Chandoul*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 150 m. NE. Tabris.

*Chandpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sumbul. 27 miles S. Nidjibabad.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Kiſhenagur.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SSW. Purneah.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Silhet.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 38 m. N. Iſlamabad.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Iſlamabad.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal. 60 miles NE. Dacca.

*Chandpour*, a town of Bengal, on the left bank of the Megna. 30 m. SSE. Dacca.

*Chandpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 9 miles S. Corah.

*Chandui*, a town of the audience of Quito. 16 miles WSW. Guayaquil.

*Chandun*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Curruckpour.

*Chanes*, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 60. 9. N.

*Chang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in Chen-ſi. 495 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 99. 33. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

*Changa*, or *Xanga*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 39. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. S.

*Changail*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 17 miles NW. Durbungah.

*Changamah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul, where there is a paſs acroſs the mountains to the Carnatic. 100 miles SW. Madras.

*Changaprang*, a town of Thibet. 242 m. W. Laſſa, 195 NNE. Catmandu. *Long.* 86. 52. E. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

*Changaſari*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg. 80 miles WNW. Viborg.

*Chang-che*, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Quang-ſi. 1210 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 96. 17. E. *Lat.* 22. 6. N.

*Chang-choui*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 45 miles SE. Hiu.

*Chang-hai*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 18 miles SE. Song-kiang.

*Chang-hang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 50 miles S. Ting-tcheou.

*Chang-hia-tong*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in Quang-ſi. 1200 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 4. E. *Lat.* 22 27. N.

*Chang-ho*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 18 m SW. Vou-ting.

*Chang-in*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in Quang-ſi. 1165 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 24. E. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

*Chang-kao*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-ſi. 30 miles WSW. Chouitcheou.

*Chaglaſee*, a town of Thibet, which gives name to a diſtrict, near the river Sanpoo. 204 miles W. Laſſa, 190 NNE. Catmandu. *Long.* 87. 32. E. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

*Changlee*, or *Changli*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia, inhabited chiefly by the Turks. Near it is another town called Giaur Changlee, which is inhabited by Chriſtians. 9 miles SSW. Scalanova.

*Chang-lin*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-ſi. 18 miles NW. Ping.

*Chang-ling*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 5 miles SSW. Hoang.

*Chang-nan*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-ſi. 42 miles SE. Chang.

*Chang-ſi*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in Quang-ſi. 1180 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 14. E. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

*Chang-tcheou*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 20 miles W. Long-kouang.

*Chang-tching*, a town of China, of the the third rank, in Honan. 24 miles SSE. Kouang.

*Chang-tſai*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 38 miles N. Yun-hing.

*Chang-yeou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-ſi. 30 miles NNE. Nan-ngan.

*Chang-yu*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 18 m. ESE. Chao-king.

*Changé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 miles N. Laval.

*Changé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 3 miles S. Le Mans.

*Changewater*, a town of New Jerſey. 25 miles WSW. Morriſtown.

*Changy*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles NW. Roanne.

*Chanieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 12 m. E. Blaye.

*Chaniewiege*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 56 miles SW. Novogrodek.

*Chankalamay*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 18 m. SSW. Combam.

*Chankeer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mahratta country. 15 miles W. Poonah.

*Chan-lin*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-ſi. 8 miles NW. Ko-hoa.

*Chanmanning*, a town of Thibet, where the grand Lama ſometimes reſides. 116 m. W. Laſſa, 266 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 89. 20. E. *Lat.* 30. 54. N.

*Channar*, or *Chachi*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 125 miles N. Cordova.

*Channel*, the Engliſh name of the department of France, called La Manche. See *La Manche*.

*Channel Creek*, one of the mouths of the the Ganges, eaſt of the iſland of Sagor.

*Channi-Oudouc*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 114. 14. E. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

*Channonat*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, celebrated for its mineral waters. 6 m. S. Clermont.

*Chanonry*, a town of Scotland, in Roſsſhire, united with Roſemarkie, and now called Fortroſe.

*Chanpara*, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Chanprong*, a town of Thibet. 245 miles W. Laſſa. *Long*. 86. 41. E. *Lat*. 29. 43. N.

*Chan-ſi*, a province of China, which is one of the ſmalleſt of the empire, is bounded on the eaſt by that of Pe-tche-li, on the ſouth by Honan, on the weſt by Chen-ſi, and on the north by the great wall. The Chineſe ſay, that the firſt inhabitants of China fixed their reſidence in this province. Its climate is healthy and agreeable, and the ſoil is fruitful. It abounds in muſk, porphyry, marble, lapis-lazuli, and jaſper of various colours; iron-mines, ſalt-pits, and cryſtal, are alſo common here. This province is full of mountains; ſome of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the reſt are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom, and preſent a very agreeable proſpect; on the tops of ſome there are found vaſt plains, which are no leſs fertile than the richeſt low lands. Vines grow here, which produce the beſt grapes in this part of Aſia; good wine might be made from them; but the Chineſe prefer drying them, and ſelling them in the other provinces. The mountains abound in coal, which the inhabitants pound, and having mixed with water, form into ſmall cakes; it is not very inflammable, but when once kindled, affords a ſtrong and laſting fire. Chan-ſi comprehends in its diſtrict five cities of the firſt claſs, and eighty-five of the ſecond and third. Sir John Staunton eſtimates the population of this province at 27,000,000.

*Chanſola*, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SE. Iſlamabad.

*Chanta*, a town of Bengal. 25 m. NW. Biſſunpour.

*Chantaboun*, a ſeaport town of the kingdom of Siam, on the frontiers of Cambodia.

*Chantada*, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 20 miles N. Orenſe.

*Chantagir*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Eniſei, *Long*. 91. 34. E. *Lat*. 51. 50. N.

*Chantaunay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles N. Fontenay-le-Comte.

*Chantee*, a town of Thibet. 9 miles S. Jhanſu Jeung.

*Chantelle le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles N. Gannat.

*Chantenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 2 miles W. Nantes.

*Chantenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 15 miles WSW. Le Mans.

*Chantilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. The Prince of Condé had a magnificent palace here, with beautiful gardens, a menagery, extenſive park, and curious water-works. The ſtable was thought to exceed any thing of the kind in France; and the foreſts, for the purpoſe of keeping game for the chace and the gun, extended many miles in circumference. 5 miles W. Senlis, 13 SSE. Clermont.

*Chantonay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. In the beginning of September 1793, the French republicans were totally defeated by the royaliſts, near this town, with great loſs. 12 miles W. La Châtaigneraye.

*Chan-tong*, a province of China, bounded on the eaſt by the province of Pe-tche-li and by part of Honan, on the ſouth by Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by the Eaſtern ſea, and on the north by the ſame and part of Pe-tche-li. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, which contain ſix cities of the firſt claſs, and 114 of the ſecond and third. Beſides theſe, there are found along the coaſt 15 or 16 forts, ſeveral villages of conſiderable note on account of their commerce, and a number of ſmall iſlands, the greater part of which have harbours very convenient for the Chineſe junks, which eaſily paſs from thence to Corea or Leao-tong. Beſides the grand imperial canal, which traverſes this province, it contains a great many lakes, ſtreams, and rivers, which contribute no leſs to the ornament than the fecundity of its plains; however, it has much to fear from drought, as it ſeldom rains here. Locuſts alſo make ſometimes great devaſtation. There is no country, perhaps, where game is more plentiful, or where pheaſants, partridges, and quails, are ſold cheaper. Beſides common ſilk-worms, there is found in this province a ſpecies of inſect much reſembling our caterpillars, which produce, indeed, a coarſer kind of ſilk, but of which much ſtronger ſtuffs are made; as theſe ſtuffs are very durable, they have an extenſive ſale throughout China. Sir George Staunton eſtimates the number of people in this province at 24,000,000. Tſi-nan-fou is the capital.

*Chantrigne*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 miles N. Mayenne.

*Chan-yn*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-ſi. 25 miles ENE. Sou.

*Chao-hing*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Tche-kiang. 673 miles SSE. Pe-king. *Long*. 120. 14. E. *Lat*. 30. 10. N.

*Chaoim*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 8 miles S. Geho.

*Chao-keouing*, a town of China, in Chang-tong. 55 miles SE. Tci-ngin.

*Chao-ma-ing*, a town of Thibet. 10. m. N. Chao-ma-ing-Hotun.

*Chao-ma-ing-Hotun*, a town of Thibet. 285 m. E. Hami. *Long*. 100. 10. E. *Lat*. 41. 10. N.

*Chao-ou*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Fo-kien. 775 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 117. 19. E. *Lat*. 22. N.

*Chao-pai*, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 122. 44. E. *Lat.* 42. 13. N.

*Chao-ping*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 15 m. SE. Yong-ngan.

*Chaora*, one of the smaller Cape de Verde Islands.

*Chaou*, one of the smaller Cape de Verde islands, or rather a rock. 8 miles W. St. Nicholas.

*Chaource*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 15 m. S. Troyes.

*Chapada*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 70 miles NE. Villa Boa.

*Chapala*, a lake of Mexico, in the province of Guadalaxara, 54 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. 15 m. S. Guadalaxara.

*Chaparang*, or *Dsaprong*, a town of Thibet, situated near the head of the Ganges. 140 miles NNE. Sirinagur. *Long.* 79. 22. E. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

*Chaparral*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 15 m. from Antequera.

*Chapel Key*, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. N.

*Chapel in the Frith*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the borders of Cheshire, with a weekly market on Saturdays. 20 miles ESE. Manchester, 165 N. London. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

*Chapelle Agnon (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 5 miles N. Ambert.

*Chapelle d' Angillon*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 16 miles N. Bourges.

*Chapelle Aubry*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles S. St. Florent.

*Chapelle Basse*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles NE. Nantes.

*Chapelle la Erbrée*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles E. Vitré.

*Chapelle sur Erdre*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 5 miles N. Nantes.

*Chapelle la Mouch*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 13 m. NW. Vilaine.

*Chapelle sur Oreuse*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles S. Sens.

*Chapelle de Quinchay*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles S. Mâcon.

*Chapelle la Reine*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 5 miles NW. Nemours.

*Chapelle St. Laurent*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 11 miles NW. Partenay.

*Chapelle St. Mesmin*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles W. Orleans.

*Chapelle Talliferet*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 4 miles S. Gueret.

*Chapelle la Thireuil*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 13 miles WSW. Partenay.

*Chapelle en Vercors*, (*La,*) a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 13 miles N. Die.

*Chapelness*, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Fife, in the frith of Forth. 1 mile W. Eliness.

*Chapman's Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, a little to the south of Table Bay.

*Chapore*, a town of Concan, on the coast of Malabar. 12 miles NW. Goa.

*Chaplain's Fork*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Rolling Fork. *Long.* 86. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

*Chappermunda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles W. Palamow.

*Chappes*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 10 m. SE. Troyes.

*Chappigunge*, a town of Bengal. 26 m. S. Moorshedabad.

*Chappoy*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 7 miles SSE. Salins.

*Chapraral*, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, and jurisdiction of Coquimbo.

*Chaprough*, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 79. 37. W. *Lat.* 33. 29. N.

*Chapuk*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 55 miles SSW. Patna.

*Chaqui*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 35 miles E. Potosi.

*Chaquilon*, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, in ruins. 90 miles NE. Zareng.

*Char*, a town of Arabia. 140 miles NW. Mecca.

*Char*, a river of France, which runs into the Boutonne near St. Jean d'Angeli.

*Char*, a river of the island of Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 2 miles E. Limesol.

*Char*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the sea at Charmouth.

*Charabaun*, or *Tsheriben*, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Java, situated in a country which produces plenty of rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchase at a low price. 130 miles E. Batavia. *Long.* 109. 4. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. S.

*Charabey*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 60 m. W. Asterabat.

*Charadro*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles NNW. Anemur.

*Charagio*, a town of the island of Corsica. 2 miles S. Cervione.

*Charak*, or *Tjarak*, a town of Perſia, in Lariſtan. 20 miles SE. Nachelo.

*Charamokotan*, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 155. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

*Charamond*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 28 miles N. Mauldah.

*Charancy*, a town of France, in department of the Moſelle. 10 m. WSW. Longwy.

*Charapoto*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, near the coaſt. 20 miles NNE. Monte Chriſto. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

*Charaſm*, or *Karaſm*, a country of Aſia, bordered on the north by Turkeſtan, on the eaſt by Grand Bukharia, on the ſouth by Chorafan, and on the weſt by the Caſpian ſea; about 320 miles from north to ſouth, and about as much from eaſt to weſt. The country is in general fertile; and is divided among ſeveral Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of Khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the reſt. Urkonje is the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the khan in the winter, but during the ſummer he uſually encamps on the ſides of the river Amol; and as his camp is called Khiva, the people have generally been called the Tartars of Khiva. The khan is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of 40 or 50 thouſand horſemen. Charaſm was in former times full of cities, towns, and caſtles; remarkable for their ſtrength, and abundance of people. This was the caſe it may be preſumed for a long ſeries of ages, as well under its own kings, as while it was a province of the Perſian and Arabian empires: but in all probability it flouriſhed moſt when it became an independent kingdom under the family of the Charaſin Khans, who annexed to it by conqueſt all Iran, or Perſia at large, and Turan, or the countries north of the Gihon, or Amu; forming a great empire, of which Urkonje was the capital. At preſent the cities of Charaſm are but few, and reduced below the condition of ordinary towns, through the deſtructive power of the Uſbeks, who have brought ruin and poverty wherever they ſettled.

*Charatzaiſka*, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the borders of China. 84 miles SW. Selengiſk.

*Charavend*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 120 miles SE. Iſpahan.

*Charbaſs*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Agimere. 15 miles N. Roopnagur.

*Charbuiſovka*, a river of Kamtchatſka, which runs into the Penzinſkoi gulf, 70 m. SSW. Tigilſkoi.

*Charcas*, (*Los*,) a province of Peru, near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, one of the richeſt provinces in the world for mines. La Plata is the capital.

*Charcas de Angola*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 90 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

*Charco*, a town of Bootan. 8 miles N. Taſſaſudon.

*Charcolly*, a town of Bengal. 60 miles S. Comillah.

*Charcuon*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 70 miles SE. Schiras.

*Chard*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the borders of Devonſhire. It has a large weekly market, held on Monday, and formerly ſent members to parliament, but this privilege has long been loſt. In 1801, the inhabitants were 1212, and 369 employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles S. Taunton, 141 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

*Charda*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Midnapoor.

*Chardogne*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 4 miles N. Bar-le-Duc.

*Charedſch*, or *Charek*, ſee *Karek*.

*Charente*,, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Upper Vienne, paſſes by or near to Civray, Ruffec, Verteuil, Manſle, Angouleſme, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Rochefort, &c. and runs into the ſea, about 8 miles below Rochefort, oppoſite the iſle of Oleron.

*Charente*, (*Department of*,) one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Vienne, on the eaſt by the Upper Vienne, on the ſouth by the department of the Dordogne, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Charente. It takes its name from the river Charente, which paſſes through it. Above 56 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and 30 wide on an average. Angouleſme is the capital.

*Charente Lower*, (*Department of*,) one of the diviſions of France, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, north of the river Gironde, taking its name from the river Charente, which croſſes it nearly in its centre; rather more than 80 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, towards the ſouth about 10 miles, towards the north 20, and in ſome parts nearly 40. Saintes is the capital.

*Charentenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 7 m. S. Auxerre.

*Charenton*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. Here the proteſtants had their principal church, and a printing office, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when the church was converted into two convents. 3 miles SE. Paris.

*Charenton*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 5 miles E. St. Amand, 21 SSE. Bourges.

*Charera*, (*La*,) a town of the iſland of Cuba. 5 miles W. Havanna.

*Charceri*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles S. Gierace.

*Chareri*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles SSE. Gierace.

*Chargey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 3 m. N. Gray.

*Chargner*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 45 miles SE. Aurungabad.

*Charia*, or *St. Adrian*, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea; ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the city of Mycenæ ſtood. 7 miles NW. Argo.

*Charje*, a town of Egypt, in the great Oaſis. 110 miles SW. Siut. *Long.* 29. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

*Charikaran*, a town of Candahar. 25 m. NW. Cabul.

*Charillos*, (*Los*,) a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Lima.

*Charinos*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 22 miles NNW. Jaen de Bracamoros.

*Charing*, a townſhip of England, in Kent, with 850 inhabitants, 7 miles W. Aſhford.

*Charjoo*, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon. 100 miles SE. Bukhara.

*Chariquil*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 90 miles SE. Hamadan.

*Chariſaſar*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar. 15 miles NE. Candahar.

*Charit*, a town of Arabia. 24 m. N. Sana.

*Charité ſur Loire* (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of Nyevre, on the Loire, containing about 4,000 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of woollen and hardware. 13 miles NNW. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 6. E. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

*Charkiera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Hindia. 10 miles E. Hurdah.

*Charkina*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Don, in the government of Caucaſus. 200 miles NE. Aſtrachan.

*Charkliqucu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful morocco leather; the caravans ſtop here two or three days: it is ſituated between Erzerum and Tocat.

*Charkov*, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, containing ten churches, two convents, and ſeveral public ſeminaries. 352 miles S. Moſcow, 640 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

*Charkov*, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Kurſk, on the eaſt by Voronetz, on the ſouth by Ekaterinoſlav, on the weſt by Tchernigov and Kiev; Charkov is the capital: about 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth.

*Charlbury*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford. 6 miles W. Woodſtock, 68 WNW. London.

*Charleburg*, a town of Canada. 5 miles N. Quebec.

*Charlemont*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, formerly belonging to the county of Namur; ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. It was built by Charles V. in the year 1555, not far from Givet, on a mountain near the Meuſe. It is ſmall, but well fortified. 10 miles N. Mezieres, 24 SW. Namur. *Long.* 4. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

*Charlemont*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. It is a garriſon town, with barracks for three companies of foot; it was a borough town, and ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. This town ſurrendered to King William in 1690. 8 m. N. Armagh.

*Charleroy*, or *Charles ſur Sambre*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuſe, built on the north ſide of the river Sambre, in a place formerly called *Charnoy*, which was a village and ſignory belonging to the Prince of Henghein. The Marquis de Caſtel-Rodrigo, governor of the Netherlands, fortified and made it a city in the year 1666, changing its name to Charleroy, in honour of Charles II. king of Spain. In the year 1792, it again changed its name to Charles-ſur-Sambre. It was given to France at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668. In the year 1672, it was beſieged by the Prince of Orange, who inveſted the place the 13th of December, with a deſign to draw the French from Holland; but the bravery of the Comte de Montal, the governor, and a report of the King of France advancing in perſon, with an army to ſuccour the place, obliged the prince to retire before he had opened the trenches. In the year 1677, the ſame prince inveſted it again with an army of 60,000 men, but was ſoon obliged to retire. By the treaty of Nimeguen it was ceded to Spain; in 1693, it was taken by the French, after the battle of Landen. In 1697, it was reſtored to Spain: by the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the States-General; in the year 1716, it was given to the emperor by the barrier treaty; again, in 1746, it ſurrendered to France. It was taken by the French under General Valence, in the month of November 1792, with 4000 priſoners. It was recovered by the Auſtrians in the month of June 1793, when the French were twice defeated, once with the loſs of 4000 men, and again of 7000. On the 25th of July 1794, it again ſurrendered to the French at diſcretion, with the garriſon of 3000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon. It carries on conſiderable trade in iron-works and foundery. 20 miles ENE. Mons, 20 NE. Maubeuge. *Long.* 4. 32. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

*Charles Iſland*, or *Iſland of Dogs*, at the mouth of the river Gambia in Africa, where the Engliſh had a ſettlement, but were driven away; ſince which time the iſland has been uninhabited.

*Charles River*, a river of America, which riſes in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and runs into the ſea between Boſton and Charles-town.

*Charles*, a county of the ſtate of Maryland.

*Charles City*, a county of the ſtate of Virginia.

*Charles Fort*, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes. 1 m. S. Bridge-town.

*Charles Fort*, a fort of Ireland, at the eaſt ſide of the entrance into Kinſale harbour, in the county of Cork. 2 miles S. Kinſale.

*Charles Fort*, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. 1 mile SE. Sandy-Point.

*Charles Iſland*, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 79. 55. W. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

*Charles's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in that part of the Straits of Magellan, called *Royal Reach*, about four miles in length. 5 miles SSW. Forteſcue's Bay.

*Charleſtown*, a town in the United States of America, in South-Carolina, ſituated on a neck of land, at the conflux of the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, both of which are large and navigable; the Aſhley river for ſhips of tolerable burden 20 miles above the town, and for boats and canoes near 40. The navigation for ſhips in Cooper's river does not extend ſo far, but boats may advance farther. The union of theſe rivers below the town forms a convenient and ſpacious harbour, at a diſtance of about ſeven miles from the ſea. The town is regularly built, and fortified before the American war, as well by art as nature. The ſituation is flat and low, and the water brackiſh; but the country round is agreeable and fruitful; the ſtreets are well laid out, extending eaſt and weſt from river to river, theſe are interſected by others, ſo that the town is formed into a number of ſquares. The houſes built at firſt were of wood, thoſe more lately erected of brick. The public buildings of Charlestown are an exchange, town-houſe, and armoury; two churches for Epiſcopalians, two for Independents, with other places of worſhip for French Proteſtants, Methodiſts, Roman-Catholics, Preſbyterians, Quakers, and Jews. Charleſtown was incorporated in 1783, and divided into thirteen wards, with as many wardens, one of whom is elected intendant of the city. By theſe wardens and intendant the city is governed, and the laws put in force. In the year 1787, the number of houſes was computed at 1600, which contained 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 ſlaves. In the year 1791, the number of inhabitants was 16,359, of whom 7684 were ſlaves. Charleſtown was beſieged by the Britiſh troops the latter end of March 1780, and ſurrendered on the 13th of May, with 6000 troops priſoners. *Long.* 80. 2. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

*Charleſtown*, a town of New Hampſhire, on the Connecticut. 83 miles NW. Boſton, 170 NNE. New York.

*Charleſtown*, a town of Rhode Iſland, and county of Waſhington, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

*Charleſtown*, a town of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and capital of the county of Middleſex; ſituated on the river Charles, which ſeparates it from Boſton. Before the American war, it was nearly half as large as Boſton, and capable of being made as ſtrong, ſtanding on a peninſula. It was both a market and a county town, well ſupplied with fiſh and proviſions in general. The inhabitants were engaged in ſeveral manufactures of leather, ſilver, braſs, and pewter, in making pot-aſh, and building ſhips. In the beginning of the American war the Britiſh troops received orders to burn Charlestown, to prevent its being made a ſhelter to the Americans, and on the 17th of June 1775, the whole town was deſtroyed. 2 miles N. Boſton.

*Charleſtown*, the principal town of the iſland of Nevis, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 62. 33. W. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

*Charlestown of Aboyne*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenſhire. It is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Aboyne, with a weekly market. This place is much frequented by invalids, for the benefit of goat's whey. 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

*Charleval*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 10 miles SE. Rouen.

*Charleville*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe, which ſeparates it from Mezieres, with a bridge of communication. It was built in the year 1660, by Gonzago duke of Nevers; and before the revolution belonged to the Prince of Condé, being exempt from the general taxes of the kingdom.

*Charleville*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 22 miles S. Limerick, 31 N. Cork.

*Charley*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 6 miles S. Chuprah.

*Charlieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles NW. Lyons, 3 N. Roanne.

*Charlotte*, a county of the ſtate of Virginia.

*Charlotte*, a town of the ſtate of Virginia. 70 miles SW. Richmond.

*Charlotte's Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 58. 50. W. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

*Charlotte Fort*, a fort near the town of Peterſburg, in the ſtate of Georgia.

*Charlotte's Town*, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt, formerly called *Roſeau*. *Long.* 69. 24. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

*Charlotte's Town*, a town of the iſland of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence, ſituated about the centre of the iſland, towards the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 62. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

*Charlottenberg*, a town of Germany, in

the county of Holzapfel, built by the French refugees. 4 miles SW. Holzapfel.

*Charlotte River*, a river of East-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, forming a bay at its mouth, *Long.* 82. 40. W. *Lat.* 27. N.

*Charlottenberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 3 m. SE. Ohringen.

*Charlottenburg*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, chiefly inhabited by Lutherans and Calvinists. It owes its existence to a chateau, built in 1696, by Charlotte Sophia the first queen of Prussia. After her death the king endowed it with considerable privileges. Frederic II. embellished and enlarged it; and placed in the palace some valuable antiquities, which he purchased of the Cardinal de Polignac, for 90,000 livres. These were much injured by the Russians in their incursions, and have been since removed to Sans-souci. The road to Berlin is a grand promenade. 3 miles W. Berlin.

*Charlottenburg*, a town of New Jersey, in the county of Bergen. 12 miles N. Morristown.

*Charlottenlund*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 4 miles N. Copenhagen.

*Charlottesburg*, a town of North-Carolina. 180 miles W. Newbern. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 35. 18. N.

*Charlottesville*, a town of Virginia, on a small river, which runs into the James river. In 1781, this town was entered by Colonel Tarleton, at the head of his cavalry; where he took prisoners seven of the assembly, and destroyed a great quantity of stores and provisions. 60 miles NW. Richmond. *Long.* 78. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

*Charlton Island*, an island in the southern part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

*Charlton Island*, a small island at the east extremity of lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

*Charly*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 6 miles SW. Chateau Thierry.

*Charmes*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. This place is famous for a treaty between the Duke of Lorraine and Cardinal Richelieu, in the year 1633, by which the duke surrendered the dukedom to France. 7 miles NE. Mirecourt.

*Charmugel*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 200 miles N. Herat.

*Charmondal*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles SE. Kishenagur.

*Charmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 14 m. NE. Vitry.

*Charmouth*, a village of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset, at the mouth of a small river called *Char*; where the Danes made a descent and ravaged the country in the year 833, when Egbert was defeated; and in 840, his son Ethelwolf was defeated by the same enemy, who had again made a landing. 3 miles E. Lyme.

*Charmour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 66 miles S. Nagpour.

*Charnet*, a river of England, which rises in Staffordshire, and runs into the Dove, 5 miles N. Uttoxeter.

*Charnizay*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 10 miles S. Loches.

*Charny*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 19 m. NW. Auxerre.

*Charny*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles N. Verdun.

*Charollais*, before the revolution, a small country of France, called from Charolles, the capital; now in the department of the Saône and Loire.

*Charolles*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 21 miles ESE. Bourbon Lancy, 24 W. Macon.

*Charon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 9 miles N. Rochefort.

*Charon*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles SW. Fyzabad.

*Charon*, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superior, *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

*Charonne*, a village of France, about 1 mile E. Paris.

*Charost*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the river Arnon. 12 miles SW. Bourges, 6 NE. Issoudun.

*Charpey*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles E. Valence.

*Charpowny*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NNE. Rangamatty.

*Charrar*, or *Krara*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 15 m. E. Mattura.

*Charrara*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 48 miles NW. Schiras.

*Charre Cullou*, a town of Candahar. 42 miles SW. Cabul.

*Charres*, a town of Arabia. 9 miles NNE Sana.

*Charroux*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 5 miles N. Gannat.

*Charroux*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 24 miles S. Poitiers, 4 E. Sivray.

*Chars*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles NW. Pontoise.

*Charsoorah*, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 10 miles SW. Herat.

*Charter*, a town of South-Carolina. 25 miles ESE. Camden.

*Chartrain*, before the revolution a small country of France, in the environs of Chartres, which is the capital.

*Chartre sur le Loir*, (*La*,) a town of

France, in the department of the Sarte. 22 m. SE. Le Mans, 6 ENE. Château-du-Loir.

*Chartres*, a city of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, one of the moſt ancient towns of the country; before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Paris; the cathedral is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful churches in the kingdom. It is ſituated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal trade is in corn. 18½ poſts NNE. Tours, 11 SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 34. E. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

*Charu*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Koonda.

*Charwah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 10 miles S. Hindia.

*Charybdis*, a celebrated whirlpool, in the gulf of Meſſina, between the coaſt of Calabria and the iſland of Sicily: it was very dangerous in ancient times; but it is ſaid to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in the year 1783.

*Chaſaſa*, a town of Africa, on the north coaſt of Fez. 17 miles S. Melilla.

*Chaſow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Agimere. 22 miles W. Rantampour.

*Chaſſair*, or *Caſair*, a town of Morocco, about 18 miles from mount Atlas; near it are mines of lead and antimony, which the inhabitants carry to Fez to be diſpoſed of. 75 miles NW. Fighig.

*Chaſſelay*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 miles N. Lyons.

*Chaſſeneuil*, a town of France, in the department of Charente. 11 miles NE. La Rochefoucault.

*Chaſſenſal*, a river of France, which runs into the Ardêche not far from its ſource.

*Chaſſerades*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 8 m. N. Villefort.

*Chaſſiers*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardêche. 10 miles W. Viviers.

*Chaſſiron*, (*Tower of*,) a light-houſe on the north point of the iſland of Oleron, near the coaſt of France, which has two fires to diſtinguiſh it from the tower of Cordovan.

*Chaſſircough*, a town of Thibet. 82 miles SE. Lahdack. *Long.* 79. 14. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

*Chaſtelet*, ſee *Chatelet*.

*Chaſtellar*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles NE. Chambery.

*Chata*, a town of America, in the Tennaſee government. 22 m. SSW. Knoxville.

*Chata Hatcha*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 84. 46. W. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

*Chataboochee*, a river of North-America, which riſes in the Apalachian mountains, on the borders of the Tennaſee government, croſſes the ſtate of Georgia, and uniting with the Flint in *Lat.* 31. N. forms the Apalachicola.

*Chatahooſpa*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into the Catahoochee, *Long.* 84. 58. W. *Lat.* 31. 43. N.

*Chataigneraye*, (*La*,) a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée. In April 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts. 43 m. SE. Nantes, 10 N. Fontenay le Comte. *Long.* 0. 39. W. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

*Chataiſka*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Eniſei near Turuchanſk.

*Chataiſko*, a town of Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Eniſei. 156 miles N. Turuchanſk.

*Chatanga*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen ſea, extending itſelf by the addition of many rivers into a large gulf at its mouth. *Lat.* 74. 40. N.

*Chataughque*, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New-York. 7 m. S. lake Erie.

*Cha-tcheou*, or *Qua-tcheou*, a town of Aſia, in Thibet. 160 miles SSE. Hami. *Long.* 95. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

*Chatchur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Ballogiſtan. 15 miles S. Dadari.

*Chateau Arnoux*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 miles S. Siſteron.

*Chateaubelair Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, in the Weſt-Indies. *Long.* 61. 17. W. *Lat.* 13. 14. N.

*Chateau-bourg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles W. Vitré.

*Chateau-briant*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, containing about 3000 inhabitants. 32 m. N. Nantes, 27 SSE. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 47. 44. N.

*Chateau Cambreſis*, ſee *Cateau Cambreſis*.

*Chateau Chalons*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles N. Lons-le-Saunier.

*Chateau Chinon*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, ſituated near the ſource of the Yonne. It has a conſiderable trade in cloth, leather, wood, and wool. 32 miles E. Nevers, 16 WNW. Autun. *Long.* 4. 0. E. *Lat.* 47. 4. N.

*Chateau Cornet*, a fortreſs of the iſland of Guernſey.

*Chateau Dauphine*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ceded to the Duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht. It was taken by the combined armies of France and Spain, in the year 1744: the King of Sardinia commanded the defence in perſon. It now belongs to France. 15 miles W. Saluzzo, 30 SSW. Turin. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

*Chateau-dun*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department

of the Eure and Loire. It contains two churches, and about 3000 inhabitants. 25 m. S. Chartres. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

*Chateau-fort*, a town of France, in the department of the Siene and Oiſe. 3 miles NE. Chevreuſe.

*Chateau Gay*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 3 miles SW. Riom.

*Chateau Gerard*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 14 miles SSE. onnerre.

*Chateau Giron*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles SE. Rennes, 4 WNW. La Guerche.

*Chateau Gombert*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 4 miles NE. Marſeilles.

*Chateau Gontier*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne, on the Mayenne: here is a manufacture of linen and woollen. The number of inhabitants is computed at 7000. 15 miles S. Laval, 15 W. Sablé. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

*Chateau d'If*, a fortreſs and three ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of France, in the Mediterranean. 3 miles WSW. Marſeilles.

*Chateau Joux*, a fortreſs of France, in the department of Doubs, near Pontarlier.

*Chateau Landon*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. It contains three pariſhes. 7 miles S. Nemours, 18 SSW. Montereau.

*Chateau Laudren*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 7 miles WNW. St. Brieux.

*Chateau-lin*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Finiſterre; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſlates for covering houſes. In the environs are a medicinal ſpring, and ſome mines of copper and iron. 12 miles N. Quimper. *Long.* 4. 1. W. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

*Chateau du Loir*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. In the environs is made a great deal of wine called claret. 21 miles NNW. Tours, 21 SSE. Le Mans. *Long.* 0. 30. E. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

*Chateau Lombard*, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 104 m. SSW. Cogni.

*Chateau en Marche*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 6 miles N. Montvilliers.

*Chateau Meillant*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher, with an ancient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar. 24 miles SSE. Iſſoudun, 31 S. Bourges. *Long.* 2. 17. E. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or. 17 m. SW. Dijon.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 13 miles N. Angers, 5 W. La Flêche. *Long.* 0. 25. W. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 m. NE. Graſſe.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles S. St. Malo.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 9 m. ESE. Marcigny.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 m. E. Orleans.

*Chateau Neuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 17 miles SE. Limoges.

*Chateau Neuf ſur Charente*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles WSW. Angouleſme.

*Chateau Peinſat*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles N. Limoges.

*Chateau Portien*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It contains about 2500 inhabitants. 6 miles W. Rethel.

*Chateau Regnault*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 m. NE. Tours, 18 W. Blois.

*Chateau Renard*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 13 miles SW. Sens, 13 E. Montargis.

*Chateau Renard*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, celebrated for its excellent white wine. 9 miles NE. Taraſcon.

*Chateau, Renard*, atown of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles NW. Sedan.

*Chateau Richer*, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. 18 miles NE. Quebec.

*Chateaugai*, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 73. 28. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

*Chateau Salins*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte; ſo called from the ſalt works, which are very extenſive. 21 miles SE. Metz, 15 NE. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 35. E. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

*Chateau Thierry*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Marne, and containing three pariſhes; near it is a medicinal ſpring. This is the native place of the celebrated Fontaine. 6 poſts W. Epernay, 12 NNE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 29. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

*Chateau Vieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles SW. Lyons.

*Chateau la Vallier*, a town of France, in

the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 miles N. Langeais.

*Chateau Villain*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 16 miles E. Vienne.

*Chateau Villain*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 16 miles WNW. Langres.

*Chateauneuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 10 miles S. Serres.

*Chateauneuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 14 miles S. Bourges, 13 ESE. Iſſoudun.

*Chateauneuf du Faou*, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre. 16 m. NE. Quimper.

*Chateauneuf de Galaure*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 13 miles N. Romans.

*Chateauneuf de Mazenc*, a town of France, in the department of the Drome. 9 miles E. Montelimart.

*Chateauneuf du Pape*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles N. Avignon.

*Chateauneuf de Randon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 12 miles NE. Mende.

*Chateauneuf de Rhône*, a town of France, on eaſt ſide of the Rhône, oppoſite Viviers.

*Chateauneuf en Thimerais*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure. 13 miles NW. Chartres, 12 S. Dreux. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

*Chateauneuf au Val de Bargis*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 10 miles NE. Charité.

*Chateauroux*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Indre, ſituated in a fertile country, on the Indre. Here is a large woollen manufacture. It contains four parihes, and about 5500 inhabitants. 15 poſts N. Limoges, 52 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 46. E. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

*Chateauroux*, a town of France, in department of the higher Alps. 5 m. N. Embrun.

*Chateen*, a town of Little Bukharia.

*Chatel*, or *Chaté*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 5 miles SE. Grandpré.

*Chatel Cenſoy*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 m. W. Avalon.

*Chatel Guion*, a village of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, celebrated for its mineral water. 3 miles N. Riom.

*Chatel ſur Mozelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 10 miles E. Mirecour.

*Chatel-de-Neuve*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 m. S. Moulins.

*Chateldon*, a town of France, in the departiuent of Puy-de-Dôme. 18 miles ENE. Riom.

*Chatelet*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, on the Sambre. In 1635, this town was taken by the Spaniards. In 1637, it was retaken. In 1649, it was again ſurrendered to the Spaniards. 24 m. W. Mons, 13 W. Namur. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

*Chatelet*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 6 miles E. Melun.

*Chatellerault*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne. It is ſituated on the Vienne, and contains about 8,000 inhabitants; the principal employment is in making clocks and cutlery. 5 poſts NNE. Poictiers, 44 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 37. E. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

*Chatellet* (*Le*,) a town of France, in the deparment of the Cher. 6 miles NNE. Chateau Meillant.

*Chatellux*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 12 m. SW. Bouſſac.

*Chatellux-le-Marchieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 5 miles NE. Bourganeuf.

*Chatenay*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 miles S. Paris.

*Chatenois*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles W. Scheleſtat.

*Chatenoy*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 6 m. SE. Neufchateau.

*Chater*, a river of England, which joins the Welland near Stamford.

*Chatham*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, united to the city of Rocheſter, of which it is probably a ſuburb; celebrated for its dock, improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who built Upnor caſtle for its defence. Charles I. extended it very conſiderably. An immenſe quantity of naval ſtores of all kinds are kept ready in magazines and warehouſes, arranged in ſuch regular order, that whatever is wanted may be procured without the leaſt confuſion. In the ſmiths' forge anchors are made, ſome of which weigh five tons. In the rope-houſe, which is 700 feet in length, cables have been made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. Here are docks for building and repairing ſhips of the largeſt ſize. On the ordnance wharf, the guns belonging to each ſhip are arranged in tiers, with the name of the ſhip to which they belong marked upon them, as alſo their weight of metal. That excellent fund for the relief of wounded ſeamen, called the Cheſt of Chatham, was inſtituted in the year 1588, after the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, when Queen Elizabeth, by advice of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others, aſſigned a portion of every ſeaman's pay to the relief of ſeamen who have been wounded or diſabled in the navy. In the year 1667,

the Dutch fleet took and diſmantled Sheerneſs, and ſailing up the Medway, burnt three guard-ſhips, and attacked Upnor caſtle, but were repulſed, and in their return burnt and damaged three men of war. In 1801, it had 10,505 inhabitants. 30 m. E. London.

*Chatham*, a ſeaport town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut. 12 miles ESE. Windham.

*Chatham*, a town of New Jerſey. 17 m. W. New-York.

*Chatham*, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. Savannah is the principal town.

*Chatham*, a ſeaport town of United America, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſets. *Long.* 69. 56. W. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

*Chatham Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Mr. Broughton, commander of the Chatham, who took poſſeſſion of it in the name of George III. king of England, on the 29th of November 1791. The canoes are more in form of a ſmall hand-barrow without legs, than any other thing to which they can be compared, decreaſing in width from the after to the fore part. They were made of a light ſubſtance reſembling bamboo, though not hollow, placed fore and aft on each ſide, and ſecured together by pieces of the ſame wood, up and down, very neatly faſtened with the fibres of ſome plant, in the manner of baſket work. Their bottoms flat, and conſtructed in the ſame way, were two feet and eighteen inches in breadth; the openings of the ſeams on the inſide and bottom were ſtuffed with long ſea-weed; their ſides meet not abaft nor forward; their extreme breadth aft is three, and forward two, feet; length eight and nine feet. In the ſtern is a ſeat very neatly made of the ſame materials, which is moveable. They appeared calculated alone for fiſhing among the rocks near the ſhore; were capable of carrying two or three perſons, and were ſo light, that two men could convey them any where with eaſe, and one could haul them into ſafety on the beach. Their grapnels were ſtones, and the ropes to which theſe were made faſt, were formed of matting, worked up in a ſimilar way with that which is called French ſinnet. The paddles were of hard wood, the blades very broad, and gradually increaſing from the handle. The nets of theſe iſlanders were very ingeniouſly made, terminating in a cod or purſe; the mouth was kept open by a rim of ſix feet in diameter, made from wood of the ſupple-jack kind; the length from eight to ten feet, tapered gradually to one; they were cloſely made; and from the center, attached to the rim by cords, was fixed a line for hauling them up. They were made of fine hemp, two ſtrands twiſted and knotted like a reef-knot, and ſeemingly very ſtrong. They had alſo ſcoop-nets, made of the bark or fibres of ſome tree or plant, without any preparation, and netted in equal meſhes. Some of the ſhip's company penetrated a little into the woods, but did not find any huts or houſes, though large quantities of ſhells, and places were fires had been made, were obſerved. The woods afford a delightful ſhade, and being clear of under-growth, were in many places formed into harbours, by bending the branches when young, and incloſing them round with ſmaller trees: theſe appeared to have been ſlept in very lately. The trees of which the woods are compoſed grow in a moſt luxuriant manner, clear of ſmall branches for a conſiderable height, and conſiſt of ſeveral ſorts; ſome of which, the leaf in particular, was like the laurel; another ſort was jointed like the vine. None was ſeen that could be dignified by the appellation of a timber-tree. The inhabitants were preſented with ſome trinkets, but ſeemed not to entertain the leaſt idea of barter, or of obligation to make the leaſt return, as we could not prevail upon them to part with any thing excepting one ſpear of very rude workmanſhip. On making a bargain with him who had parted with the ſpear for his coat, or covering of ſea-bear ſkin, he was ſo delighted with the reflection of his face in the looking-glaſſes propoſed to exchange, that he ran away with it. Some of their ſpears were ten feet, others about ſix feet, in length, one or two of which were new, with carved work towards the handle: whenever theſe were pointed to, they were immediately given to thoſe behind, as if afraid of our taking them by force. The inhabitants begining to aſſault Mr. Broughton and his company, ſome ſhot were fired from the boat, by which one of the natives was killed. The men were of a middling ſize, ſome ſtoutly made, well limbed, and fleſhy; their hair, both of their head and beard, was black, and by ſome was worn long. The young men had it tied up in a knot on the crown of their heads, interwixed with black and white feathers. Some had their beards plucked out; their complexion and general colour is dark brown, with plain features, and in general bad teeth; their ſkins were deſtitute of any marks, and they had the appearance of being cleanly in their perſons. Their dreſs was either a ſeal or bear ſkin, tied with ſinnet inſide outwards round their necks, which fell below their hips; or mats neatly made, tied in the ſame manner, which covered their backs and ſhoulders. Some were naked, except a well-woven mat of fine texture, which being faſtened at each end by a ſtring round their waiſt, made a ſort of decent garment. We did not obſerve

that their ears were bored, or that they wore any ornaments about their perſons, excepting a few, who had a ſort of necklace made of mother of pearl ſhells. Several had fiſhing-lines, made of the ſame ſort of hemp with nets faſtened round them. The old men did not appear to have any power or authority over the others; they ſeemed a cheerful race, our converſation frequently exciting violent burſts of laughter amongſt them. On our firſt landing their ſurpriſe and exclamations can hardly be imagined; they pointed to the ſun, then to us, as if to aſk whether we had come from thence. Black ſea-pies with red bills, black and white ſpotted curlews with yellow bills, large wood-pigeons, a variety of ducks, ſmall ſand-larks, and ſand-pipers, were numerous about the ſhores. *Long.* 183. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. S.

*Chatham Sound*, a ſpacious channel or ſound of the South Pacific Ocean, between the iſlands of Dundas and Stephens, and the weſt coaſt of North-America.

*Chatham Strait*, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of North-America, between King George the Third's Archipelago and Admiralty iſland; rather more than 100 miles in length from north to ſouth. This ſtrait Mr. Whidbey, Capt. Vancouver's mate, conſiders as likely to be one of the moſt profitable places for procuring the ſkins of the ſea-otter on the whole coaſt; not only from the abundance obſerved in the poſſeſſion of the natives, but from the immenſe number of thoſe animals ſeen about the ſhores in all directions. Here the ſea-otters were in ſuch plenty, that it was eaſily in the power of the natives to procure as many as they choſe to be at the trouble of taking.

*Chatham Bay*, or *Punjo Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 81. 30. W. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

*Chati*, or *Khati*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, near the Perſian gulf. 80 miles NE. Lachia.

*Chatillon*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 4 miles SSW. Paris.

*Chatillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 m. NW. Lyons.

*Chatillon*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on Lake Bourget. 15 miles N. Chambery.

*Chatillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French in 1800, on the Dora Baltea. 9 miles SE. Aoſta.

*Chatillon en Barois*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 8 miles NW. Moulins.

*Chatillon ſur le Côtes*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 6 miles E. Verdun.

*Chatillon ſur Courtine*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 7 miles E. Lons-le-Saunier.

*Chatillon les Dombes*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles SW. Bourg en Breſſe. *Long.* 5 2. E. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

*Chatillon ſur Indre*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre. 23 miles NW. Chateauroux, 11 SSE. Loches. *Long.* 1. 15. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

*Chatillon ſur Loing*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret; containing about 1700 inhabitants. 12 m. S. Montargis.

*Chatillon ſur Loire*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 9 miles SE. Gien.

*Chatillon ſur Marne*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles WNW. Epernay.

*Chatillon de Michaille*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 7 miles E. Nantua.

*Chatillon ſur Saône*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 9 miles SE. La Marche.

*Chatillon ſur Seine*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or. The town is large, though only one pariſh, and is built on both ſides of the Seine. There are ſome iron forges in the neighbourhood. 38 miles NW. Dijon, 24 E. Tonnerre. *Long.* 4. 36. E. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

*Chatillon la Sevre*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 36 miles N. Niort, 21 W. Thouars.

*Chatillon en Vendelais*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 6 miles N. Vitré.

*Chatmel*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Nattore.

*Chatna*, a town of Bengal. 56 miles NNW. Midnapour. *Long.* 86. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 20. N.

*Chatonnay*, a town of France, in the department of the Here. 15 miles E. Vienne, 22 SE. Lyons.

*Chatra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Patna.

*Chatre, (La,)* a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre. Here is a woollen manufacture, and the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cattle; it has two churches. 18 miles SSE. Chateauroux, 22 S. Iſſoudun. *Long.* 2. 4. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

*Chatrey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore. 20 miles N. Ellore.

*Chatrum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 18 miles S. Bangalore.

*Chatſworth*, a town of Virginia, on James river. 4 miles SE. Richmond.

*Chatteris*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge. In 1801, it contained 2319 inhabitants. 12 miles WNW. Ely, 71 N. London.

*Chatterpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad. 158 miles SE. Agra, 120 ESE. Allahabad. *Long.* 79. 57. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

*Chatterton*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire. In 1801, it contained 3452 inhabitants, of whom 2256 were employed in trade and manufacture. 7 miles NNE. Manchester.

*Chattibarry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Surgooja. 20 m. NNE. Surgooja.

*Chattour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles SW. Madura.

*Chatn*, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 86. 10. N.

*Chatuga*, a town of America, in the Tennaſee government. 3 miles SW. Tellico.

*Chatiali*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sewee country. 60 miles WNW. Chatzan.

*Chatzan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sewee country. 90 miles W. Moultan, 210 S. Cabul.

*Chau*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 20 miles SE. Gieſſin.

*Chavaignes*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 12 miles S. Angers.

*Chavanay*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 21 miles S. Lyons.

*Chavanne*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 m. WNW. Bourg.

*Chavange*, a town of France, in the depart. of the Aube. 18 m. E. Arcis ſur Aube.

*Chauca Mayo*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 40 miles N. Xauxa.

*Chaudeburg*, a village of France, in the department of the Moſelle, celebrated for its medicinal waters, near Thionville.

*Chaudes-Aigues*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, which takes its name from a hot mineral ſpring. The principal commerce is in ſkins and glue. 12 m. S. St. Flour.

*Chaudiere*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, over a precipice of 120 feet perpendicular, 6 miles above Quebec. *Long.* 71. 12. W. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

*Chaudron*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 15 m. SW. Angers.

*Chaves*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, near the confines of Spain, defended by a caſtle, walls, and baſtions, ſituated on the Tamega, founded by the Emperor Trajan, and called Aqua Flavia; ſeveral veſtiges exiſt of its ancient magnificence. This town was taken by the Spaniards under General O'Reilly, in the year 1762. 36 miles W. Bragança. *Long.* 7. 14. W. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

*Chauſaille*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 miles E. Marcigny.

*Chauk*, a town of Bengal. 4 m. S. Goragot.

*Chaukunda*, a town of Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

*Chaul*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, with a good port, and defended by a citadel, taken in 1507 by the Portugueſe. 18 miles S. Bombay.

*Chaulan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. 10 miles SE. Fez.

*Chaulnes*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine & Loire. 20 m. ESE. Paris.

*Chaulnes*, a town of France, in department of the Somme. 7 miles S. Péronne.

*Chaunergny*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 9 miles W. Poligny.

*Chaumont en Baſſigny*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Marne. Here is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and a conſiderable trade in deer and goats' ſkins. 4 poſts NNW. Langres, 29 ESE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

*Chaumont*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe; it takes its name from an artificial mountain, on which a fortreſs was built, as a boulevard of France, when Normandy was in the hands of the Engliſh. 13 miles SSW. Beauvais, 33 W. Senlis. *Long.* 1. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

*Chamont*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 6 m. NE. Seiſſel.

*Chaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts. 6 m. S. Baſtogne.

*Chaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles NNW. Rethel.

*Chaumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 17 miles E. Blois.

*Chaumuſſay*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 12 miles S. Loches.

*Chaumuzy*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 8 m. SW. Reims.

*Chaunay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles NW. Civray.

*Chaunkey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles N. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 36. E. *Lat.* 27. 3. N.

*Chauno*, a town of Bengal. 13 miles S. Koonda.

*Chauny*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Oiſe. 2 poſts E. Noyon, 4 N. Soiſſons. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

*Chaup, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 16 m. E. Le Buis.

*Chauques*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, between the iſland of Chiloe and the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 43. 20. S.

*Chauriat*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 4 miles NW. Billom.

*Chauriol*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 8 miles E. Clermont.

*Chaus*, or *Cuſt*, the moſt eaſterly and moſt extenſive province of the kingdom of Fez; in general mountainous, ſtoney, and unfruitful; but in ſome places fertile, and capable of feeding numerous herds of cattle.

*Chauſſey*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh channel, near the coaſt of France. 8 m. W. Granville. *Long.* 1. 48 W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

*Chauſſin*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 9 miles S. Dole.

*Chautlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cocoa, pottery, ſalt, and dates.

*Chautra*, a town of Hindooſtan. 15 miles N. Agra.

*Chauvigny*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, on the Vienne. 12 miles E. Poictiers.

*Chaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 20 miles SW. Angouleſme.

*Chaux de Fonds*, a large and beautiful village of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchâtel, and capital of a juriſdiction, which produces very little corn, but feeds a great number of cattle. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and annually export from 10 to 16,000 watches of gold and ſilver. 9 miles NNW. Neufchâtel.

*Chaya*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 28 miles SSW. Seronge.

*Chayabitas*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 80 miles WSW. St. Yago de la Laguna.

*Chayautas*, a town of Peru, which gives name to a juriſdiction about 120 miles in circumference, under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 25 miles SE. Oruro. *Long.* 67. 42. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. S.

*Chaynpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 22 miles W. Safferam. *Long.* 83. 43. E. *Lat.* 25. 3. N.

*Chazay*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles NW. Lyons.

*Chazelet*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 7 miles SSW. Argenton.

*Chazelles*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 21 miles WSW. Lyons.

*Che*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 36 miles WNW. Se.

*Cheadle*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, in a country abounding with coal; there are very extenſive copper and braſs works in the neighbourhood. It has a market on Fridays; and in 1801, contained 2750 inhabitants. 15 miles NE. Stafford, 146 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 53. N.

*Cheadle Bulkeley*, a townſhip of England, in Cheſhire. In 1801, the population was 1577, and 120 employed in manufactures. Adjoining is Cheadl Moſeley, with 971 inhabitants, and 645 employed. 3 miles SW. Stockport.

*Cheall*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 22 miles SE. Lahore.

*Cheapo*, a river of America, which runs into the Bay of Panama. This is a conſiderable river, but the entrance is unſafe for ſhips, on account of the ſhoals. 30 miles E. Panama.

*Cheapo*, a town of America, in the province of Panama, on the river Cheapo. The chief ſupport of the inhabitants is feeding cattle.

*Cheat*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Monongahela. 5 miles N. Morgan-town.

*Chebbe*, ſee *Egra*.

*Cheber Sebz*, ſee *Kech*.

*Chebib*, or *Tellitz*, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on which are ſeveral towns.

*Chebucto Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 63. 31. W. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

*Cheburgan*, a town of Perſia, in Chorafan, near the Gihon. It was taken by Timur Bec.

*Checa*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 17 miles SSE. Molino.

*Checay*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 54 miles NW. Cinaloa.

*Che-cheou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe. 32 miles ENE. Fong.

*Chechmeband*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 70 m. NW. Zareng.

*Chechmurat*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ardirbeitzan. 200 m. NE. Tabris.

*Checmanſik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles E. Scalanova.

*Checo*, a town of Thibet. 70 m. SSE. Laſſa.

*Checo*, or *Kecio*, or *Tong-tow*, a town of Aſia, and capital of the country of Tonquin, ſituated on the river Sonkoi, 100 miles from its mouth.

*Che-cong*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

*Chedabucto Bay*, a bay at the eaſtern extremity of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 10. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

*Cheder*, a village of England, in the county of Somerſet, celebrated for its excellent cheeſe. 7 miles NW. Wells.

*Chedè*, or *Citti*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, on the ſouth coaſt. 10 miles S. Larnic.

*Chedbau*, an iſland in the bay of Bengal,

near the coaſt of Ava, thirty miles long, and nine wide. *Long.* 93. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 51. N.

*Cheebuco*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 25 miles SSE. Bahraitch.

*Cheego Hills*, hills of Hindooſtan, near the ſouth coaſt of the country of Gutch.

*Cheego Muddi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the river Caggar. 22 miles SW. Boogeboge. *Long.* 68. 42. E. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

*Cheena-Chin*, a town of Thibet. 8 miles S. Jemlah. *Long.* 81. 37. E. *Lat.* 30 27. N.

*Cheera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 8 miles NE. Bopaltol.

*Cheeran*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 18 miles W. Patna, 9 ESE. Chupra.

*Cheeſadawd*, a lake of North-America, about ſeventy miles in circumference. *Long.* 106. W. *Lat.* 63. 15, N.

*Cheetapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 10 miles NW. Kairabad. *Long.* 81. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

*Cheetmow*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Palamow.

*Che-fang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 miles NW. Han.

*Chef-Boutonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 8 miles S. Melle.

*Chefete Kan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles E. Cogni.

*Cheſſes*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles N. Angers.

*Chegford*, or *Chagford*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with 1115 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Exeter.

*Chegiaſar*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles WSW. Hamadan.

*Chehawu*, a town of the ſtate of Georgia. 165 miles WSW. Auguſta.

*Chehereſtor*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, eaſt of Iſpahan, to which it appears as a fauxbourg.

*Chejou*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 50 miles E. Jallindar.

*Cheiro*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

*Cheito*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 120 miles S. Schiras.

*Cheitore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Oudipour, formerly one of the principal fortreſſes of India, and reſidence of the Rana, chief of the Rajpoots, now removed to Oudipour; ſituated on a very high mountain, and ſaid by ſome to be ſeven miles in circumference, by others eight, and by Perſian authors repreſented to be ten, ſurrounded with towers and baſtions; and, from the foot of the mountain to the top, ſaid to be two miles and a half, and by ſome five miles; a barrier of ſeven gates muſt be paſſed. Such a fortreſs as this, ſupplied with every neceſſary, might be ſuppoſed impregnable; but it was taken after a long ſiege by the King of Delhi. After ſome years, it came into the power of the Rana, or prince of the Rajpoots; from whom it was taken by the emperor Acbar, who laid it waſte with great carnage, put the garriſon to the edge of the ſword, and blew up the towers with gunpowder. After the Mogul troops were driven away, the Rana began to repair it, but not in its ancient ſplendour, and even theſe repairs were deſtroyed by another invaſion of the Moguls. It is now nearly deſerted, and become a reſort of tigers and other beaſts of prey. 43 miles N. Odipour, 76 S. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 55. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

*Cheiwan*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 40 miles S. Saade.

*Che-kang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 33 m. ESE. Tchi-tcheou.

*Cheki*, a town of the principality of Georgia, between Teflis and the Kur.

*Chekoutimis Indians*, Indians of Canada, on the coaſt of the river Saguenay.

*Che-leou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-ſi. 42 m. SW. Fuen-tcheou.

*Chelimcotta*, ſee *Challamcotally*.

*Chelles*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. King Childeric was murdered near this town. 12 miles WSW. Meaux.

*Chelm*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name; the ſee of a Roman biſhop, ſuffragan of Lemberg, and a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Kiev. It is very much gone to decay; the palatinate is partly ſubject to Ruſſia, and partly to Auſtria. On 8th June, 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Pruſſians, near this town. 108 miles SE. Warſaw, 396 E. Breſlaw. *Long.* 23. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

*Chelmer*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea a little below Malden.

*Chelmicz*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 50 miles E. Mozyr.

*Chelmsford*, a town of England, and principal town of the county of Eſſex, ſituated at the conflux of the Chelmer and the Can; where the aſſizes and the quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held, and members of parliament for the county are choſen. The market is held every Friday, and well ſupplied with corn and meat. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3755. Chelmsford ſent members to one ſeſſion of parliament in the reign of Edward III. In the night of January 17th, 1800, the nave of the church, which was a handſome ſtructure, fell in. 22 m. W. Colcheſter, 29 E. London. *Long.* 0. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Chelmſee*, ſee *Culmenſee*.

*Chelmze*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 8 miles SE. Culm.

*Chelm*, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles NW. Salzwedel.

*Chelow*, see *Schilo*.

*Chelſea*, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames, near London; where ſtands that great hoſpital erected for the aſylum of diſabled or decayed ſoldiers, and one of the beſt of the kind. The original building on the ſpot was a college, founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of King James I. for the ſtudy of polemic divinity; but the ſum ſettled by Dr. Sutkliff being far unequal to the end propoſed, the reſt was left to private contributons; and theſe coming in ſlowly, the work was ſtopped before it was finiſhed, and therefore fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected becoming eſcheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The expence of erecting theſe buildings is computed to have amounted to 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above forty acres. In the wings are ſixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men, and there are beſides, in the other buildings, a conſiderable number of apartments for officers and ſervants. Theſe penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans, who have been at leaſt twenty years in the army; or thoſe ſoldiers who are diſabled in the ſervice of the crown. They wear red coats lined withblue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, waſhing, and lodging. The governor has 500l. a year, the lieutenant-governor 250l. and the major 150l. Thirty-ſix officers are allowed ſixpence a day; thirty-four light horſemen, and thirty ſerjeants have two ſhillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have tenpence per week; and 336 private men are each allowed eight-pence per week; the out-penſioners, who amount to between eight and nine thouſand, have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year. Theſe great expences are ſupported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier. Here likewiſe is a conſiderable place of public reſort, called Ranelagh, from the title of the nobleman to whom the eſtate belonged. In 1801, the population was 31,604, of which trade and manufactures employed 1069.

*Chelt*, a river of England, which riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and paſſes by Cheltenham to the Severn.

*Cheltenham*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, celebrated for its medicinal waters, within a few years become a place of public reſort and honoured with the reſidence of the royal family in the year 1788. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3076. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays. 10 miles ENE. Glouceſter, 94 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 19. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

*Chelva*, or *Xelva*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 18 miles SW. Segorbe.

*Chelum*, a river of India, ſee *Behat*.

*Chemach*, or *Kemach*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ſouthern part of Caramania.

*Chemal*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan. 110 miles S. Suſter.

*Chemazé*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne. 4 miles SW. Château Gontier.

*Chemchu Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Cochinchina. *Long.* 109. 1. E. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

*Che-men*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 20 m. SSW. Kia-hing.

*Chemeré*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 13 miles SE. Laval.

*Chemery*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 7 miles S. Sedan.

*Chemillie*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Ironime. 10 miles NE. Chollet.

*Chemin*, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigen. *Long.* 86. 35. W. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

*Cheminon*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 miles E. Vitry le François.

*Chemnitz*, or *Kemnitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg, containing three churches and an hoſpital. This was anciently an imperial town, but in 1308 ſubmitted itſelf to the Marggrave Frederick, as protector, and in 1312 as ſovereign. 36 WSW. Dreſden, 32 SW. Meiſſen. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

*Chemnitz*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the circle of Upper Saxony, and runs into the Muldau, 5 miles NE. Penig.

*Chemnitz*, ſee *Kamnitz*.

*Chemorchy*, a town of Bootan. 50 miles S. Taſſaſſudon.

*Chenango*, a river of New-York, which runs into the Suſquehana, two miles S. Chenango.

*Chenango*, a town of the ſtate of New-York. 125 miles NW. New-York. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

*Chenango*, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the lake and county of Oneida, on the eaſt by the counties of Otſego and Delaware, on the ſouth by the county of Tioga, and on the weſt by the counties of Tioga and Onondaga. 60 miles long, from north to ſouth, and from 15 to 20 broad.

*Chenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seyres. 8 miles SE. St. Maixent.

*Chenco Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 11. S.

*Chencour*, or *Chemkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, which has a beautiful caſtle, grand caravanſeras, and ſeveral moſques. 160 miles NE. Erivan.

*Chendi*, or *Chandi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, the capital of a diſtrict, containing about 250 houſes. *Long.* 33. 25. E. *Lat.* 16. 39. N.

*Chendereycacondu*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 3 miles W. Chinna Balabaram.

*Chendoul*, a river in the Cabulitan, which runs into the Kameh, twenty-five miles E. Paſhawur.

*Chêne*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 30 miles E. Geneva.

*Chêne Populeux*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. In 1792, this was a ſtrong poſt occupied by the French under Dumourier. 16 miles S. Mezieres.

*Chenebrun*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 24 miles S. Evreux.

*Chenerailles*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 9 m. N Aubuſſon.

*Cheneroypatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 30 miles NW. Seringapatam.

*Chenet*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles SW. Cogni.

*Chenga*, ſee *Tſchenga*.

*Chen-in*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 30 miles WNW. Tſin-tcheou.

*Chenipollan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 32 miles N. Nellore.

*Chenock*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 20 miles SE. Joinpour.

*Chenonceau*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 miles SE. Amboiſe.

*Chenoye*, (*La*,) a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. 20. W. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

*Chen-ſi*, a province of China, bounded on the eaſt by Hoang-ho, which ſeparates it from Chan-ſi; on the ſouth by the provinces of Se-tchuen and Hou-quang, on the north by Tartary and the great wall, and on the weſt by the country of the Monguls. Chen-ſi is one of the moſt extenſive provinces of the empire: it had formerly three viceroys; but at preſent it has only two, beſides the governors of So-tcheou and Kan-tcheou, which are the ſtrongeſt places in the country. This province in general is very fertile, commercial, and rich. It produces little rice, but the inhabitants have plentiful crops of wheat and millet; it is, however, ſubject to long droughts, and clouds of locuſts ſometimes deſtroy every thing that grows in the fields: the Chineſe eat thoſe inſects boiled. The country abounds with drugs, rhubarb, muſk, cinnabar, wax, honey, and coals, of which it contains inexhauſtible veins; it has alſo rich gold mines, which, for political reaſons, are not allowed to be open: gold duſt is waſhed down in ſuch abundance, among the ſand of the torrents and rivers, that a number of people have no other ſubſiſtence but what they gain by collecting it. Travellers remark that the natives of this country are more polite and affable to ſtrangers, and have greater genius than the Chineſe of the northern provinces. This province is divided into two parts, the eaſtern and weſtern; and contains eight fou, or cities of the firſt claſs, and 106 of the ſecond and third. According to the calculation of Sir George Staunton, the number of inhabitants in this province amounts to 30 millions. Si-ngan-fou is the capital.

*Chen-tang*, ſee *Tſien-tang*.

*Chen-yang*, or *Moug-den*, a city of Chineſe Tartary, and capital of a department, or diſtrict, in the country of the Mantchew Tartars, ſituated on an eminence; the Mantchew Tartars have been at great pains to ornament it with ſeveral public edifices, and to provide it with magazines of arms and ſtore-houſes. They conſider it as the principal place of their nation; and ſince China has been under their dominion, they have eſtabliſhed the ſame tribunals here as at Peking, excepting that called Liipou; theſe tribunals are compoſed of Tartars only; their determination is final; and in all their acts they uſe the Tartar character and language. It may be conſidered as a double city, one of which is incloſed within the other: the interior city contains the emperor's palace, hotels of the principal mandarins, ſovereign courts, and the different tribunals; the exterior is inhabited by the common people, tradeſmen, and all thoſe who by their employments or profeſſions are not obliged to lodge in the interior; the latter is almoſt a league in circumference, and the walls which incloſe both are more than three leagues round; theſe walls were rebuilt in 1631, and repaired ſeveral times ſince. 54 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 122. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

*Chen-yang*, a diſtrict or department of Chineſe Tartary, comprehending what was called Leao-tong, and extending as far as the great wall, which bounds it on the ſouth; it is incloſed on the eaſt, north, and weſt by a paliſade, which is more calculated to defend the country againſt the nocturnal invaſions of robbers than to ſtop the march of an army: it is conſtructed only of ſtakes, ſeven feet high, without any bank of earth, ditch, or the ſmalleſt fortified work: the gates are no better, and are guarded only by a few ſoldiers.

*Chenzini*, or *Chinting*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: near it are mines of ſilver and lead, and quarries of marble. 16 miles E. Malogeez.

*Cheou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank in Kiang-nan. 455 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 116. 23. E. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

*Cheou-quang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 15 miles NE. Tcin-tcheou.

*Cheou-tching*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kein. 62 miles NE. Kien-nhing.

*Che-ou-tchang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 15 miles SW. Yen-tcheou.

*Cheou-tchang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 27 m. NE. Po.

*Cheou-yang*, a town of China, in Chan-ſi. 10 miles E. Tai-yuen.

*Chepanny*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 10 miles E. Hindia.

*Chepelio*, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Panama, 18 miles Panama.

*Chepido*, a town of the iſland of Paros, on the eaſt coaſt; near it, on an eminence cloſe to the ſea, is the caſtle of Kefalo, which a noble Venetian of the name of Venieri defended with great intrepidity againſt all the forces of Barbaroſſa, and which now ſerves as a retreat to ſome Monks.

*Che-ping*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 15 miles W. Tchi-yuen.

*Che-ping*, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Yun-nan. 1230 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 10. E. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

*Chepo*, or *St. Chriſtoval de Chepo*, a town of South-America, in the province of Darien, on a river of the ſame name. 27 miles E. Panama.

*Chepooſca*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 90. 6. W. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

*Chepſtow*, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated near the mouth of the Wye, over which is a bridge of ſtone and timber. It is a large, well-built, populous, and flouriſhing town, formerly walled round, and defended by a caſtle, part of which remains. In the month of March 1647, the caſtle was garriſoned by King Charles I. and continued in the hands of the Royaliſts till May 1648, when the Welſh, under Major Langhorne, Colonel Poyer, and Colonel Powell, were defeated; Poyer was executed, and moſt of the caſtles in Wales were conquered about this time. Chepſtow is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the rivers Wye and Lug. Ships of 600 tons burden are built here; and the town of late is become ſo flouriſhing, that the merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, &c. from Norway and Ruſſia, as ſhips of 700 tons burden come up to the town. The tide comes in at this place with greater rapidity than at Briſtol, and ſometimes riſes at the bridge from thirty to ſixty feet. In January 1768, the bridge was much damaged by an extraordinary riſe of the tide, which then flowed above 70 feet. As half the bridge is in Monmouthſhire, and the other half in Glouceſterſhire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties; and in 1790 and 1791, it underwent a thorough repair. This port ſends great quantities of timber to Portſmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich; and bark, iron, cider, &c. to ſeveral parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. There are five conſtant trading-veſſels between this port and London, which in general go and return in two months. There is a market-boat of 70 tons burden, that goes regularly from this place to Briſtol every Tueſday and returns every Thurſday. It has a market weekly on Saturdays, well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, and on the laſt Monday in every month for cattle and ſwine. Chepſtow, in 1801, contained 2080 inhabitants. 28 miles SW. Glocester, 134 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 36. W. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

*Chequatan*, or *Segutanato*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan.

*Chequiligaſta*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 18 m. SSE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

*Cher*, a river of France, which riſes near Auzance, in the department of the Creuſe, paſſes by Montluçon, Ainay le Vieux, St. Amand, Châteauneuf, St. Florent, Vierzon, Menetou, Villefranche, Chabris, Selles, St. Aignan, Montrichard, Blere, &c. and joins the Loire a few miles below Tours.

*Cher*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Loiret, on the eaſt by that of the Nyevre, from which it is ſeparated by the Allier, on the ſouth by the department of the Allier, and on the weſt by the department of the Indre and Loire: it takes its name from the river Cher, which croſſes a part of it. Bourges is the capital.

*Cheraſco*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, formerly the capital of a county in Piedmont, ſituated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro. It is ſaid to have been built by ſome inhabitants of Alba, Manzano, Miana, &c. who were driven away from their towns by the tyranny of their reſpective lords: they fixed on this ſpot, built a town, and ſurrounded it with walls. Chriſtina of France, ducheſs of Savoy, cauſed the town to be fortified in the modern manner, with baſtions, foſſes, and outworks. Since that time Cheraſco has been conſidered as the key and bonlevard of the eſtates of Savoy, being ſituated on the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the dutchy of Milan; and ſtrong both by art and nature. Che-

rasco was first a republic, governed by its particular laws, though professing to be dependent on the emperors of Germany, and to obey them. This flourishing state continued to the year 1260, when they took an oath of allegiance to Charles I. of Anjou, comte of Provence, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily, and continued subject to that crown till the reign of Jane I. queen of Naples, who took no care to protect her subjects from their enemies; when the inhabitants followed the example of other towns, and surrendered themselves voluntarily to Amadeus VI. comte of Savoy, and Jaques de Savoy prince of Achaia. This situation they did not long enjoy; for in a few years after they became successively subject to the Marquis of Montferrat; Luchin Visconti prince of Milan; a second time to Jane queen of Naples; Galeas, and John Galeas de Visconti. Valentina, the daughter of this last prince, married Louis duke of Orleans, and brought with her as a portion the town of Cherasco, and the country round: from the successors of this prince it came to Charles V. who gave it, in the year 1530, to Charles III. duke of Savoy, surnamed the Good, in consideration of his marriage with Beatrice of Portugal. It was taken more than once in the same century by the Austrians and the French, but restored to Emanuel Philbert son of Charles, by the peace of Cambray, in 1559. Victor Amadeus gave it the title of city, making it the capital of a province, and residence of a governor. The civil government is conducted by three syndics, 28 counsellors, and eight masters of accompts. It is in the diocese of Asti, and has seven parish churches, four within the walls and three without. The comté is about nine miles in diameter; the land is fertile, the plains producing great plenty of corn, and the hills, which are some higher, some lower, produce wine, both good, and in quantities for exportation. In 1796, Cherasco was taken by the French. 20 miles SSE. Turin, 15 E. Saluzzo. *Long.* 7. 55. E. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

*Cheraw Hill*, a mountain of South-Carolina. 40 miles NNE. Queenborough.

*Cherburg*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, situated at the bottom of a large bay, between Cape Barfleur and Cape La Hogue, containing about 6000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a governor and an admiralty. Building of small vessels, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs, form the principal employment of the inhabitants. In the year 1096, Cherburg was burned by the English; and in 1345, the ships in the harbour were destroyed by the same enemy. In 1378, it was garrisoned by the English for the king of Navarre; and in 1418, it was taken by Henry V. In 1758, the town was taken and plundered by the English, the port destroyed, and the ships burned in the harbour. This port has always been considered by the French as an object of great importance in the navigation of the English Channel, and immense sums have been expended in the erection of piers, deepening and enlarging the harbour, and erecting fortifications. Vessels of 900 tons can be admitted in high water, and 250 in low. 10 posts N. Coutances, 41 WNW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

*Cherchesene*, a town of Curdistan. 62 miles S. Kerkuk.

*Chercot*, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 8 miles NW. Rachore.

*Chercouchy*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles NNE. Tanjore.

*Chercy*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 miles W. Sens.

*Cheren-tabanan*, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 119. 33. E. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

*Cherepe*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, near the Pacific Ocean. 25 miles SSE. Lambayeque. *Lat.* 7. S.

*Cheribon*, a kingdom of the island of Java, situated to the east of Jacatra. It is divided into nine districts, and contains about 90,000 fixed inhabitants, besides strangers. This country is divided between two princes, both of whom are feudatories of the Dutch East-India Company. Formerly there were three princes of Cheribon; but in the year 1769, one of them not treating his subjects well, was sent into exile by the supreme government to Amboyna. These princes are obliged to deliver all the produce of their country, for certain fixed prices, exclusively to the Company; and neither the princes nor their subjects are allowed to have any communication with strangers, much less to carry on trade with foreign nations in any of the articles produced upon their lands. On the part of the Company, as much care is taken as possible to prevent the contravention of these conditions; they have a resident here, with a garrison of 70 Europeans, stationed in a small fort in the district of Cheribon, whilst there is also an outpost stationed at Indramayo. This empire put itself under the protection of the Dutch Company in the year 1680. In criminal matters the administration rests in the combined authority of the two princes, united to the company's resident. The productions are coffee, timber, cotton yarn, areca, indigo, sugar, and also a little pepper: this last article grew formerly here in such abundance, that in the year 1680, the bhar of 375lbs. was paid for at the rate of no more than ten Spanish dollars. *Long.* 108. 35. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. S.

*Cheribon Reef*, a reef in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the north coaſt of Java. *Long.* 108. 34. E. *Lat.* 6. 9. S.

*Cheri-Kiamen*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. 15 miles SE. Petounê Hotun.

*Cheri-Oujou*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 8 miles S. Geho.

*Cherin*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 50 miles E. Sivas.

*Cherkes*, a town of Cyprus, the reſidence of an aga and a cadi. 12 miles NE. Nicoſia.

*Cherki*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Ballogiſtan. 10 miles SW. Dadari.

*Chermanſik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles NNE. Miletus.

*Chermelick*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 20 miles WSW. Orfa.

*Chero*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

*Cherodya*, a town of Bengal. 7 miles SSW. Toree.

*Cheronnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 miles S. Confolent.

*Cheroneſo*, ſee *Ceroneſo*.

*Cheroniſo*, a town on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Negropont. 25 miles E. Negropont.

*Cherowly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 36 miles SE. Etaya.

*Cheroy*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles W. Sens.

*Cherſo*, or rather *Cherſo and Oſero*, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, divided into two parts. This iſland or iſlands lies between the coaſt of Iſtria and Dalmatia, extending from north to ſouth about 60 miles in length, with a very unequal breadth. In more remote ages, the hiſtory of which is blended with fable, it was much known and had various names; the moſt ancient, however, ſeems to have been the iſland of Brigeide, or the iſlands Brigeidæ; but the uſual name, almoſt 3000 years ſince, was Abſyrtides, Abſyrtus, Abſyrtius, from Abſyrtus, the brother of Medea, who was killed by her as he was purſuing her in her flight with Jaſon. After the decline of the Roman empire, Cherſo and Oſero changed maſters often; ſometimes being annexed to the Greek empire, ſometimes to the crown of Hungary, and ſometimes ſubject to the Bans, and kings of the Slavi; but without any remarkable events to render it illuſtrious. About the middle of the 9th century, Saba, a captain of the Saracens, plundered the iſland; and it appears by the chronicle of Andrea Dandolo, that in 991 it was under the dominion of the republic of Venice. The doge Pietro Orſeolo landed there, and received honours as lord of the iſland. It ſeems moſt reaſonable to fix the dedition of Oſero about this time. In or about the year 1130, Guido Polani, ſon of the doge Pietro, was proclaimed Count of Oſero by the people; and a ſon of the doge Vitale Michieli was elected count not long after the year 1156. From the high rank of theſe counts it is natural to conjecture, that the Venetians looked on this ſovereignty as a matter of dignity and importance. Marino Moroſini did homage to the doge Dandolo in 1280, and the act is ſtill extant, as well as the others alluded to; and in 1283, the ſame Count Marino, in a writing of ſettlement with the inhabitants of Cherſo, is called count and lord of the diſtrict of Cherſo. This Marino, who commanded in the war of Iſtria, with a valour correſpondent to the iſſue of it, was the laſt hereditary Count of Oſero and Cherſo: he died in 1303 or 1304. The people afterwards petitioned the republic to ſend them a count or governor every two years; and Andrea Daurio, or Doro, was the firſt who went there in that character. Since that period the iſland has not ſuffered any conſiderable change, only it was greatly moleſted by the Uſcocchi, during the war which the Venetians were obliged to carry on againſt thoſe robbers. Cherſo and Oſero ought, indeed, rather to be called two iſlands united, than one iſland alone; but the channel of the ſea that divides them is ſo very narrow, that it ſcarcely can be called any ſeparation at all. The number of inhabitants in the iſland of Cherſo has probably been more conſiderable in former times than it is at preſent: the ruins of the habitations ſcattered over the iſland evidently prove this. There was a time, however, when the whole iſland had only 5000 inhabitants: about the year 1640, it had 5600; at preſent the population greatly exceeds 8000 and perhaps amounts to 9000. The augmentation is conſiderable, in proportion to the ſhort term of years which produced it. The ſoil of both parts of the iſland is in general mountainous and ſtony. There are large tracts entirely ſtony, barren, and naked to a degree which helps to form an idea of the eaſtern deſerts, in which all is parched, ſterile, and deſolate. The inhabitants call thoſe places Arabia Petrea. They furniſh, however, excellent feeding for ſheep, which crop the graſs and ſweet herbs that grow between the ſtones, and thereby become not only exceſſively fat, but give milk uncommonly rich, and of an exquiſite taſte. The Arabia Petrea of Cherſo produces the ſame kind of ſhrubs that are uſually found in ſtony and mountainous ſituations. The hills to the northward are woody, and not well adapted to cultivation. The plains alſo on thoſe parts of the iſland that are fit for the richeſt products, are often abandoned

and uncultivated through the want of a ſufficient number of inhabitants. On the other ſide of the channel of Oſero the hills are leſs rocky, but the mountains from the middle upwards are totally ſterile, and produce nothing but wild ſage. The oil of Cherſo, which is reckoned the beſt in quality of any made in the Venetian ſtates, is the moſt valuable product of the iſland. According to the calculations of the iſlanders themſelves, they make from 3000 to 3500 barrels, of 17 gallons each barrel a year. The greateſt part of this oil is exported out of the iſland; but almoſt all the value is required for the purchaſe of corn, of which the inhabitants do not raiſe enough to maintain them four months in the year. The wine, of which they make only a few hundred barrels for exportation, though the product might eaſily be much increaſed, is not of ſo perfect a quality, in proportion to the oil. The figs are excellent, but no great quantity is exported; perhaps the yearly value that comes in for this article, does not amount to 400 ſequins. The finer fruits for the table, ſuch as peaches, pears, apricots, and the like, are rarely cultivated in the iſland, conſequently they are ſcarce and but indifferently good; the Cherſines do great injuſtice to their own induſtry, as well as to the happineſs of their climate, by neglecting them. It ſhould ſeem that the mild temperature of the air under which they live ought to encourage them to have their gardens well provided with the moſt delicate fruits. Beſides the ſoftneſs of the climate, there is another circumſtance which might induce them to try this kind of cultivation, and that is the facility of tranſporting their fruits to Venice. Pulſe and garden herbs thrive very well; but the inhabitants think little about garden-ſtuff, their whole attention being taken up by the more important improvement of their vine and olive yards. *Long.* 14. 36. E. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

*Cherſo*, a ſeaport and capital of the iſland of Cherſo, in the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated behind a deep bay on the weſt coaſt, which almoſt divides the iſland nearly into equal parts, forming a harbour capable of ſheltering a numerous fleet. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants, 3000 in number, are accuſtomed from their infancy to agriculture, fiſhing, the breeding of cattle, the weaving of ſerge, &c. Among the inhabitants are 120 eccleſiaſtics, nuns, and monks; they poſſeſs many churches, and 200 chapels, but not one inn. The uſual language is the Sclavonian.

*Cherſon*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, ſituated on the Dnieper, built and made a free port in the year 1774, chiefly conſtructed of hewn ſtone. It is intended to be the principal mart for all commodities of export and import; but if extenſive trade ſhould take place in this quarter, the great depoſitary for the merchandize will be more conveniently fixed on ſome ſpot below the bar of the Dnieper, and about 12 miles ſouth of Cherſon. It contains a dock for the conſtruction of large veſſels; from which ſeveral men of war and frigates, as well as merchant-ſhips, have already been launched. The humane Mr. Howard died in this town, on the 20th day of January 1790. 128 miles SW. Ekaterinoſlav, 812 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 32. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

*Cherſopoli*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Corfu. 5 miles S. Corfu.

*Chertſey*, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, ſituated near the banks of the Thames, formerly the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings; and the firſt burial-place of Henry VI. who was afterwards removed to Windſor. Here was formerly an abbey, founded in the year 664, of which only part of the walls now remains. It has a market on Wedneſdays. In 1801, Chertſey contained 2819 inhabitants. 20 m. WSW. London. *Long.* 0. 24. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

*Cherves*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 3 m. NW. Cognac.

*Cherveaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 7 miles NE. Niort.

*Cherugatta*, a town of Cochin. 18 miles NE. Cranganore.

*Cherwell*, a river of England, which riſes in Warwickſhire, and runs into the Thames at Oxford.

*Cheſapeak Bay*, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, and one of the largeſt in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe and eaſy navigation. It receives the waters of the Suſquehanna, Potomak, Rappahannok, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

*Cheſham*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. The principal trade of the town is in lace, ſhoes, and wooden-ware. In the year 1801, the population was 2045, and 656 employed. 10 miles SE. Aylesbury, 29 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 37. W. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

*Cheſhire*, a county palatine of England, bounded on the north by the Iriſh ſea and by the counties of Lancaſter and York, on the eaſt by the counties of Derby and Stafford, on the ſouth by the county of Salop, and on the weſt by the counties of Flint and

Denbigh; about 50 miles long and 25 broad, divided into ſeven hundreds, which contain 101 pariſhes, one city, and 11 market towns. In 1801, the population amounted to 191,751, of whom 67,447 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 38,823 in agriculture. The proportion of the cultivated parts of the county, and thoſe which lie either waſte, or in a ſtate of little profit, are, according to a general view drawn up by Mr. Wedge, perhaps nearly as follows: arable, meadow, paſture, &c. about 615,000 acres; waſte lands, heaths, commons, greens, but few woods of any extent, 30,000 acres; peat bogs and moſſes 20,000 acres; common fields, probably not ſo much as 1000 acres; ſea ſands within the eſtuary of the Dee, excluſive of what may be upon the ſhores of the river Merſey, 10,000 acres, in the whole 676,000 acres. The general appearance of Cheſhire is that of an extended plain; but on the eaſtern ſide there is a range of hilly or rather mountainous country, connected with the Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire hills, of about 25 miles in length, and five in width, extending from near Congleton, to the north-eaſtern extremity of the county. From Macclesfield, in a north-weſtern direction, the ſurface is irregular and hilly; but continues of that deſcription not farther than to Alderley, about five or ſix miles from Macclesfield. On the Shropſhire ſide the ſurface is alſo broken and irregular. Approaching the weſtern ſide of the county, (at the diſtance of about ten miles eaſt from Cheſter,) there is another range of irregular hills which ſeparates the waters of the Dee and Merſey; theſe hills are in a direction almoſt north and ſouth, and extend about 25 miles from Malpas, on the ſouth ſide the county, to Frodſham, on the north ſide of it. The remaining part of the county, amounting nearly to four-fifths of the whole, is probably not more, on the medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the ſea. Cheſhire has formerly been celebrated as the Vale Royal of England; and if ſeen from the high lands above Macclesfield, the whole of the country to the weſtward has undoubtedly the appearance of one extended plain. Cheſter is the city; the market-towns are Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodſham, Knutsford, Stockport, and Sanbach. The principal rivers are the Merſey and the Dee; theſe receive, and carry off to the ſea, all ſmaller rivers and rivulets in Cheſhire, viz. the Weaver, Dane, Wheelock, Goyte, Bolling, &c. &c. Cheſhire has been long noted for cheeſe of the beſt quality; other productions are corn, excellent ſalt, coal, iron ore, mill-ſtones, timber, alum, hops, &c. The yearly export of cheeſe from this county to London only has been computed at 14,000 tons; to Briſtol and York, down the Severn and the Trent, 8000 more, beſides what is ſent to Scotland and Ireland.

*Cheſhunt*, a town of England, in Hertfordſhire, containing within its pariſh 3173 inhabitants. 12 miles N. London.

*Cheſil Bank*, a prodigious heap or body of pebbles, thrown up by the ſea, running from the iſland of Portland to near Abbotsbury, 16 miles in length. When a ſtrong north-eaſt wind blows, it cleaves aſunder, and ſweeps away all the ſtones, leaving nothing but a black clay at the bottom. With a ſouth-weſt wind the ſea throws up freſh pebbles over the bank again, and repairs the breaches as firmly as before. Near Portland the pebbles are of the ſize of an egg, or larger, and gradually leſſen, till towards Abbotſbury they are no bigger than peaſe. By this beach a perſon may paſs from Abbotſbury to Portland, which it joins to the continent, making it a peninſula. On it grows much eryngo, and formerly ſea-cale.

*Che-ſinen*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-ſi. 45 m. NW. Hing-ngan.

*Cheſley*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles SE. Ervy.

*Cheſne*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 15 m. S. Mezieres.

*Cheſnut Hill*, a village of Pennſylvania, near German town. On an eminence which gives name to the place, General Waſhington placed ſix pieces of cannon, and 400 men, when his army was encamped at Whitemarſh.

*Cheſnut Ridge*, mountains of Pennſylvania. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

*Cheſſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles NW. Lyons.

*Cheſta*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Paz. 70 miles NW. La Paz.

*Cheſter*, a city of England, and capital of Cheſhire, ſituated on the river Dee, about 20 miles from the Iriſh ſea; for a conſiderable time the ſtation of the 20th Roman legion, the command of which was given to Julius Agricola, by the emperor Veſpaſian, and of courſe muſt have been built before his time; but probably not many years, though fanciful writers have dated its antiquity to a remote period indeed. The city is ſquare, and ſurrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circumference; it contains nine pariſh churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and ſix places of worſhip for Diſſenters of different perſuaſions. It is ſaid to have been erected into a corporation in 1242, and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, ſheriffs, common-council men, &c. The ſtreets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one ſtory beneath the level of the ground on each ſide; and the houſes have a ſort of

covered portico running on from houſe to houſe, and from ſtreet to ſtreet, level with the ground behind, but one ſtory above the ſtreet in front. They are called rows, and afford a ſheltered walk for foot paſſengers. Beneath them are ſhops and warehouſes, level with the ſtreets; and apartments above them. The walls are kept in repair by an officer, called a Murenger, and a rate called murage, on all imports by perſons not free of the city. The cuſtody of the gates was formerly committed to very conſiderable noblemen: Eaſt-gate, to the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate, to the Earl of Shrewſbury; Water-gate, to the Earl of Derby; and North-gate, to the Mayor. The principal manufacture is gloves; and its fairs are reſorted to three times a year by a great concourſe of the Iriſh linen merchants. The caſtle is a noble ſtructure, having a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, and bearing his name; which, as well as its workmanſhip, prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the preſent walls are evidently Norman. Cheſter is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of York, and ſends two members to the Imperial parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 15,052, of whom 2159 were employed in trade and manufactures. In 613, Cheſter was taken by Ethelfred king of Northumberland. Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland, had an interview in 1159; the latter ceded the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, formerly wreſted from the Engliſh crown. Richard II. in his 12th year, converted Cheſter into a principality, annexing to it the caſtle of Holt, the lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and ſeveral other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it ſhould be given only to the king's eldeſt ſon. But Henry IV. reſcinded an act that incroached ſo much on the dignity of his ſon as Prince of Wales. The king's eldeſt ſon is, however, created Earl of Cheſter. The ſweating ſickneſs deſtroyed here, in 1506, ninety-one houſeholders in three days, and only four women; and was followed, in 1517, by a dreadful peſtilence. A more grievous one viſited it in 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces under Sir William Brereton, having held out a twenty weeks' ſiege, and ſurrendered February 3d, 1645-6, on terms that did honour to the ſpirit of the beſieged. 145 miles N. Briſtol, 181 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

*Cheſter*, a county of the ſtate of South-Carolina.

*Cheſter*, a town of the ſtate of New Hampſhire. 20 miles W. Portſmouth.

*Cheſter*, a town of Pennſylvania, on the Delaware, with good anchorage. 12 miles SW. Philadelphia.

*Cheſter*, a town of the ſtate of New-York. 40 miles NNE. New-York.

*Cheſter*, a town of Nova Scotia, in King's bay. 22 miles WSW. Halifax.

*Cheſter*, a town of the ſtate of Maryland, on a river of the ſame name. 28 miles E. Baltimore, 50 SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 11. W. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

*Cheſter*, a town of Virginia. 12 miles S. Winchester.

*Cheſter Gap*, a paſs over the Blue mountains, in Virginia. 14 miles SE. Winchester

*Cheſter*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, 10 m. SW. Cheſter.

*Cheſter*, a river of Weſt-Florida, which runs into Penſacola Bay, *Long.* 86. 55. W. *Lat.* 30. 39. N.

*Cheſter in the Street*, a town of England, in the county of Durham, ſituated in a valley, on the weſt ſide of the river Wear, in a neighbourhood abounding in coals. This is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and in the opinion of Camden, named Condercum. The biſhop and monks of Lindisfarm ſheltered themſelves here with the body of St. Cuthbert during the Daniſh ravages; and it is ſaid that when Egilric biſhop of Durham laid the foundation of a new church, immenſe riches were found, ſo that he reſigned his biſhopric, and retired to Peterborough, of which he had been abbot. The church was made collegiate by Biſhop Bec. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1662. 6 miles N. Durham, 263 N. London.

*Cheſter*, (*Weſt.*) a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Dutcheſs county, on the eaſt by Connecticut, on the ſouth by Long Iſland Sound, and on the the weſt by the river Hudſon. 33 miles long from north to ſouth, and from 7 to 20 broad.

*Cheſter*, (*Weſt.*) a town of New-York. 15 miles NNE. New-York.

*Cheſter*, (*Weſt.*) a town of Virginia. 23 miles W. Philadelphia.

*Cheſter Ridge*, mountains of Pennſylvania, in which iron and lead ores are found. 140 miles WNW. Philadelphia.

*Cheſterfield*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated in a beautiful vale, called the Valley of Scarſdale, containing, in 1801, a population of 4267, of which 1389 were employed in trade and manufactures. In this town are ſeveral potteries and ſilk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood: iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has lately been made from hence to the Trent, five miles below Gainſborough. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The market is held on Saturday. 26 m. N. Derby, 149 N. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 20.

*Cheſterfield*, a town of New Hampſhire, 22 m. W. Boſton. *Long.* 73. 23. W. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Chefterfield*, a county of the ſtate of South-Carolina.

*Chefterfield Key*, an iſlet near the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

*Chefterfield Inlet*, a bay on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's Bay, about 200 miles long and 15 wide. *Long.* of the mouth 90. 40. W. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

*Chefterfield Shoals*, ſhoals in the ſtraits of Mozambique. *Long.* 43. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. 5. S.

*Chefterford*, a town of England, in Eſſex, formerly a Roman ſtation, called Camboricum; many antiquities have been diſcovered, and the foundations of the walls were viſible a few years ſince. The market has been long diſcontinued. 13 miles N. Saffron Walden.

*Chefterton*, a town of the ſtate of Maryland, in the county of Kent, where a college was inſtituted in the year 1782, called Waſhington College.

*Cheta*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Chatanga, *Long.* 107. 29. E. *Lat.* 70. 20. N.

*Cheta*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, *Long.* 85. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

*Che-tcheou-ouei*, a town of China, in Houquang. 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 54. E. *Lat.* 30. 16. N.

*Che-tching*, a town of China, in Quang-tong. 24 miles WSW. Hoa.

*Che-tching*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-ſi. 90 miles SE. Ki-ngan.

*Chetecan Head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

*Chetham*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, with 752 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Mancheſter.

*Cheticolon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 9 miles ESE. Terriore.

*Chetiqua*, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 98. 20. E. *Lat.* 11. 5. N.

*Chetran*, a town of Arabia. 6 miles S. Kalaba.

*Che-tſien*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Koei-tcheou. 875 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 44. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

*Che-tſuen*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 30 miles NE. Mao.

*Che-tſung*, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Yun-nan. 1020 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 39. E. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

*Chetumal Bay*, ſee *Honduras Bay*.

*Cheturgow*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Ballogiſtan. 6 miles SW. Bahbelgong.

*Chevagnes*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles E. Moulins.

*Chevancy le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts. 3 miles N. Montmedy.

*Chever*, ſee *Khaucr*.

*Cheverny*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 7 miles S. Blois.

*Chevilly*, a town of France. 5 m. S. Paris.

*Cheviot Hills*, hills of England, formed county of Northumberland, which formed a free chace, called Cheviot, corruptly Chevy Chace, the ſeat of the encounter between the Pierces and the Douglaſſes, celebrated in the ancient popular ſong. 6 miles from the borders of Scotland, 18 S. Berwick.

*Cheviré*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 5 miles NW. Baugé.

*Chevregny*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 5 miles S. Laon.

*Chevres*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 18 miles E. Angouleſme.

*Chevreuſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 8 miles SW. Verſailles.

*Chevron*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 16 m. E. Chambery.

*Cheux*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. 6 miles W. Caen.

*Chewaſe*, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government. 24 miles SW. Tellico.

*Chewny*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 18 miles E. Hurdah.

*Chews*, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. 19. W. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

*Che-yam-hoei-Hotun*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 437 miles ENE. Peking.

*Cheze*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 4 miles SE. Loudeac.

*Cheynow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 6 miles E. Tabor.

*Chezery*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 8 m. NW. Geneva.

*Chezy l'Abbaye*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 4 miles SSW. Château Thierry.

*Chiacar*, a town of Thebet. 66 miles SE. Laſſa.

*Chiakahominy*, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, 4 m. NW. James-Town.

*Chiacupi*, a town of Peru. 50 m. Cuſco.

*Chiametlan*, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Cullacan, on the eaſt by the Zacatecas, on the ſouth by Xalaſco, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The ſoil is generally fertile; and many mines of ſilver are found in the country.

*Chiametlan*, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of the ſame name. 325 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 109. 6. W. *Lat.* 22. 58. N.

*Chiametlan*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 106. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. N.

*Chiametlan Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

*Chiampa*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the deſert of Cochinchina, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Indian ſea, and on the weſt by Cambodia. It is little known. Father Alexander, of Rhodes, a Jeſuit miſſionary, tells us that Chiampa was a province of China, and ſeparated from it upwards of two centuries ago by the revolt of the governor, ſent thither by the King of Tonquin, who cauſed himſelf to be declared king. There is no country in the torrid zone wherein the four ſeaſons are better diſtinguiſhed. Though the rivers are not conſiderable, they are ſources of its plenty; during the months of September, October, and November, they riſe every fortnight, overflow all the fields for three days, and render them ſo fertile by their ſlime that they can ſow and reap twice a year. The ſoil produces rice, ſeveral ſorts of fruits and herbs, pepper, cinnamon, benzoin, eagle, and columba wood; gold, ſilver, ſilk, cotton, and porcelain, are likewiſe to be found here. Among other rare animals are rhinoceroſes, and elephants of an extraordinary ſize and ſurpriſing docility. The ſea abounds with excellent fiſh. There are ſixty good harbours, which occaſion the inhabitants to apply themſelves much to trade and navigation; that of Faifo is one of the moſt conſiderable.

*Chiana*, a river of Italy, anciently called Clanis; the centre part of the river is marſhy, and the water is ſaid to flow in a ſoutherly direction into the Tiber by one mouth near Orvieto; and northerly by another into the Arno, about 3 m. NW. Arezzo.

*Chianantla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala. 60 miles S. Puebla de los Angelos.

*Chianni*, a town of Etruria. 16 miles ESE. Leghorn.

*Chianti*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

*Chiapa*, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Tabaſco, on the eaſt by Vera Paz, on the ſouth by Guatimala, on the ſouth-weſt by Sonuſco, and on the weſt by Guaxaca, 210 miles long, and 135 broad. Its principal productions are grain and fruit, with excellent paſtures, on which they feed a great number of cattle. There are no mines of gold or ſilver.

*Chiapa dos Eſpagnols*, or *Ciudad Real*, a town of Mexico, and province of Chiapa, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains one pariſh, with three convents, and about 400 Spaniſh families, with a fauxbourg, containing about 100 Indian families. Its principal commerce is cocoa, cotton, and cochineal. 380 miles SE. Mexico. *Long.* 94. 46. W. *Lat.* 17. 3. N.

*Chiapa*, or *Chiapa dos Indios*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa, containing 4000 families, chiefly Indians, who are rich. During the day the heat is violent, while the nights are cool. The inhabitants raiſe a great deal of ſugar. 350 miles S. Mexico, 30 W. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols. *Long.* 95. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

*Chiarenza*, or *Clarence*, a town of European Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of the Morea, near the Mediterranean, on the river Sillus; once a conſiderable place, but now almoſt ruined. 84 miles SW. Livadia, 80 W. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

*Chiari*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela, between Breſcia and Crema, where the Imperialiſts obtained a victory over the French in 1701. 12 m. W. Breſcia. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

*Chiaromonte*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 25 miles W. Syracuſe. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

*Chiaſcio*, a river of the Popedom, which runs into the Tiber, 5 miles S. Perugia.

*Chiaſſellis*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 7 miles W. Palma Nuova.

*Chiatla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 100 miles SE. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

*Chiavan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chilan. 120 miles NW. Reſhd.

*Chiavari*, a town of the Ligurian republic. 15 miles SE. Genoa.

*Chiavenna*, (*County of*,) a country of Swiſſerland, in alliance with the Griſons, ſituated at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, to the north of the lake of Como, about 24 miles long, and 18 wide. The country is fertile in wine and paſtures. The inhabitants raiſe a good deal of ſilk, but not corn ſufficient for their wants; this they obtain of their neighbours for cattle, wine, and ſilk. The inhabitants are Catholics, and depend on the Biſhop of Como for ſpiritual matters. It came under the Griſons at the ſame time with the Valteline, and is governed by a commiſſary. By the treaty of Campo Formio and Luneville it was ceded to the Ciſalpine republic, now the kingdom of Italy.

*Chiavenna*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, heretofore the capital of a county. It is ſituated at the foot and upon the ſide of a mountain, and contains about 3,000 ſouls. The inhabitants carry on but little commerce. The principal articles of exportation are ſtone pots, called *laveggi*, and raw ſilk. The whole country produces about 3,600 pounds of the laſt commodity. A manufacture of ſilk ſtockings, the only one in the town, has been lately eſtabliſhed. The neighbouring country is covered with vineyards; but the wine is of a meagre ſort.

and only a small quantity is exported. The great support of Chiavenna is the transport of merchandize, this town being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. From hence the goods are sent either by Coire into Germany, or through Pregalia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol. There is a duty laid by the Grisons upon all the merchandize which passes through Chiavenna; but this duty is so small that the whole customs, including those in the Valteline, are farmed for 17,000 florins, or about 1260l. per annum. The principal object of curiosity in the environs of Chiavenna is the fortress in ruins, seated upon the summit of a rock, which overlooks the town, and celebrated in the history of the Grisons for its almost impregnable strength. 38 miles N. Como. 35 S. Coire. *Long.* 9. 28. E. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

*Chiavorico*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 13 miles W. Udina.

*Chiavoroto*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia. In March 1797, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. 8 miles S. Tarvis.

*Chiautla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 20 miles SW. Puebla de los Angelos.

*Chiaw*, (*Gulf of*,) a bay on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* of the entrance 123. 56. E. *Lat.* 1. 21. N.

*Chibara tai Kiawen*, a post of Chinese Tartary. 18 miles N. Geho.

*Chibiave*, a village of Cyprus, celebrated for its wine. Near this place a battle was fought between Richard I. king of England, and Isaac, who had usurped the throne, in which the latter was defeated. It was anciently called *Corinea*.

*Chiblone*, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 20 miles ESE. Severndroog.

*Chicabee*, a mountain of United America, in the state of New England.

*Cicachac*, a town of West-Florida, on the Pascagoola. *Long.* 88. 52. W. *Lat.* 32. 2. N.

*Chicacotta*, a town on the borders of Bootan, a small distance from the boundary of Bengal, fortified with a bank and a stockade. A battle was fought here in 1772, between the Booteans and the British forces, in which the latter were victorious, and took possession of the town; which, on the conclusion of peace, was restored, and forms the Bootan frontier. 75 miles S. Tassasudon, 50 N. Rungpour. *Long.* 89. 25. E. *Lat.* 26. 31. N.

*Chicalapour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles S. Chinna Balabaram.

*Chicama*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 7. 45. S.

*Chicanga*, or *Chacanga*, a kingdom of Africa, which was formerly a part of the country of Mocaranga, rich in gold mines. It is called *Manica*, from the principal town, which is situated on the river Sofala, in *Long.* 28. E. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

*Chicapee*, a river of United America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, and runs into the Connecticut at Springfield.

*Chicar*, a town of Hindoostan, on the south-west coast of Guzerat. 6 miles from the island of Diu. 34 miles S. Chittour.

*Chicaris*, a town of Imiretta. 20 miles W. Cotatis.

*Chicarongo*, a town of Africa, in the country of Bororos. 20 miles N. Tete.

*Chicasaw*, a town of the state of Georgia, belonging to the Indians. *Long.* 88. 50. W. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

*Chicaur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles S. Chittore.

*Chicha Island*, see *Jesso*.

*Chichas*, a jurisdiction of Peru, under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. This district forms one government with Tarija; it in situated to the north-north-east of Potosi, in the intendancy of which it is included. Its length from north to south is about 140 miles, and its breadth about 100. From 50 to 60,000 marks of silver, and about 100,000 piastres in gold, are on an average extracted from the mines in the province: and the plains give food to numerous herds of cattle. St. Jago de Gutagayta is the chief town.

*Chiché*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 m. SE. Bressuire.

*Chicherobe*, a town of the state of Georgia. 20 miles N. Tugeloo.

*Chichery*, a town of Bengal. 34 miles S. Palamow. *Long.* 14. 26. E. *Lat.* 23. 14. N.

*Chichester*, a city of England, in the county of Sussex, situated on the river Levant, which a little below joins an arm of the sea: said to have been built by Cissa, the second Saxon prince of this country, and the residence of his successors; but the Roman pavement, and other circumstances, shew it to have been more ancient, and at least known to the Romans. It was walled round, and furnished with four gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal streets extend from the centre, with the names of East, West, North, and South, from their direction. The river almost surrounds the town, but the water is too shallow to admit ships of burden up to it, which are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch or arm of the sea, near which the city is situated, is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen. Many of its banks are steep; where wharfs or warehouses might be erected at a small expence. The entrance lies at a place called Cock Bush, near West-Witter-

ing, (where it is ſuppoſed that Ella firſt landed,) on a ſmall iſland on the oppoſite ſide called Hayling. The channel is not difficult; but there are ſand-banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impoſſible for ſhips of heavy burthen to come in, unleſs at ſpring-tides. Merchant veſſels are frequently built and repaired here, and ſometimes ſhips of war. Chicheſter is the ſee of a biſhop, and has five pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarſe cloths, has lately been eſtabliſhed. The manufacture of needles, which has been long carried on here, is now almoſt annihilated. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4744, of whom 681 were employed in trade and manufactures. Two markets are held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday, for corn and proviſions; and on every other Wedneſday a market for live ſheep and cattle. 36 miles SE. Wincheſter, 61 SSE. London. *Long.* 0. 47. W. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

*Chicheſter*, a town of Pennſylvania. 17 miles SW. Philadelphia.

*Chicince*, a town of Lithuania. 8 miles N. Rohaczow.

*Chickago*, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 87. 7. W. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

*Chickahomony*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the James river, *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

*Chicken Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 114. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. S.

*Chicken-Head*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

*Chickiſalongo*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 76. 31. W. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

*Chickley*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 12 miles E. Chuprah.

*Chickley*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 30 miles SSE. Surat.

*Chickſaw Bluff*, ſee *Wolf-River*.

*Chiclana*, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha. 2 miles N. Ubeda.

*Chiclana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 52 miles S. Seville.

*Chicomxon*, a town of the ſtate of Maryland, on the Potomack. 38 miles SSW. Annapolis.

*Chicorata*, a town of New-Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 30 miles E. Cinaloa.

*Chicova*, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict in Mocaranga, on the Zambeſe. *Long.* 30. 20. E. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

*Chicuito*, a juriſdiction of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, about 108 miles long, and 75 wide.

*Chielefa*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of Coron. It was taken by the Venetians, in the year 1685. 12 miles W. Kolokitia.

*Chiemſee*, a lake of Bavaria: it contains ſeveral iſlands, particularly Herrenwerd and Frawenwerd, on the left of which is a town called Chiemſee, which is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saltzburg, founded in the 13th century. 15 miles W. Salzburg.

*Chiento*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic between Firmo and Recanati. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

*Chieri*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, ſituated on the declivity of a hill, in an agreeable country, the air ſoft and healthy: the hills to the north and eaſt are covered with vines, while thoſe to the weſt and ſouth are covered with fruit trees of different kinds; the land is fertile, and the inhabitants induſtrious; they have manufactures of cloth and ſilk. Its ancient name was Cherium, or Carium, and it is called by the French Quiers. It was burned by the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa, in the year 1154; but was ſoon after rebuilt. It is ſurrounded by an ancient wall defended by towers, with a foſſe; and had formerly a fortreſs, named Rochetta, demoliſhed in the ſixteenth century. It has ſix gates, and four grand ſquares or places, many churches, and religious houſes, though only two pariſhes within the walls, and one without. 6 m. E. Turin. *Long.* 7. 48. E. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

*Chiers*, (*La*,) a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe between Mouzon and Sedan.

*Chieſa*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 6 miles S. Sondrio.

*Chieſa*, (*La*,) a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, at Caneto, in the Mantuan.

*Chieti*, ſee *Civita di Chieti*.

*Chietta*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 11 m. NE. Orgelet.

*Chievres*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 4 miles S. Ath.

*Chieuti*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 13 m. SSE. Termola.

*Chiggré*, a town of Nubia. 200 miles S. Syene. *Long.* 34. 20. E. *Lat.* 21. N.

*Chiggeron*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian ſea, a little to the north of Amol.

*Chignecto*, a town of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy, near which was a ſmart action between the Britiſh troops, under the command of Major Lawrence, with ſome French and Indians, in the year 1749, and another between the Britiſh, under the command of Lieutenant Scott, and the ſame enemies, in 1756.

*Chigy-ſur-Yarne*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles ESE. Sens.

*Chi-king*, a town of China, of the third

rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 18 miles SW. Nan-yong.

*Chignolo*, a town of Italy. 14 miles E. Paira, 10 S. Lodi.

*Chikkolee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 11 miles SW. Seringapatam.

*Chilare*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Candelaro, 7 m. W. Manfredonia.

*Chilca*, a ſeaport of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles S. Calloa. *Lat.* 12. 32. S.

*Chilhowee*, a town of United America, in Tennaſſee. 25 miles S. Knoxville.

*Chili*, an extenſive country of South-America, extending from Peru on the north, to the country of Magellan on the ſouth; bounded on the eaſt by immenſe deſerts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of South-America, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The Incas of Peru had prevailed upon great part of the inhabitants of that vaſt region to ſubmit to their wiſe laws, and intended to ſubdue the whole, had they not met with inſuperable difficulties. This important project was reſumed by the Spaniards as ſoon as they had conquered the principal provinces of Peru. In the beginning of 1535, Almagro ſet out from Cuſco, and paſſed the Cordeleras; and though he had loſt a great part of the ſoldiers who attended him in his expedition, he was received with the greateſt marks of ſubmiſſion by the nations that had been formerly under the dominion of the empire, where he ended his days in an unfortunate manner. The Spaniards appeared again in Chili in 1541. Baldivia, their leader, entered it without the leaſt oppoſition. The inhabitants were gathering in their crops; but as ſoon as the harveſt was over, they took up arms, and never laid them down for ten years. Some diſtricts, indeed, diſcouraged by the continual loſſes they ſuſtained, at length ſubmitted; but the reſt reſolutely fought for their liberty, though they were generally defeated. Their moſt irreconcileable enemies are the inhabitants of Arauco and Tucapel, thoſe to the ſouth of the river Bobio, or who extend towards the Cordeleras. Their manners, which bear a greater reſemblance to thoſe of the ſavages of North America than to thoſe of the Peruvians their neighbours, render them conſequently more formidable. When they go to war, they carry nothing with them, and want neither tents nor baggage. The ſame trees from which they gather their food, ſupply them with lances and darts. As they are ſure of finding in one place what they had in another, they willingly reſign any country which they are unable to defend. All places are equally indifferent to them. Their troops being free from all incumbrance of proviſions and ammunition, march with ſurpriſing agility. They expoſe their lives like men who ſet little value on them; and if they loſe the field of battle, they are not at a loſs for magazines and encampments wherever there is a ground covered with fruits. They ſometimes invite their neighbours to join them to attack the common enemy, and this they call throwing the arrow, becauſe this call flies as ſwiftly and ſilently as an arrow from one habitation to another. A certain night is immediately fixed upon, in the dead of which, the time they always chooſe for the commencement of hoſtilities, they fall upon the next village where there are Spaniards, and from thence proceed to others. They murder all the inhabitants except the white women, whom they always carry off. Before the enemy has time to collect his forces, they all unite in one body. Their army, though more formidable from their numbers than from their diſcipline, is not afraid of attacking the poſts that are moſt ſtrongly fortified. This fury often ſucceeds, becauſe they are ſo conſtantly ſupplied with reinforcements that they are not ſenſible of their loſſes. If theſe are ſo conſiderable as to oblige them to deſiſt, they retire to the diſtance of a few leagues, and five or ſix days after, fall upon ſome other place. Theſe barbarians never think they are beaten unleſs they are ſurrounded. If they can take poſſeſſion of a place difficult of acceſs, they think they are conquerors. The head of one Spaniard, which they carry off in triumph, comforts them for the death of an hundred Indians. The country is of ſuch conſiderable extent, that when they find themſelves in danger from the enemy, they forſake their poſſeſſions, and remove into ſome impenetrable foreſt. Recruited by other Indians, they ſoon return into the parts they had before inhabited; and this alternate ſucceſſion of flight and reſiſtance, of boldneſs and fear, is the circumſtance that renders them unconquerable. War is to them a kind of amuſement. As it is neither expenſive nor inconvenient to them, they have nothing to apprehend from its continuance; and it is a conſtant rule with them never to ſue for peace. The pride of Spain muſt always condeſcend to make the firſt overtures. When theſe are favourably received, a conference is held. The governor of Chili and the Indian general, attended by the moſt diſtinguiſhed captains on both ſides, ſettle the terms of accommodation at a convivial meeting. The Spaniards are always obliged to purchaſe peace by ſome preſents, and, after a variety of fruitleſs attempts, they have been forced to give up all thoughts of extending their conqueſt, and reduced to cover their frontiers by erecting forts at proper diſtances. Theſe precautions are taken

to prevent the Indians, who have submitted, from joining the independent favages, and likewife to repel the inroads of the latter into the colonies. Thefe colonies are difperfed on the borders of the South Sea; they are parted from Peru by a defert that meafures 240 miles, and bounded by the ifland of Chiloe at the extremity next the Straits of Magellan. On that great length of coaft there are no fettlements except thofe of Valdivia, Conception, Valparaifo, and Coquimbo, or La Serena, which are all feaports. In the inland country is St. Jago, the capital of the colony. There is no culture nor habitation at any diftance from thefe towns. The buildings are all very low, made of unburnt brick, and moftly thatched. This practice is obferved on account of the frequent earthquakes, and is properly adapted to the nature of the climate, as well as to the indolence of the inhabitants. They are robuft and well fhaped men, but few in number. In all that large fettlement there are not 20,000 white men, and not more than 60,000 negroes, or Indians, able to bear arms. The military eftablifhment amounted formerly to 2000 men; but the maintaining of them was found too expenfive, and they were reduced to 500 at the beginning of the century. If Chili is uninhabited, it is not owing to the climate, which is one of the moft wholefome in the world. The vicinity of the Cordeleras gives it fuch a delightful temperature, as could not otherwife be expected in that latitude. There is not a more pleafant province in all the mother country. The richnefs of its gold mines has been too much extolled. Their united produce never exceeds 220,000l. fterling a year. The gold was formerly brought over in bullion; but ever fince the year 1749, it is coined in the mint fet up at St. Jago. The excellent copper mines of Coquimbo fupply the whole kingdom of Peru. A more certain fource of wealth, though lefs pleafing to the poffeffors, is the prodigious fertility of the foil. All the European fruits have improved in that happy climate. The wine would be excellent, if nature were aflifted by art. The corn harveft is reckoned a bad one when it does not yield a hundred fold. With all thefe advantages, Chili has no direct intercourfe with the mother country. Their whole trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the Indians, on their own frontiers. The inhabitants of Chili fell their moft ordinary and lefs valuable commodities to thefe favages for oxen, horfes, and their own children, whom they are ready to part with for the moft trifling things. Wine and fpirituous liquors were fold, till the year 1724, to thefe people, who, like moft other favages, are exceffively fond of them. When they were intoxicated, they ufed to take up arms, maffacre all the Spaniards they met with, and fuddenly attack the forts, and ravage the country near their dwellings. Thefe outrages were fo often repeated, that it was found neceffary ftrictly to forbid this dangerous trade. The good effects of the prohibition are daily felt. The commotions of thefe people are lefs frequent and lefs dangerous, and their peaceable behaviour has brought on a vifible increafe of intercourfe with them. Chili fupplies Peru with great plenty of hides, dried fruit, copper, falt meat, horfes, hemp, lard, wheat, and gold. In exchange for thefe articles, Peru fends tobacco, fugar, cocoa, earthen ware, woollen cloth, linen, hats made at Quito, and every article of luxury that is brought from Europe. The fhips fent from Callao on this trafhc were formerly bound for Conception Bay, but now come to Valparaifo. Chili fends to Paraguay fome woollen ftuffs called *ponchos*, which are ufed for cloaks. It alfo fends wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in return wax, a kind of tallow fit to make foap, the herb of Paraguay, European goods, and as many negroes as Buenos Ayres can furnifh. Chili is a ftate entirely diftinct from Peru, and governed by a chief, who is abfolute in all political, civil, and military affairs, and independent of the viceroy, who has no authority except when a governor dies to appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother country names a fucceffor.

*Chilili*, a town of New Mexico. 80 m. S. Santa Fé.

*Chilka*, a lake of Hindooftan, on the fea coaft of the province of Cattack, and northweft fide of the bay of Bengal. This lake feems the effect of a breach of the fea over a flat fandy fhore, and extending about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, with many inhabited iflands in it; on the northweft it is bounded by a ridge of mountains. 40 miles SW. Cattack.

*Chilkore*, a town of Bengal, 15 miles S. Boglipour.

*Chillama*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Rogonatpour. *Long.* 85. 43. E. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

*Chillambaram*, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic, on the coaft of Coromandel, with a celebrated pagoda, highly venerated by the Hindoos. In 1781, Hyder Ali had a garrifon in this pagoda, which was attacked by Sir Eyre Coote without fuccefs. In a battle a few days after, Hyder was defeated with great lofs. 8 miles S. Porto Novo.

*Chillan*, or *Chilan*, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, and capital of a diftrict: it is chiefly inhabited by Indians.

75 miles NE. Conception. *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 36. S.

*Chilleiros*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 14 m. NW. Liſbon.

*Chilleurs*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 14 m. NE. Orleans.

*Chillis*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, with large bazars, and 15 moſques. Many medals have been found here. 10 miles SSW. Antab, 15 N. Aleppo.

*Chilloa*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 20 m. S. Mompox.

*Chillon*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. Near this place, on a rock in the lake of Geneva, is an ancient caſtle or chateau, built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. count of Savoy. It has lately been uſed as a ſtate priſon. In 1798, it was ſeized by the inſurgents of the Pays de Vaud. 5 miles ESE. Vevay.

*Chillumcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, taken by the Britiſh under Captain Read in 1791. 20 m. E. Chinna Balabaram.

*Chillumeaul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 17 m. NW. Cuddapa.

*Chilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles SW. Lons le Saunier.

*Chilmary*, a town of Bengal, and principal town of the province of Patladah. 32 miles SE. Rungpour, 190 NNE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. 3. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

*Chilminar*, ſee *Tchilminar*.

*Chilney*, a ſmall iſland in the Arabian ſea, near the coaſt of Perſia. *Long.* 65. 44. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

*Chiloe*, a conſiderable iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Chili. The ſouth part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow ſea, which forms a bay. This coaſt is ſubject to tempeſtuous weather, eſpecially in March, when winter begins. The Spaniards have but one little fort in this iſland, called *Caſhao*, and the town of Caſtro. This iſland produces all neceſſary refreſhments and proviſions, except wine; and much ambergriſe is found here. The exports in the year 1789 amounted to 30,000 piaſtres, and its imports to 51,260. About this iſland are many more, all which together form a juriſdiction called the juriſdiction of Chiloe, under the viceroyalty of Lima. The iſlands of Chiloe are reputed barren; but their ſoil is not really ſo. The nature of the climate is ſuch, that it rains almoſt all the year; ſo that only maize, or other ſuch grains, can ripen, that want not much ſun. The diet of the natives is moſtly of a root called Papayas, which grows bigger in this iſland than in any other place. The cedar trees grow to an amazing ſize. *Lat.* 43. S.

*Chilok*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Selenga near Selenginſk.

*Chilon*, a town of South-America, in the archbiſhopric of La Plata. 70 miles NE. La Plata.

*Chilone*, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 14 miles SW. Lucera.

*Chilongery*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 45 miles NW. Seringapatam.

*Chilques*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in Peru. 45 miles S. Cuſco, 130 N. Arequipa.

*Chiltepec*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf, *Long.* 94. 6. W. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

*Chiltepec*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabaſco. 25 miles NW. Tabaſco.

*Chiltern*, a ridge of hills which croſſes the county of Bucks, a little to the ſouth of the centre, reaching from Tring in Hertfordſhire, to Henly in the county of Oxford. To theſe hills, called the Chiltern, is annexed the nominal office of ſteward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of conſequence, enables a member of parliament to vacate his ſeat.

*Chilvers Coton*, a town of England, in Warwickſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1877, of whom 1757 were employed in trade and manufactures.

*Chimay*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, late in the county of Hainaut, often ruined by wars, and as often rebuilt. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Ratiſbon in 1684, and reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryſwick; near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges. 10 poſts ENE. Cambray, 15 SE. Liſle.

*Chimbarongo*, a town of South-America, in Chili. 90 miles SSE. Valparayſo.

*Chimbivilcas*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of Cuſco. 80 miles WSW. Cuſco.

*Chimbo*, a town of South-America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the province of Quito. The town contains about 80 families, Spaniards and Indians, and the whole diſtrict about 800 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Riobamba, 90 S. Quito.

*Chimboraſſo*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 miles SW. Riobamba.

*Chimborazo*, a mountain of Peru, which reaches 3220 toiſes above the level of the ſea.

*Chimeltenango*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 8 m. N. Guatimala.

*Chimepanipeſtick*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 61. 25. W. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

*Chimera*, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Albania, ſituated on a rock near the ſea coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu, noted for its warm baths. 18 miles S. Valona. *Long.* 19. 33. E. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

*Chimilyconda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 8 miles SE. Combamet.

*Chimleigh*, ſee *Chumleigh*.

*Chinaney*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 91 miles SE. Candy.

*Chimo*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 8. 10. S.

*China*, a country of Asia, called by the Chinese *Tchong-koue*, or *The Middle Kingdom*. The Western Moguls called it *Catay*; the Mantchew Tartars, *Nican-courou*; the Japanese, *Thau*; and the people of Cochinchina and Siam, *Cin*. It is probably from this last appellation that the word *China* is derived. The Chinese history relates, that the first imperial family who carried their arms towards the west, assumed the name of Tsin, or Tai-tsin. The armament which the emperor Tsin-chi-hoang sent as far as Bengal, must have made the people of India acquainted with the name of Tsin, whose formidable power had been felt at so great a distance. This name passing afterwards from India to Persia and Egypt might perhaps reach Europe. This is the most probable account we can give of the origin of the name by which this vast empire is generally known. China, properly so called, comprehends from north to south 18 degrees; its extent from east to west is somewhat less. The adjacent countries subjected to the Chinese government, such as the islands of Hainan and Formosa, Leaotong and Tartary, are not included in this estimation; for if we reckon from the most southern point of the island of Hainan to the northern extremity of Tartary, which is under the dominion of the Emperor of China, we shall find that the territories of this prince are more than 2,700 miles in extent from north to south, and about 4,500 miles from east to west, reckoning from the Eastern sea as far as the country of Cashgar, conquered by the Chinese in 1759. China is bounded on the north by Tartary, from which it is separated by a wall 1500 miles in length; on the east by the sea; on the west by lofty mountains and deserts; and towards the south by the ocean, the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Cochin-china. It is divided into fifteen provinces; which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Setchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-tcheou. China is so extensive, that all its provinces cannot enjoy the same temperature; their climate, and the nature of their soil, are therefore various, according as they are nearer or more remote from the south; severe cold is felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat: the air however is in general wholesome, and the people commonly live to a great age. The principal mountains of China are those in the northern and western parts of the empire. The latter are rendered fruitful by the labour and industry of the Chinese husbandman; but the former, which are barren and rocky, being incapable of improvement, remain without cultivation. Those of the provinces of Chen-si, Ho-nan, Quang-tong, and Fo-kien, shew few signs of culture; but they are covered with forests that abound with tall straight trees of every species, which are fit for building, and particularly adapted for masts and ship-timber. The emperor uses them for his private edifices; and he sometimes procures from these mountains enormous trunks, which he causes to be transported to the distance of 900 miles, both by land and water carriage, to be employed in his palace, or for public works. Other mountains are no less useful, on account of the quicksilver, iron, copper, gold, and silver mines which they contain. Wisdom and political foresight have long prevented the latter from being opened. The prudent chiefs of the early dynasties, well aware that artificial and ideal riches could not form a solid base for the happiness of states, were afraid of opening these sources of luxury, lest the people should be induced to neglect the natural riches of their soil by applying to other labours than those of agriculture. About the commencement of the fifteenth century, the emperor Tching-tsou caused a mine of precious stones to be shut, which had been opened by a private individual. Useless labours, said this prince, produce sterility; a mine of precious stones does not furnish corn. At present, the Chinese are not so scrupulous; and it is certain they carry on a great trade in gold. The principal lakes of China are the Tong-ting-hou, situated in the province of Hou-quang, which is more than 240 miles in circumference; the Tai-hou, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, of the province of Kiang-nan; and the Poyang-hou, formed in Kiang-si by the confluence of four considerable rivers, which, like the sea, is subject to tempests and storms. This lake is near 300 miles in length. Among an infinitude of great and small rivers that water this vast kingdom, there are two particularly celebrated. The first is the Yang-tse-kiang, or Son of the Sea: it has its source in the province of Yun-nan, traverses those of Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, and after having watered four provinces, through an extent of 1200 miles, it empties itself into the Eastern sea, opposite the isle of Tsong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. The Chinese say proverbially, the sea has no shore, and the Kiang is without a bottom. The other great river of China is the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river: the Chinese give it this name, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, make its water appear of a yellow colour. China is said to contain at present 200,000,000 of inhabitants, out of which are 26,516,486

who, as maſters of families, pay taxes. The mandarins are not included in the number of thoſe taxable. The principal mandarins are the governors-general of provinces, 11 of whom have the title of *tſong-tou*, and 15 that of *hiun-fou*. Next to them are the treaſurers-general, in number 19; after theſe come the 18 lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes; the 17 inſpecting judges, appointed for whatever concerns the literati; and 113 travelling commiſſaries, whoſe buſineſs is to watch over the conduct of the governors of cities. All theſe grand mandarins have others under them, diſtinguiſhed by different titles, who act as their counſellors, and aſſiſt them in the adminiſtration of the affairs of their reſpective diſtricts. The treaſurers-general have under them 23 mandarins. The lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes have 40 aſſiſtants for general affairs; 18 who viſit priſons, and 27 to make informations according to law. The travelling commiſſaries have under their command 11 mandarins, who are obliged to lay before them the ſtate of the different public magazines which they viſit. The whole number of mandarins, appointed by the emperor for the adminiſtration of the affairs of all the provinces, amounts to 8,965; but there is ſtill a greater number of inferior rank, who are appointed by the great mandarins. The literati form the moſt diſtinguiſhed part of the Chineſe nation. Since the dynaſty of Han, that is to ſay, for 2000 years back, they have conſtantly held the chief rank in the empire; and it is always from among them that maſters are choſen for the education of youth, miniſters for the adminiſtration of public affairs, and magiſtrates for judging the people; in a word, the literati are, in ſome meaſure, the ſoul of the Chineſe nation, ſince it is from them alone that it receives its moral exiſtence, and its civil and political being. Since learning in China is the only means that conducts to honours, it is neceſſary that thoſe who aſpire to them ſhould cultivate letters; and they muſt make it appear that they have cultivated them with ſucceſs, before they can obtain any civil employment. To guard againſt impoſition in this reſpect, government has fixed, for every city of the firſt, ſecond, or third claſs, the number of literati who can be legally promoted every year to the firſt degree of literature, which is that of *ſieou-tſai*, and which anſwers to bachelor of arts in our univerſities. Every ſieou-tſai is accounted noble, and is never enrolled among the taxables. There are, then, in China, 24,700 individuals, who are every year introduced to the firſt degree of literati; and we may ſafely ſuppoſe the number of thoſe admitted before to be at leaſt twenty times as great. According to this eſtimation, there are always in China 494,020 literati, who have taken degrees, and who, conſequently, are not included among the taxables. Next to the literati are the military, who alſo enjoy immunity, and are not comprehended among the taxables. All travellers agree in their accounts of the fertility of China, and of the extent and beauty of its plains. Neither incloſures, hedges, nor ditches, are ſeen in them; ſcarcely even is there found a ſingle tree: ſo careful is the Chineſe husbandman not to loſe the ſmalleſt portion of his land. The plains of the northern provinces produce wheat; thoſe of the ſouth rice, becauſe the country is low, and covered with water. The land in ſeveral provinces yields two crops in a year; and even in the interval between the harveſts, the people ſow ſeveral kinds of pulſe, and other ſmall grain. What prevents famines in Europe is freedom of commerce, and the facility with which one country may be ſupplied from another: China is deſtitute of this advantage. Placed by itſelf in the extremity of Aſia, and ſurrounded by barbarous nations, it muſt nouriſh itſelf, and procure from its own ſoil whatever is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of that immenſe number of inhabitants which is contained in its provinces. This, therefore, at all times, has been the grand object of the care of the public miniſters. China has always had granaries and magazines erected in every province, and in moſt of the principal cities, for the relief of the people in times of ſcarcity. One great cauſe of the ſcarcity of grain in China is the prodigious conſumption which is occaſioned daily by the compoſition of wines, and of a ſpirituous liquor called rack. The mountains of China are ſo numerous, and ſituated under ſo various climates, that they muſt contain minerals of every ſpecies. There are, indeed, found there in great abundance mines of gold, ſilver, iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, marble, cryſtal, cinnabar, lapis-lazuli, &c. Gold and ſilver would be much more common in this empire, did the Chineſe policy permit the mines which contain theſe metals to be opened; but the emperors have always feared, that if the people ſhould be expoſed to the temptations of theſe artificial riches, they would be induced to forſake the more uſeful labours of agriculture. Iron, lead, and tin mines, muſt be very common, ſince theſe metals are ſold at a low rate throughout the whole empire. The copper mines of the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou have furniſhed, for a great number of years, all the ſmall coin that is ſtruck in the empire. Beſides common copper, the Chineſe have another kind, which they call *petong*, or white copper; it is ſo pure and fine, that it approaches near to ſilver. Quarries and coal mines are ſo abundant in every province of

the empire, that there is perhaps no country in the world where they are ſo common. Quarries of marble are very common in China, eſpecially in the province of Fo-kien. As China abounds with potters' earth of various kinds and of all colours, ſome mixed with gravel, others with the fineſt ſand, and ſome ſingularly formed by nature, there is conſequently a great difference between the earthen-ware of one province, and that which is made in another, both in the ſhape and ſize of the vaſes. In ſome places vaſes are formed, which are four or five feet in diameter, (and ſometimes more,) and three feet in depth; in others, veſſels are manufactured that are four or five feet in height, and have a proportionable circumference. Theſe vaſes, which are called *kang*, are uſed by the rich as baſins for holding their gold fiſh, flowers, aquatic plants, &c.; by the middling claſs of people as reſervoirs for their water, or for containing ſeeds, pulſe, and fruits; and by tradeſmen and merchants as tubs or kettles. China produces the greater part of the fruits which we have in Europe, and ſeveral other kinds that are peculiar to the country. Apples, pears, prunes, apricots, peaches, quinces, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, walnuts, and cheſnuts, are found every where in abundance; but the Chineſe have no good ſpecies of cherries. In general, excepting grapes and pomegranates, the fruits which they have, in common with us, are much inferior to thoſe of Europe. Oranges were firſt brought from China; and Europe is indebted to the Portugueſe for them. The *tſe-tſe*, which the Portugueſe call figs, are a ſpecies of fruit peculiar to China, that grow in almoſt all the provinces. There are different kinds of them. China, in its vaſt extent, contains almoſt every ſpecies of trees that are known to us, the tallow tree, the wax tree, the tſi-chu or varniſh tree, the tie-ly-mou or iron-wood, the nan-mou or Chineſe cedar, the tſe-tan or roſe-wood, the tchang or camphor tree, the ſiang, which bears a fruit uſed by the Chineſe dyers as a ſubſtitute for the gall-nut, the lo-ya-ſong, a kind of deciduous pine, whoſe ſap is poiſonous: thoſe who are employed in cutting this tree, muſt take great care that no drops ſpurt out on the ſkin; for it raiſes bliſters and pimples, which cannot eaſily be cured: if its root, which is of a reddiſh colour, be put into the earth, or water, it ſoon petrifies; it is then uſed for ſharpening the fineſt and beſt tempered tools. The tchu-kou, this tree is ſo much the more valuable to the Chineſe, as its inner rind furniſhes them with the greater part of the paper which they conſume: when its branches are broken, the bark peels off in the form of long ribbons. The bamboo, the acacia, the tea plant. The Chineſe diſtinguiſh ſeveral kinds of tea, which may be reduced to the four following: the ſong-lo, the vou-y, the lou-ngan, and the pou-eul. The firſt takes its name from the mountain Song-lo, ſituate in the province of Kiang-nan, under 30 degrees of north latitude. This mountain is not very extenſive; but it is entirely covered with theſe ſhrubs, which are alſo cultivated at the bottoms of the neighbouring mountains. The ſong-lo is the ſame which we call green-tea. It is cultivated almoſt like vines, and is cropped at a certain height to prevent it from growing. This ſhrub muſt be renewed every four or five years, becauſe, after that period, its leaves harden and become ſour. The flower which it bears is white, and ſhaped like a ſmall roſe compoſed of five leaves. The ſong-lo may be kept for ſeveral years, and is uſed with great ſucceſs as a remedy for various diſtempers. The Chineſe of the province of Kiang-nan are the only people who crop the tea ſhrub; for every where elſe it is ſuffered to grow to it natural ſize, which ſometimes extends to ten or twelve feet. When the tree is very young, they take care alſo to incline and bend down its branches, that they may collect its leaves afterwards with greater eaſe. This ſhrub grows often on the rugged backs of ſteep mountains, acceſs to which is dangerous, and ſometimes impracticable. The vou-y, which is known in Europe by the name of bohea, grows in the province of Fokien, and takes its name alſo from a mountain called *Vou-y*, ſituate in the diſtrict of Kien-ning-fou. The vou-y is the tea moſt eſteemed univerſally throughout the empire: it differs from the ſong-lo in the form and colour of its leaves, which are ſhorter, rounder, and blacker, and which communicate a yellow colour to water, without any harſhneſs. From theſe two firſt kinds of tea, three others are compoſed, the difference of which reſults from the choice of the leaves, and the time when they are gathered. That which contains only the freſh and tender leaves of young trees, is called mao, or imperial tea: this is the moſt delicate, and is that which is tranſported to court for the uſe of the emperor. The ſecond ſort is compoſed of older leaves: it is what is ſold under the name of good vou-y. The reſt of the leaves, that are ſuffered to remain on the tree until they grow larger, form the third kind, which is ſold to the common people at a very cheap rate. The flowers of this ſhrub alſo furniſh another kind of tea; but thoſe who are deſirous of procuring it muſt beſpeak it, and pay an exorbitant price for it. The lou-ngan, which is the third kind of tea before-mentioned, grows in the neighbourhood of the city of Lou-ngan-tcheou: it differs in nothing from the ſong-lo, either in the configuration of

its leaves, or the manner in which it is cultivated, but it has none of its noxious qualities. The fourth kind is procured from a village named *Pou-eul*, ſituated in the province of Yunnan, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Laos, and Tonquin. This village is become conſiderable by its commerce: people reſort to it from all parts; but the entrance of it is forbidden to ſtrangers, who are permitted to approach no nearer than the bottoms of the mountains, to receive the quantity of tea which they want. The trees that produce this tea are tall and buſhy; they are planted irregularly, and grow without any cultivation. Their leaves are longer and thicker than thoſe of the ſong-lo and vou-y; they are rolled up in the ſame manner as tobacco, and formed into maſſes, which are ſold at a dear rate. This kind of tea is much uſed in the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou. When the tea leaves have been collected, they are expoſed to the ſteam of boiling water, after which they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire until they become dry and ſhrivelled, and appear ſuch as we have them in Europe. The cotton tree (cotton forms one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the commerce of China) is cultivated with ſucceſs in the ſouthern provinces. Among the medicinal plants are rhubarb, caſſia, and ginſeng. The tai-hoang, or rhubarb, grows in ſeveral provinces of the empire, but the beſt is that of Se-tchuen, which is conſidered as much ſuperior to that of Chen-ſi or Thibet. The ſtem of rhubarb reſembles a ſmall bamboo, or Chineſe cane; it is hollow, and exceedingly brittle; it riſes to the height of three or four feet, and is of a duſky violet colour. The flowers of this plant are yellow, and ſometimes violet, and the ſeed of the ſize of a grain of millet. The moſt eſteemed and valuable of all the plants is *gin-ſeng*, which the Mantchew Tartars call *orhota*, the queen of plants. The Chineſe phyſicians always ſpeak of it with a kind of enthuſiaſm, and enumerate without end the wonderful properties which they aſcribe to it. The mountains and vaſt foreſts of China abound with wild animals of every ſpecies; ſuch as the rhinoceros, elephants, leopards, tygers, bears, wolves, foxes, buffaloes, camels, horſes, wild mules, &c. Some beavers, ſables, and ermines, are found in the northern provinces; but the ſkins which they furniſh are much inferior to thoſe procured from Siberia. Game is very common in China. The ſquares of Peking, during winter, are filled with different heaps of various kinds of volatile, terreſtrial, and aquatic animals, hardened by cold, and perfectly ſecure againſt all corruption. Prodigious quantities of ſtags, deer, wild boars, goats, elks, hares, rabits, cats, ſquirrels, and wild rats; geeſe, ducks, partridges, pheaſants, and quails, are ſeen there, together with ſeveral other kinds of game, that are not to be found in Europe. A kind of tyger is ſeen in China, which has a body like a dog, but no tail, remarkably ſwift and ferocious. Camels, both wild and domeſtic, are found in the north-eaſt parts of China. There are ſeveral ſpecies of apes in China. Thoſe named *ſin-ſin* differ from the reſt in their ſize, which is equal to that of an ordinary man. They walk with facility on their hind legs, and all their actions have a ſingular conformity to ours. The moſt beautiful quadruped of China is a ſtag, which is never larger or ſmaller than one of our middle-ſized dogs: the princes and mandarins buy them at an exceſſive price, and keep them as curioſities in their gardens. China poſſeſſes a valuable animal, which is not to be found any where elſe: it is the hiang-tchang-tſe, or muſk-deer. This animal is very common, and is met with, not only in the ſouthern provinces, but alſo in thoſe which are to the weſt of Peking: it has no horns; and the colour of its hair approaches near to black. The bag which contains its muſk is formed of a very thin membrane, covered with a kind of hair, exceeding fine and ſoft. The fleſh of this deer is well-taſted, and is ſerved up at the moſt delicate tables.—China has birds of every ſpecies; eagles, falcons, pelicans, birds of paradiſe, ſwans, ſtorks, and paroquets, which are inferior to thoſe of the Weſt Indies neither in the variety nor beauty of their plumage, nor in the facility with which they learn to ſpeak. But the moſt beautiful bird of China, and perhaps of the whole world, is the kin-ki, or golden pheaſant. The body of this bird is proportioned with wonderful elegance; and the brilliancy of its plumage ſeems to be the utmoſt effort of the pencil of nature; nothing can be richer or more variegated than its colours; the ſhades of its wings and tail are a mixture of bright red and yellow, and a beautiful plume waves over its head: the fleſh of this bird is more delicate than that of our pheaſant. The ſmall domeſtic fiſh which the Chineſe call kin-yu, or gold fiſh, are generally kept for ornament by great people in their courts and gardens, and have of late years been brought to Europe.—The ſilk inſects, which are different from ſilk-worms, reſemble caterpillars, and are found in great numbers on the trees and in the fields of the province of Chang-tong: they propagate without care, and feed indiſcriminately on the leaves of the mulberry, and on thoſe of other trees; they ſpin their ſilk in filaments and long threads, which, being carried away by the wind, are caught by the trees and buſhes that grow in the fields. The Chineſe collect theſe threads, and make a kind of ſtuff of them, called

kien-tcheou, which is much inferior in luſtre to thoſe manufactured of common ſilk; but it is, however, much eſteemed in China, and ſold there ſometimes for more than the richeſt ſatin.—No potentate on earth poſſeſſes ſo unlimited power as the ſovereign of this numerous nation. All authority is veſted in him, and in him alone. He is the undiſputed maſter of the lives of his ſubjects; yet he ſeldom employs this prerogative but to provide for their ſafety, and promote their happineſs. No ſentence of death pronounced by any of the tribunals can be executed without his conſent. The emperor alone has the diſpoſal of all the offices of ſtate; he appoints viceroys and governors, and changes or removes them at pleaſure. No employment is purchaſed in China; merit, for the moſt part, raiſes to place; and rank is attached to place only. The emperor of China has the right of chooſing a ſucceſſor either among his children or the reſt of his family, and even from among his own ſubjects. The dignity of prince of the blood is generally reverenced in China; yet it is in the emperor's power to prevent thoſe from aſſuming that title who have a natural right to it, and even if they are permitted to enjoy their rank, they have neither influence nor power; they poſſeſs, it is true, a revenue proportioned to their dignity; they are indulged with a palace, officers, and court; but they have leſs authority than the loweſt of the mandarins. The mandarins, whether of letters or of arms, compoſe exactly what is called the nobility. There are only two ranks in China, the nobility and the people; but the former is not hereditary, the emperor alone confers or continues it. Theſe mandarins enjoy a very valuable privilege: they may, in caſes of neceſſity, remonſtrate with the emperor, either individually or as a body, upon any action or omiſſion on his part, which may be contrary to the intereſts of the empire: their remonſtrances are ſeldom ill received by the ſovereign; but he reſerves to himſelf the right of paying that attention to them which he thinks they deſerve. The literati are highly honoured in China; and to their influence we may, in a great meaſure, aſcribe the mildneſs and equity of the Chineſe government. A mandarin of arms is far from enjoying the ſame conſideration as a mandarin of letters. The troops of this empire amount to more than ſeven hundred thouſand. With regard to the frontiers of this vaſt empire, Nature herſelf hath taken care to fortify them throughout their whole extent. The ſea borders ſix of the provinces; but it is ſo ſhallow towards the ſhore, that large veſſels cannot approach it. Inacceſſible mountains cover it on the weſt, and the remaining part is defended by the great wall. This ſtupendous monument of human art and induſtry exceeds every thing that we read of in ancient hiſtory. The pyramids of Egypt are little, when compared with a wall which covers three large provinces, ſtretches along an extent of 1500 miles, and is of ſuch an enormous thickneſs, that ſix horſemen may eaſily ride abreaſt upon it. Such is this celebrated wall, which is, indeed, the only work of its kind in the world. It is flanked with towers, two bow-ſhots diſtant one from the other, which add to its ſtrength, and render it much eaſier to be defended. One third part of the able-bodied men of China were employed in conſtructing this wall. The workmen were ordered, under pain of death, to place the materials of which it is compoſed ſo cloſely, that the leaſt entrance might not be left for any inſtrument of iron. This precaution contributed much to the ſolidity of the work, which is ſtill almoſt entire, though built 2000 years ago. It was planned and executed by the firſt emperor of the family of Tſin.—The principal ſecret of the Chineſe government is, that the different departments be properly inſpected; that every tranſaction be thoroughly inveſtigated; that ſuitable rewards be given to the deſerving, and that puniſhments be inflicted on the guilty adequate to their crimes. An officer or magiſtrate is appointed for each quarter of a city, who has a certain number of houſes under his inſpection; he is anſwerable for every thing that paſſes in them contrary to good order; and if he neglect to make proper enquiry into any irregularity, or to inform the mandarin governor, he is ſubjected to the ſame puniſhment as thoſe who are refractory. Every father of a family is an inſpector of a different kind; each is obliged to anſwer for the conduct of his children and domeſtics, and for this reaſon, becauſe he has every kind of authority over them. Strict watch is kept in the day time at every city to obſerve thoſe who enter: for this purpoſe a ſtrong guard is poſted at each gate; the air, looks, and phyſiognomy, of the paſſengers are carefully examined; if, on being queſtioned, their accent betray them, and diſcover them to be ſtrangers, they are immediately carried before a mandarin; they are even often detained until the will of the governor be known. This precaution is founded on an ancient maxim of the Chineſe not to admit ſtrangers among them. They ſuppoſe, that in proceſs of time, an alteration of manners, cuſtoms, and ceremonies, might reſult from ſuch an intercourſe, and give birth to quarrels, party diſputes, and ſedition, and at length overturn the conſtitution. The greater part of the taxes are paid in commodities. Thoſe who breed ſilk-worms pay their taxes in ſilk, the huſbandman in grain, and the gardeners

in fruits, &c. The taxes paid in money arife principally from the cuftoms, and from the fale of falt, which belongs entirely to the emperor; from the duties paid by veffels on entering any of the ports, and from other impofts on various branches of manufacture. Thefe excepted, the trader fcarcely contributes any thing towards the exigencies of the ftate, and the mechanic nothing at all. The weight of the permanent and perfonal taxes fallsentirely on the hufbandman. The emperor's revenue amounts to more than forty millions fterling. Agriculture is the principal and almoft the only refource of the Chinefe, and they conſider it as the firſt and moſt honourable of all profeſſions, as it is that from which ſociety derives the greateſt benefit. The hufbandman in China enjoys many and great privileges, while the merchant and mechanic are much leſs eſteemed. —Father Amiot, an impartial and able judge of the literature, hiſtory, and ancient monuments of China, gives, in the following words, the reſult of his long and laborious reſearches reſpecting the origin of the Chineſe, and of their primitive religion:—The Chineſe are a diſtinct people, who have ſtill preſerved the characteriſtic marks of their firſt origin; a people whoſe primitive doctrine will be found, by thoſe who take the trouble of examining it thoroughly, to agree in its eſſential parts with the doctrine of the choſen people, before Moſes, by the command of God himſelf, had conſigned the explanation of it to the ſacred records; a people, in a word, whoſe traditional knowledge, when freed from whatever the ignorance or ſuperſtition of latter ages has added to it, may be traced back from age to age, and from epocha to epocha, without interruption, for the ſpace of 4000 years, even to the renewal of the human race by the grandſon of Noah. —The law has regulated every thing that relates to dreſs, and even fixed the colours that diſtinguiſh the different conditions. The emperor, and princes of the blood, have alone a right to wear yellow; certain mandarins are intitled to wear ſatin of a red ground, but only upon days of ceremony: in general they are clothed in black, blue, or violet. The colour to which the common people are confined is blue or black; and their dreſs is always compoſed of plain cotton cloth. White is the colour for mourning among the Chineſe. A ſon has no right to wear it while his father and mother are alive; but he can wear no other for three years after their death; and even when this triennial mourning is ended, his clothes ever after muſt be one colour.—Fiſhing is conſidered by the Chineſe rather as an object of commerce and induſtry than amuſement. They catch fiſh by various methods: in their great fiſheries they uſe nets; but private people employ a line. They uſe alſo for this purpoſe, in certain provinces, a kind of bird, the plumage of which greatly reſembles that of a raven; but its neck and bill are much longer: the latter is very ſharp and hooked. This bird is trained to catch fiſh, almoſt in the ſame manner as dogs are taught to purſue game. This method of fiſhing is practiſed in boats, great numbers of which may be ſeen on the river about ſun riſing, with the fiſhing birds perched on their prows. The fiſhermen make ſeveral turns with their boats; after which they beat the water very ſtrongly with one of their oars. The cormorants (for this ſeems to be the name proper for theſe birds) upon this ſignal immediately diſperſe themſelves, plunge into the river, and diving, ſeize by the middle whatever fiſh they can; they then riſe to the ſurface, and each carries its capture to the boat to which it belongs. The fiſherman receives the fiſh, lays hold of the bird, turns its head downwards, and ſtroking his neck with his hand, makes it diſgorge all thoſe ſmall fiſh it has ſwallowed, and which are prevented from getting into its ſtomach by a ring placed on purpoſe to confine its gullet. When they have done fiſhing, the ring is taken off, and they are then ſuffered to feed. It is very remarkable, that, if any one of the fiſh are too large, theſe birds mutually aſſiſt one another; one takes it by the tail, another by the head, and in this manner they tranſport it to their maſter.—The internal commerce of China is immenſe; that of all Europe is by no means to be compared to it; but, on the other hand, its foreign trade is much inferior to that of any of the grand commercial powers of Europe. The great number of canals and rivers by which China is interſected, tend greatly to facilitate the conveyance of every kind of merchandize, and its prodigious population occaſions a rapid ſale. The moſt frequented fairs of Europe afford but a faint picture of that immenſe number of buyers and ſellers, with which the large cities of China are continually crowded. We may almoſt ſay, that the one half are employed in over-reaching the other. It is, above all, againſt ſtrangers, that the Chineſe merchants exerciſe, without any ſenſe of ſhame, their inſatiable rapacity. The Chineſe are not at all fitted for maritime commerce; ſeldom do any of their veſſels ever go beyond the Straits of Sunda; their longeſt voyages towards Malacca extend only to Acheen; towards the Straits, as far as Batavia; and northward, as far as Japan. Their commerce with this iſland, conſidering the articles of exchange which they procure at Cambodia, or at Siam, produces them cent. per cent. Their trade with the Manillas is much leſs profitable; their gain, generally, is about fifty per cent. It is rather more conſiderable at Batavia; and the Dutch, be-

ſides, ſpare no pains to invite the Chineſe among them. Chineſe traders go alſo, but leſs frequently, to Acheen, Malacca, Patan, Ligor belonging to Siam, and Cochinchina. From theſe places they bring gold and tin, but eſpecially objects of luxury for the table, and ſome other more neceſſary articles.—China appears to have been the natural and original country of the ſilk-worm. The art of hatching and breeding ſilk-worms, and of employing the down which they furniſh, in fabricating cloth, has been known in that empire from the remoteſt antiquity; this care formed the occupation of the firſt empreſſes, who, ſurrounded by their women, ſpent their leiſure hours in weaving tiſſues, and ſilk veils, which were reſerved for ſacrifices, and days of grand ceremony. The culture of the mulberry-tree, and the manufacturing of ſilk, have been greatly extended in China: this production, indeed, appears to be almoſt inexhauſtible; beſides the immenſe quantity which is annually exported by the greater part of the Aſiatic and European nations, the internal conſumption alone is aſtoniſhing. The emperor, the princes, the mandarins, the literati, women, ſervants of both ſexes, and in a word, all thoſe who poſſeſs a moderate income, wear no clothes but taffety, ſatin, and other ſilk ſtuffs. None but the lower ſort of people uſe dreſſes of cotton cloth, which is dyed blue. The principal ſilk ſtuffs manufactured by the Chineſe are plain and flowered gauzes, of which they make dreſſes for ſummer; damaſk of all colours; ſtriped and black ſatins; napped, flowered, ſtriped, clouded, and pinked taffeties; crapes, brocades, pluſh, different kinds of velvet, and a multitude of other ſtuffs, the names of which are unknown in Europe.—Porcelain is another object of Chineſe induſtry, and a branch of commerce which employs a vaſt multitude of workmen. The fineſt and beſt porcelain of China is made in a village, called King-te-tching, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This celebrated village is a league and a half in length, and we are aſſured that it contains a million of inhabitants. The workmen of King-te-tching, invited by the attracting allurements of the European trade, have eſtabliſhed manufactures alſo in the provinces of Fo-kien and Canton: but this porcelain is not eſteemed. The emperor Kang-hi was deſirous of having ſome made under his own inſpection at Peking. For this purpoſe he collected workmen, together with tools, and all materials neceſſary; furnaces were alſo erected; but the attempt miſcarried. The village of King-te-ching ſtill continues the moſt celebrated place in the empire for beautiful porcelain, which is tranſported to all parts of the world, and even to Japan.—Almoſt all the houſes and buildings of China are conſtructed of wood. This is not owing to a ſcarcity of ſtone or marble, for the greater part of the provinces are ſufficiently abundant in both, and ſeveral cities are paved with marble of all colours; neither is it to be attributed to the difficulty of tranſporting them. All the emperor's gardens are interſperſed with enormous artificial rocks; the foundations of all his palaces conſiſt of immenſe blocks both of marble and alabaſter; and the ſteps of all the ſtairs, however high or broad they may be, are of one ſingle piece. Beſides the dread of earthquakes, there are other reaſons which prevent the Chineſe from building with ſtone or marble; the heat and dampneſs of the ſouthern provinces, and the ſevere cold in thoſe of the north, would render ſuch houſes unwholeſome, and almoſt uninhabitable.—The naval architecture of the Chineſe appears to have made no progreſs for ſeveral centuries; neither their frequent intercourſe with thoſe Europeans who have viſited their coaſts, nor the ſight of their veſſels, has made them turn their thoughts to change or improve their own. The veſſels, which they name Tchowen, are called by the Portugueze Soma or Sommes: the largeſt of them are not above 250 or 300 tons burthen, and their length never exceeds eighty or ninety feet; they are, properly ſpeaking, only flat boats with two maſts.—Sir George Staunton ſets down the population of China Proper, without including Chineſe Tartary, at the immenſe number of 333,000,000 of inhabitants.—Monſ. La Peroufe ſays the government of China is perhaps the moſt unjuſt and oppreſſive, at the ſame time the moſt cowardly, that at this moment exiſts in the world. The Chineſe carry on a commerce with the Europeans, which amounts to fifty millions, (of livres,) two fifths of which are paid in ſilver, the reſt in Engliſh cloth, Batavian or Malacca tin, in cotton from Surat and Bengal, in opium from Padan, in ſandal wood and pepper from the coaſt of Malabar. Some articles of luxury are alſo carried from Europe, as looking-glaſſes of the largeſt dimenſions, Geneva watches, coral, fine pearls; but it is ſcarcely worth while to reckon theſe laſt articles, as they cannot be ſold to any advantage but in very ſmall quantities. In exchange for all theſe riches, nothing is carried away but black or green tea, with ſome cheſts of raw ſilk for the European manufactures; for I reckon as nothing the China-ware, with which they ballaſt their ſhips, and the nſks from which they ſcarcely derive any profit. There certainly is not any nation in the world, that carries on ſo advantageous a commerce with ſtrangers, nevertheleſs there is not one that impoſes ſuch hard conditions, and that with greater impudence multiplies reſtraints and vexa-

tions of every kind; there is not a ſingle cup of tea drank in Europe, which has not been the cauſe of an humiliation to thoſe who purchaſed it at Canton, and who have embarked and failed over half the globe to bring this leaf into the markets of Europe.

*Chinabukeer*, a town of Pegu, on an iſland at the mouth of the Ava, which gives name to one of the branches of the river. 50 miles SW. Sirion. *Long.* 96. 15. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

*Chinacota*, a town of New Grenada. 20 miles N. Pamplona.

*Chinampet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

*Chinampet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles S. Madura.

*Chinapa*, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 150 miles ESE. Caſa Grande.

*Chinapatam*, ſee *Madras*.

*Chinca*, a valley of Peru, where the ancient incas had formerly built a temple, dedicated to the ſun. It once contained 25,000 inhabitants, now reduced to about 500 families; the town, which gives name to a valley, lies 12 miles N. Piſco.

*Chinchacocha*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction in the audience of Lima. 70 miles NE. Lima.

*Chinchanchi*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 10 miles N. Merida.

*Chinchelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 40 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

*Chinchcam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 40 miles E. Baddammy.

*Chinchilla*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 77 miles SW. Valencia, 58 NNW. Murcia. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

*Chinchio*, a town of Dalmatia. 6 miles E. Spalatro.

*Chincherra*, or *Northern Triangles*, a reef of rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

*Chinchoulee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles S. Renapour.

*Chinchura*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSW. Dinagepour.

*Chincon*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 18 miles ESE. Madrid.

*Chindapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 28 miles NE. Kairabad.

*Chine, La*, a town of Lower Canada, at the eaſtern extremity of lake St. Louis, where there are ſome conſiderable ſtore-houſes belonging to government, and to merchants of Montreal.

*Chincy*, or *Cincy*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuſe. 10 miles NE. Dinan, 28 SSW. Liege. *Long.* 5. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

*Ching*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. 30 miles S. Chao-hing.

*Ching*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

*Ching-hai*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 60 miles ESE. Kang-tcheou.

*Chingalamely*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 8 miles SW. Anantpour.

*Chingercally*, a town of Bengal. 48 miles S. Moorly.

*Chingleput*, a fortreſs in the Carnatic. In 1754, it was taken by Colonel Clive. 30 miles SSW. Madras, 45 N. Pondicherry. *Long.* 80. 10. E. *Lat.* 12. 42. N.

*Chingoleagul*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 26. E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

*Chingoma*, or *Singen*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeſe, about 100 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 18. 30. S.

*Chin-Gonga*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Ellichpour country, and runs into the Godavery, 16 miles SW. Neermul.

*Chingoteague*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

*Chingoteague Inlett*, a narrow channel between two iſlands, near the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 42. W. *Lat.* 27. 52. N.

*Chini*, a ſmall iſland in Saline's Bay, near the coaſt of Coſta Rica.

*Chiniz*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſituated on the gulf of Perſia. 140 miles W. Schiras.

*Chin-kieou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 45 miles NE. Yun-hing.

*Chin-li*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hainan, of the third rank. 12 miles W. Kiong-tcheou.

*Chin-mou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-ſi, on the river Kiu. 50 miles NNW. Kia.

*Chinna Balabaram*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. 85 miles NE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 56. E. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

*Chinna Daraporum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 6 miles NNW. Dindigul.

*Chinna Kadayoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 13 miles N. Daraporum.

*Chinnana*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Jummoo. 45 miles N. Jummoo.

*Chinny Arcaud*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 16 m. SE. Bomrauzepollam.

*Chinon*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſituated on the Vienne, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, in which Henry II. king of England died. In 1204 it was taken by the French, after being gallantly defended by Hubert de Burgh, who was dangerouſly wounded. 24 miles WSW. Tours, 13 SE. Saumur. *Long.* 0. 11. W. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

*Chinradurgam*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles W. Ryacotta.

*Chinrama*, a river of the iſland of Celebes, which runs into Bony Bay, *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 2. 53. S.

*Chinſacata*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 35 miles NNE. Cordova.

*Chinſura*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Ganges, belonging to the Dutch: the houſes are built in the European ſtyle: the town is populous and commercial. The fortreſs is defended by four baſtions and a ditch, according to the European form of military architecture. In 1795, it was taken by the French. 24 cannons defend the paſſage of the river. 17 miles N. Calcutta.

*Chintapollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 53 miles S. Hydrabad.

*Chintamppet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 22 m. WSW. Tritchinopoly.

*Chintapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 12 miles NW. Guntoor.

*Chin-tcheu*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-ſi. 20 miles N. Tong.

*Chiny*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts, on the Semoy, heretofore the capital of a comté, in the dutchy of Luxemburgh. It was firſt ſurrounded with walls about the year 950, by Arnold de Bourgogne; and was heretofore celebrated for its beauty and riches, but has ſuffered greatly in different wars. The comté is of great extent, including 13 cities or capital towns, viz. Baſtogne, Chiny, Dierich, Durbuy, Houfalize, Marche-en-Famine, Neufchâteau, Roche, Saint Hubert, Saint Vit, Schleyden in the dioceſe of Treves, Vianden, and Virton, with all the villages depending thereon; in a word, this comté comprehends more than ſome maps deſcribe under the name of the dutchy of Luxemburgh. A peaſant of Condroz being aſked what was the extent of the comté of Chiny, anſwered very ingeniouſly, he had heard at Metz that it comprehended one half of the world, and that the other half was dependent on it. Neither the city nor comté were dependent on the dutchy of Luxemburgh, having its own particular juriſdiction. The comté ſometimes was called imperial, and has been at all times conſiderable. Bruno, the 27th archbiſhop of Cologne, and chancellor of the empire, erected it into a compté, about the ſame time the city was ſurrounded with walls. It paſſed afterwards to the houſe of Looz, by the marriage of Jane conteſſe de Chiny with Arnold comte de Looz, whoſe youngeſt ſon Louis became comte of Chiny; but he dying without a ſon, the compté paſſed to Thierry lord of Hohoerg, and afterwards to Margaret, only daughter of Louis comte of Chiny, and Jeanne de Blamont. After the death of Margaret, widow of John duke of Lorrain, who died in 1372, without children, the comté paſſed to Charles IV. emperor and comte of Luxemburgh, who inveſted his brother Wenceſlaus with the ſovereignty, united with the dutchy of Luxemburg, only reſerving the title in all public acts, which was obſerved till the comté was yielded to France, in the year 1681, under the pretext that it was a fief of the dutchy of Bar; from thence it came to the houſe of Auſtria, being adjudged to it by the peace of Ryſwick; and it is now again annexed to France. 15 miles W. Arlon, and 27 W. Luxemburg. *Long.* 5. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

*Chin-yang*, ſee *Chen-yan*.

*Chioggia*, ſee *Chiozza*.

*Chios*, ſee *Scio*.

*Chiova*, a town of Africa, and capital of a marquiſate, in the kingdom of Congo. 110 miles SW. St. Salvador.

*Chiourlic*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. 50 miles NW. Conſtantinople.

*Chioz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 36 miles N. Malogocz.

*Chiozza*, or *Chioggia*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Italy, not far from the mouth of the Brenta, with a town of the ſame name, heretofore the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice; the town contains three churches, and eight monaſteries. 13 miles S. Venice. *Long.* 12. 12. E. *Lat.* 45. 13. N.

*Chipeway*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, *Long.* 92. W. *Lat.* 44. 15. N. It gives name to a tribe of Indians, who have a town. On its banks are fine meadows, in which are numerous herds of elks and buffaloes. Theſe Indians ſpread as far as Lake Superiour, both on the north and ſouth coaſts, and even as far as the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lake Huron.

*Chipiona*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a rock, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir. 5 miles SW. San Lucar de Barrameda.

*Chipoak Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 77. 4. W. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

*Chippenham*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts; in the time of Alfred, a city of ſtrength, and taken by the Danes in the year 880. It is a corporation and borough town, returning two members to parliament: there is a conſiderable manufacture of ſuperfine woollen cloth: a weekly market is held on Saturdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3366, of whom 1416 were employed in trade and manu-

factures. 13¾ miles ENE. Bath, 93 W. London. *Long.* 2. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

*Chippaway*, see *Welland*.

*Chippepar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles NW. Coilpetta.

*Chipping-Norton*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Here are manufactures for horſe-clothing, and harrateens. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1812, of whom 312 were employed in trade and manufactures. 20 miles NW. Oxford, 74 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

*Chipping-Ongar*, see *Ongar*.

*Chipping-Sodbury*, see *Sodbury*.

*Chiquimulla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. 50 miles W. Gracias a Dios.

*Chiquitos*, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, inhabited, in the year 1732, by ſeven Indian nations, each compoſed of about 600 families. The men are generally well made, and poſſeſſed of courage; their arms are a gun, a fabre, and arrows uſually poiſoned: their language and cuſtoms not greatly different from thoſe of Paraguay. The country is mountainous and marſhy; but the more healthy ſoils produce variety of fruits without culture; the varilla is common, and a kind of cocoa is found, whoſe fruit is more like a melon than a cocoa-nut. It lies to the ſouth of Moxes.

*Chirac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 3 m. SW. Marvejols.

*Chiravezzo*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

*Chircira*, see *Manzora*.

*Chirwooly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 9 miles WNW. Ongole.

*Chircumally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 20 m. SSE. Guntoor.

*Chireus*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 15 m. NNW. Grenoble.

*Chirezour*, a town of Curdiſtan. 60 miles E Moſul, 100 S. Betlis.

*Chirinos*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 m. NW. Jaen.

*Chiriqui*, or *Chiriquita*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, with a harbour, about a league from the ſea, and eight miles from the town. 90 miles W. St. Jago. *Long.* 83. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

*Chiriqui*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 83. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 36. N.

*Chirivella*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 9 miles SW. Vieſta.

*Chiriqui Lagoon*, a large bay on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 82. W. *Lat.* 8. 50. N.

*Chirk*, a town of North-Wales, in Denbighſhire. In 1801, the population was 1099. 6 miles N. Oſweſtry.

*Chirkoury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 14 miles N. Ramgur.

*Chiry*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 3 miles SSW. Noyon.

*Chiſamo*, or *Kiſlomo*, a town of the iſland of Candy, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay between Cape Spada and Cape Buzo, anciently called Cyſamus. It was the port of the ancient city Aptera, which is about five miles diſtant to the ſouth-eaſt; the port was a ſmall baſin within the land, which is now almoſt filled up. It was defended from the north winds by a pier made of looſe ſtones, not laid in any order. Along the ſhore, to the weſt of the port of Chiſamo, there are foundations of ſome conſiderable buildings, which might be warehouſes. A ſmall rivulet runs into the ſea at this port; and eaſt of it the ancient Cyſamus ſeems to have ſtood; a city of no ſmall extent, as one may judge by ſeveral heaps of ruins about the fields; but there are no remains or tradition of any cathedral here. The Turks who inhabit the place live in a caſtle, and in a ſmall village or town walled round adjoining to it, both which together are not above half a mile in circumference; as they are ſo near the ſea, they would not be ſecure from the corſairs without this defence. 25 miles W. Carea.

*Chiſmie*, see *Kiſhme*.

*Chiſme*, or *Ciſme*, or *Tcheſme*, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia, oppoſite the iſland of Scio, between which and the continent is a narrow ſtrait; where the Turkiſh fleet was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians in the year 1770. The ancient name of this town was Cyſſus. In the year 191 before Chriſt, the fleet of Antiochus furnamed the Great was defeated here by the Roman fleet under the command of C. Livius, with the loſs of 30 ſhips taken, and 10 ſunk. 40 miles W. Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 17. E. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

*Chiſpin*, or *Ciſping*, a town of France, in the department of the North, with an abbey, where Louis XV. took up his reſidence during the campaign of 1744. 6 miles NNW Orchies.

*Chiſwell's Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North-America. *Long.* 211. 10. E. *Lat.* 59. 31. N.

*Chiſſouemetau*, a river of Canada, which runs into the Pickouaganis, 60 miles NW. St. John's Lake.

*Chiſwick*, a village of England, in Middleſex, on the left bank of the Thames. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3235. 5 miles W. London.

*Chitapella*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 25 miles NW. Dalmachenry.

*Chitcheena*, an iſland in the Caſpian ſea, about 10 miles long and 2 broad, near the weſt coaſt. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

*Chitchelee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Surgooja. 44 miles E. Surgooja.

*Chitchura*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 22 miles ESE. Comtah.

*Chitel*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 32 miles N. Chitpour.

*Chitma*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 18 m. NE. Ruttunpour.

*Chito*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles S. Loxa.

*Chitpour* or *Chittipour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes. In 1567, this town, then in poſſeſſion of an Indian prince, was beſieged and taken by the emperor Akbar. The garriſon conſiſted of 8000 ſoldiers, and the inhabitants amounted to about 40,000; of theſe 30,000 were killed. 172 miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 3. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

*Chitro*, or *Chitri*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. This is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Pydna, once the capital of Macedonia, where Caſſander put to death the wife and ſon of Alexander the Great. In the neighbourhood, Paulus Æmilius, the Roman general, defeated Perſeus. 36 miles SSE. Edeſſa.

*Chittymonpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 18 miles N. Hagypour.

*Chittapilla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 20 miles S. Cuddapa.

*Chitteldroog*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. This is a fortreſs of prodigious ſtrength, ſituated on a high and ſteep rock. It was taken by the Britiſh and Mahrattas, and at the diviſion of Tippoo's dominions, aſſigned to the latter. 85 miles NNW. Seringapatam, 95 E. Bedanore.

*Chittendon*, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

*Chitteput*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. In 1759, this place was taken by Colonel Clive. 14 miles N. Gingee.

*Chittergour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 46 miles SW. Cattack.

*Chittigon*, or *Xutigan*, or *Shatigam*, a circar of Hindooſtan, between the Barhampooter river and Aracan, where the Portugueſe made the firſt ſettlement. This country was conquered from Aracan, and annexed to Bengal by Aurungzebe, in 1666. It is not ſo fertile in corn as many other parts of Bengal, and has but few cotton manufactures, but produces excellent timber. The capital is Iſlamabad, ſometimes called Chittigong.

*Chittigong*, ſee *Iſlamabad*.

*Chittimety*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 42 miles N. Travancore.

*Chittoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. In November 1781, it was taken by the Britiſh. 28 miles NW. Arcot, 70 W. Madras. *Long.* 79. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 16. N.

*Chittoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Dindigal. 30 m. W. Dindigul.

*Chittra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Bahar country. 83 m. S. Patna, 72 SSW. Bahar. *Long.* 85. E. *Lat.* 24. 13. N.

*Chitwa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Cochin. The Dutch purchaſed a ſpot of ground here to build a fort of the king of Cochin; but the Samorin of Calicut put in a claim as lord of the ſoil, and the diſpute ended in a bloody war, which laſted three years; and was concluded by the Samorin being compelled to rebuild the fort which he had treacherouſly deſtroyed. 12 miles N. Cranganore.

*Chiva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 15 miles WNW. Valencia.

*Chiva*, ſee *Khieva*.

*Chivazzo*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, ſituated in a plain, near the union of the river Orco with the Po. It is defended with ancient and new walls, baſtions, and large foſſes filled with water: it is well ſupplied with artillery and a numerous garriſon, eſpecially in time of war. The ſituation is ſo advantageous, that whoever are maſters of this town are ſaid to poſſeſs the key of the country of Turin, the Canavois, the country of Vercelli, Montferrat, and Lombardy, all which they may enter when they pleaſe. It was taken by Thomas prince of Savoy in 1639; which induced Chriſtina dutcheſs of Savoy to ſend her ſon and ſiſters to Chambery, to preſerve them from inſult till the proſpect of affairs might change. It was ſoon after taken by the French, but reſtored to the Duke of Savoy in 1649. It has ſeveral churches and convents. 11 miles NE. Turin, 12 S. Ivrea. *Long.* 7. 47. E. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

*Chiuchiu*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Plata. 32 m. S. Atacames.

*Chiverny*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the ſouth ſide of the Conon. 9 miles SE. Blois.

*Chiumla*, ſee *Shiumla*.

*Chiuſa*, (*La*,) a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. This is a ſtrong frontier town ſituation the Adige, in a narrow paſs of the road leading to Germany. In 1797, it was taken by the French. 9 miles NW. Verona.

*Chiuſa di Veneto*, *La*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a ſmall river, called Filla, which runs into the Tajamento; a frontier paſs on the borders of Carinthia. It was taken by the French in 1797, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 500 men, made priſoners of war. 14 miles Friuli, 17 N. Udina.

*Chiuſano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 13 miles SSE. Benevento.

*Chiuſella*, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Orco, 1 mile WSW. Foglitto.

*Chiuſi*, a town of Etruria, in the country of Sienna, anciently called Cluſium, a city of the Hetrurians, and reſidence of Porſena. It is the ſee of a biſhop under Sienna, but poor and thinly inhabited. 31 miles SSE. Sienna, 40 SSE. Florence. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

*Chiuſtengi*, ſee *Kuſtangi*.

*Chiutaja*, ſee *Kiutaja*.

*Chizé*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, ſituated near the Boutonne. 11 m. S. Niort, 10 SW. Melle.

*Chizilarabad*, a town of Curdiſtan. 70 miles SSE. Kerkuk.

*Chlenn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 18 m. SE. Konigingratz.

*Chlomin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 13 miles NNE. Prague.

*Chlopan*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 72 miles ENE. Lucko.

*Chlumetz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 5 m. S. Konigingratz.

*Chlumetz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Moldaw. 7 miles SE. Knin.

*Chmielnik*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec. 50 m. NE. Kaminiec.

*Chmielowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 46 m. ENE. Braclaw.

*Chnin*, ſee *Knin*.

*Choam-yu-ſo*, a town of China, in Quangtong. 48 miles ESE. Kao-tcheou.

*Choaryypal*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 5 miles S. Erroad.

*Choboltivo*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 36 miles W. Lucko.

*Chobra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles NE. Hajypour.

*Choc Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia, a little to the north of Carenage bay.

*Chochar*, ſee *Chokhar*.

*Chocope*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Sana, containing about ſeventy Spaniſh families. 80 miles N. Truxillo.

*Chockpugry*, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SE. Kiſhenagur.

*Chocoya*, a town of South-America. 25 miles N. Lipes. *Long.* 68. 24. W. *Lat.* 21. 15. S.

*Cöccocharmo*, a town of Thibet. 27 miles NE. Toſon-Hotun.

*Choco*, a province of South-America, in the vicerovalty of New Grenada, bounded on the north by the provinces of Darien and Carthagena, on the eaſt and ſouth by Popayan, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The ſoil, climate, &c. are ſimilar to thoſe of Popayan.

*Chocolo-cocha*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Guamanga. 40 m. SW. Guamanga.

*Chocolate River*, a river of America, which runs into Lake Superior, *Long.* 87. 16. W. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

*Choczim*, or *Cokzim*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Dnieſter, near the frontier of Poland, remarkable for two victories gained here by the Poles over the Turks in 1621 and 1683. In 1739, it was taken by the Imperialiſts. The ſuburbs were burnt down in 1769. 107 miles N. Jaſſi, 64 WNW. Mogilev. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

*Chocul*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles E. Moorſhedabad.

*Chodacut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 27 miles E. Bettiah.

*Chodivoja*, a town of Walachia. 32 miles SSW. Buchareſt.

*Chodoroſlau*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles SE. Lemberg.

*Chee Mapauk*, a lake of Thibet, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 10. E. *Lat.* 33. 38. N.

*Chogda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 17 miles S. Kiſhenagur.

*Chogong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 13 miles NE. Nattore.

*Chohan*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad.

*Cohaſp*, a river of Perſia, which croſſes the province of Chuſiſtan from north to ſouth, paſſes by Suſter, and runs into the Shat el Arab. It is thought to be the ancient Eulæus, or Ulai of Daniel.

*Chohren*, or *Kohren*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Leipſic. 20 miles SSE. Leipſic.

*Choinitz*, ſee *Conitz*.

*Choiſeuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 m. NE. Langres.

*Choiſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 12 miles N. Provins.

*Choiſey Bellegarde*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 22 miles W. Montargis.

*Choiſy le Roy*, or *Choiſy ſur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Paris, on the Seine. 6 miles S. Paris.

*Choka*, a town of Bengal, near the Ganges. 36 miles N. Moorſhedabad.

*Chokhar*, a town of Sindy, in the diſtrict of Nuſſerpour, on the right bank of the Indus. 20 miles SW. Nuſſerpour, 30 NE. Tatta.

*Choké*, a town of Thibet. 145 miles SSE. Laſſa.

*Chokey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 52 miles NW. Maltoy.

*Chokoor*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes. 30 miles E. Latakia.

*Chola*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 8. S.

*Cholawia*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 42 miles SE. Minſk.

*Cholee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour. 50 m. SW. Poonah.

*Chollet*, a town of France, and principal

place of a district, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. In February 1794, the royalists were defeated near this town, with great loss. 18 miles W. Argenton, 27 SSW. Angers. *Long.* 0. 48. W. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

*Cholm*, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat. 180 m. S. Petersburg. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. N.

*Cholmogori*, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 28 miles S. Archangel, 360 NE. Petersburg.

*Cholmondeley's Island*, a bay or inlet on the east coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 228. 13. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

*Cholong*, a town of Thibet. 57 m. NNW. Chao-ma-hing-Hotun.

*Choltitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles NW. Chradim.

*Cholula*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. It was formerly a city of Anahuac, containing in the time of Cortes, according to his account, 40,000 houses, independent of the adjoining villages or suburbs, which he computed at as many more. Its commerce consisted in manufactures of cotton, gems, and plates of clay; and it was much famed for its jewellers and potters. With respect to religion, it may be said that Cholula was the Rome of Anahuac. The surprising multitude of temples, and in particular the greater temple erected upon an artificial mountain, which is still existing, drew innumerable pilgrims not only from the neighbouring cities, but likewise from the most distant provinces, to perform their devotions at that imagined holy spot. Cortes, in his march to Mexico, stopped here, and was to all appearance kindly received, but having intelligence that a plot was laid against the life of himself and followers, he took a most severe revenge by massacring a great number of the principal citizens, and setting fire to the houses. 60 miles E. Mexico.

*Chomelis*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 13 m. N. Le Puy.

*Chomlah*, a town of Thibet. 40 miles S. Toudsong.

*Chommerac*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 3 m. SE. Privas.

*Chomouchouan*, a lake of Canada. 219 miles NW. Quebec. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

*Chomston*, or *Chomutow*, see *Czaumetau*.

*Chomsk*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 56 miles E. Brzesc.

*Chonac*, or *Koulei-hisar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 40 m. NNE. Sivas, 130 WSW. Erzerum.

*Chonad*, a town of Hungary, situated on the Marosch, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocza, dismantled after the peace of Carlovitza. 25 miles N. Temesvar.

*Chonas*, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 13 miles S. Vienne.

*Chond*, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. 190 miles SW. Amanzirildin.

*Chonday*, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 18 miles S. Burhanpour.

*Choné*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 100 miles WSW. Quito.

*Chonghey*, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 79. 41. E. *Lat* 33. 27. N.

*Chongong*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 40 m. W. Guayaquil.

*Chong-tcheou*, a town of Corea. 25 miles SW. Outcheou.

*Chonos*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 20 miles long and 5 broad, near the coast of Chili; about it are a number of small islands and rocks, called the Chonos Archipelago. *Lat.* of the whole 44. to 47. S.

*Chonsound*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 25 miles NE. Ranjegur.

*Chonka*, a town of Bootan. 30 miles S. Taffafudon.

*Chonk-choo*, one of the Ladrones islands. *Long.* 113. 44. E. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

*Chon-Moorty*, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 78. 54. E. *Lat.* 33. 57. N.

*Chonrhut*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Boggilcund. 25 miles E. Rewah.

*Chonz*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles NW. Mezieres.

*Choper*, a river of Russia, which runs into the Don, near Choperskaia.

*Choperas*, a town of Bengal. 4 miles W. Palamow.

*Choperfk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Choper. 140 miles W. Saratov, 648 SSE. Petersburg.

*Choperskaia*, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don. 192 miles NE. Asoph, 60 SW. Archadinskaia.

*Chopora*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Soonda. 12 miles NW. Goa.

*Chopper*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 26 miles ESE. Hajypour.

*Chopra*, or *Chorra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the residence of the collector of Sarun and Champooran, districts which yield an annual revenue of 14½ lacks of rupees. The French and Dutch have factories here, chiefly for the purchase of saltpetre. 30 miles NE. Patna.

*Choptank*, a river of the state of Delaware, which runs into the Chesapeak, 25 miles SSE. Annapolis.

*Cofe Iffire*, or *Churekeir*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the coast of the Persian gulf. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and of a pier, which advances some way into the sea; both built by the Portuguese when they had chief dominion of the gulf. They kept a garrison and 2 ships constantly cruising

zing to compel ſhips which traded thither or to Baſſora to pay a toll or cuſtom of 10 per cent. 44 miles S. Buſheer. *Long.* 51 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 28. N.

*Choramba*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 14 miles E. Darore.

*Choran Kiamen*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. 20 miles WNW. Nimgouta.

*Chorapa*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 miles W. Jaen.

*Choraſan*, or *Koraſan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Charaſm and the country of the Uſbec Tartars, on the eaſt by Bukharia and Candahar, on the ſouth by Segeſtan, and on the weſt by the province of Mazanderan and the Caſpian ſea; 450 miles in length, and 420 in breadth. This country was anciently known by the name of *Ariana*. It was conquered by Timur Bec in 1396, and by him granted to his ſon Mirza Charoc, together with Mazanderan and Segeſtan. The principal towns are Herat, Kenef, Talekan, Merwa, Zaweh, &c.

*Choren*, ſee *Chobren*.

*Chorſakan*, ſee *Khorſakan*.

*Chorges*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, burned by the Duke of Savoy in 1692. 10 m. W. Embrun.

*Chorillos*, (*Los*,) a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 6 miles S. Lima.

*Chorin*, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles S. Neu Angermnude.

*Chorley*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near the ſource of the ſmall river Chor, from which it received its name. Here are very large manufactures of cotton, fuſtians, calicoes, and muſlins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, with quarries of flag, ſlate, aſhler, and millſtone. In 1801, the inhabitants were 4516, and of theſe 1540 employed. There are two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. 20 m. NW. Mancheſter, 201 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

*Chormah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 15 miles W. Rotaſgur.

*Chorol*, a town of Ruſſia, on the river of the ſame name, in the government of Kiev. 100 miles SE. Kiev, 252 S. Peterſburg.

*Chorol*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Pſol, near Goltva, in the government of Kiev.

*Choromoros*, a river of Tucuman, which runs into the Rio Dulce, 20 miles SW. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

*Choroſcieſſow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 64 miles WNW. Kiev.

*Choroſſki*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 18 miles NW. Zytomiers.

*Choroſſza*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 18 m NW. Zytomiers.

*Chorro Blanco*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

*Choſciabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman. 37 miles SW. Sirgian.

*Choſſeſo*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 64 miles E. Lucko.

*Choſtlarn*, a town of Bavaria. 22 miles WSW. Paſſau.

*Chota*, a town of the ſtate of Georgia. 55 miles W. Tugeloo.

*Chota*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Caxamarca. 60 miles NW. Caxamarca.

*Chota*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles NW. Durbungah.

*Chotaſlitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 2 miles N. Czaſlau.

*Chote*, a town of the ſtate of Georgia. 47 miles WNW. Tugeloo.

*Chotiebors*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 12 miles SSE. Czaſlau, 48 SE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

*Chotminſk*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov. 52 miles NNW. Charkov, 588 SSE. Peterſburg.

*Chotow*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk. 22 miles SW. Minſk.

*Chotul*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Calcutta.

*Chotuſitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau, where the King of Pruſſia obtained a complete victory in the year 1742. 5 miles N. Czaſlau.

*Chotzemitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, near the Elbe. The Auſtrians obtained a victory here over the King of Pruſſia, in the year 1757. 5 miles NE. Kaurzim.

*Chotzen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 3 miles NNE. Hohenmaut.

*Chouang-leou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 m. SW. Tching-tong.

*Chouangtal*, a town of Tartary, in the province of Hami. 9 miles NW. Tchontori.

*Choubi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 7 miles W. Currah.

*Chouca*, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the river Maguiba, ſurrounded with rocks.

*Choudagong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 12 miles S. Comillah.

*Choudapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles N. Indelovoy.

*Chouerí*, or *Kulle*, or *Gerga*, or *Korgo*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian gulf, near the coaſt of Perſia, and ſeparated from the iſland of Karek by a channel about a mile broad, which is a ſafe paſſage for ſhips. It produces water and ſome dates. *Long.* 50. 30. E. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

*Choug*, or *Shogle*, a town of Syria, on the river Orontes; where all travellers without diſtinction are entertained in an excellent caravanſera gratis for three days. It is in the road from Aleppo and Sayd. 20 miles SE. Antioch.

*Choui-chan*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 12 miles NW. Hiamen.

*Choui-fong*, a town of China, in the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 25 miles NE. Ki-ngan.

*Choui-yng*, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Corea. 20 miles SSW. Haimen.

*Choui-king*, a town of China, in the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 65 miles E. Kan-cheou.

*Choui-ngan*, a town of China, of the third rank in Tche-kiang. 12 m. S. Ouentcheou.

*Choui-tchang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 36 miles WNW. Tchu-tcheo.

*Choui-tchang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 18 miles W. Kicoukiang.

*Choui-tcheou*, a city of China, of the firft rank, in Kiang-fi. 712 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 54. E. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

*Choui-Tuen*, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Corea. 37 miles NE. Haimen.

*Choukury*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Bundelcund. 42 miles E. Callinger.

*Chookee*, a mountain of Bootan. 120 miles E. Taffafudon.

*Choule*, a town of India, on the coaft of Concan, with a harbour for fmall veffels, belonging to the Portugueſe. 25 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 46. E. *Lat.* 18. 36. N.

*Choulky*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bardwan. 21 miles S. Darempoury.

*Chou-lou*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles SW. Ching.

*Chowmay*, a river of Cochin-china, which runs into the Chineſe ſea, *Long.* 107. 57. E. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

*Choupatou*, a town of Thibet. 265 miles E. Laſſa.

*Chour*, a river of the iſland of Cyprus, which runs into the ſea, 9 m. NE. Famaguſta.

*Chouragur*, a town of Hindooftan, in Gurry Mundlah. 40 m. N. Deogur, 57 SW. Gurrah.

*Chourapilly*, a town of Hindooftan, in Myſore. 35 miles E. Colar.

*Chourtong*, a town of Thibet. 235 miles ESE. Laſſa.

*Choury*, a town of Hindooftan, in Goondwanah. 55 miles N. Nagpour.

*Chouſgimyan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 220 miles NNE. Herat.

*Chou-tchuen*, a town of Aſia, in Corea. 30 miles S. Haimen.

*Chou-yang*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 40 miles NE, King-ki-tao.

*Chouzé*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 miles NW. Tours.

*Chowan*, a river of United America, formed by the union of three rivers, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle Sound, *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

*Chowarah*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 45 miles SE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 13. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

*Chowdiapalaam*, a town of Hindooftan, in Coimbetore. 8 miles SE. Erroad.

*Chowka*, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 30 miles SE. Bopalcul.

*Chowka*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund. 6 miles S. Chatterpour.

*Chowney*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles E. Raat.

*Chowny*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund. 40 miles N. Chatterpour.

*Chowpareh*, a town of Hindooftan, in the ſubah of Lahore, on the Indus. 150 miles W. Lahore. *Long.* 70. 50. E. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

*Chowry*, one of the Nicobar iſlands, in the Eaſtern-Indian ſea. It is a low level of a ſquare form, ſcarcely half a league in diameter, and not more than 6 feet above the level of the ſea, except the ſouth-eaſt angle, which is an immenſe rock, riſing perpendicularly to a great height. The level part is an orchard of all the tropical fruit trees, and the borders are appropriated to cocoa-nuts; hogs and poultry are in great plenty. The inhabitants are like thoſe of Carnicobar. *Long.* 93. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 27. N.

*Chowſur*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Dewah. 4 miles S. Buxar.

*Chowta*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 36 miles SW. Moorſhedabad.

*Cho-yang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang. 10 miles ENE. Siang-yang.

*Chrynicza*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 30 miles SSW. Dantzic.

*Chuzevka*, a town of Siberia, on the river Tchiuna. 180 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

*Chraſt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolellau. 6 miles SE. Melnik.

*Chraſt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles SE. Chrudim.

*Chrebet Chandabga*, a range of mountains between Ruſſia and Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 96. to 101. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

*Chrebet Dinjak*, a range of mountains between Ruſſian Tartary and Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 96. E. *Lat.* 52. to 53. N.

*Chrebina*, a town of Iſtria. 9 miles ESE. Capo d'Iſtria.

*Chremnitz*, ſee *Cremnitz*.

*Chriſtera*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles NNE. Cirella.

*Chriſtburg*, or *Kyſchpark*, a town of Pruſſia, in the government of Marienburg. 12 miles SE. Marienburg, 20 S. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

*Chriſtburg*, (*Alt*,) a town of Pruſſia. 7 miles SE. Chriſtburg.

*Chriſtchurch*, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated at the confluence of the Avon and the Stour, about three miles from the ſea; a corporation and borough town, ſending two members to parliament. Here is a good ſalmon fiſhery; the principal trade is in knit ſilk ſtockings, and watch-chains. It has a handſome barrack, into

which ſmall veſſels may go at high water. In 1801, it contained 1410 inhabitants. The market is on Monday. 12 miles E. Poole, 101 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

*Chriſtdala*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 48 m. N. Calmar.

*Chriſtes*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles E. Waſungen.

*Chriſtianpreis*, or *Chriſtian Peries*, a fort of the dutchy of Holſtein, erected by Chriſtian IV. to defend the town of Kiel. 6 m. N. Kiel.

*Chriſtian Sound*, a large arm of the Pacific Ocean, north of Cape Deciſion. *Long.* 225. 50. E. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.

*Chriſtiana*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, founded by the Swedes. 7 miles SW. Wilmington.

*Chriſtiana Great*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. 9 miles SW. Santonini. *Long.* 25. 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

*Chriſtiana Little*, an iſlet or rock near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Great Chriſtiana.

*Chriſtiania*, a city and ſeaport of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus, ſituated in a bay or gulf, about 25 miles from the ſea. It is eſteemed the capital of the kingdom, becauſe the ſupreme court of judicature is held here. It is divided into three parts, the city and ſuburbs, the fortreſs of Agerhuus, and the old town of Opſlo, or Anſlo; the city and ſuburbs contain 1100 houſes, and Opſlo 400; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 9000. Opſlo was burned in the year 1624, and the city, on being rebuilt, obtained the name of Chriſtiania. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is metropolitan of Norway. It has an excellent harbour; the principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, and deals. The environs of Chriſtiania not yielding planks ſufficient for exportation, the greateſt part of the timber is brought from the more inland parts. The trees are hewn in the foreſts, and floated down the rivers and cataracts. Saw-mills are uſed for the purpoſe of cutting the planks, but muſt be privileged, and can only cut a certain quantity. The proprietors are bound to declare on oath that they have not exceeded that quantity; and if they do, the privilege is taken away, and the ſaw-mill deſtroyed. There are 156 privileged ſaw-mills at Chriſtiania, of which 100 belong to the family of the Ankers. The quantity of planks permitted to be cut amounts to 20,000,000 ſtandard deals, twelve feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick. *Long.* 10. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

*Chriſtianople*, or *Chriſtian ſtad*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, on the Baltic, built by Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, and by the treaty of Roſchild, in 1688, ceded to Sweden. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

*Chriſtianſand*, a ſeaport town of Norway, capital of the government of Agerhuus, oppoſite the iſland of Fleckeren; built by Chriſtian IV. about the year 1642. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor, the ſituation is convenient, and it has ſome trade in timber. *Long.* 8. 12. E. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

*Chriſtianſburg*, a fortreſs of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, belonging to Denmark. It was taken by the Negroes in 1693, who pillaged it, and kept it for ſome time.

*Chriſtianſoe*, a fortreſs of Denmark, built on a rock, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm.

*Chriſtianſtad*, a town of the iſland of Santa Cruz, in the Weſt-Indies, defended by a fortreſs on the north coaſt. *Long.* 65. 23. W. *Lat.* 17. 46. N.

*Chriſtianſtadt*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen; built by Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown, to guard againſt the irruption of the Swedes; but in 1658, it was reſtored to Sweden by the treaty of Roſchild. The town is ſmall, but well built, and ſtrongly fortified; the houſes are all of brick, and moſtly ſtuccoed white. It ſtands in a marſhy plain, cloſe to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the diſtance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for ſmall craft of ſeven tons burden. Engliſh veſſels annually reſort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and ſilken ſtuffs; and carry on a ſmall degree of commerce. 57 miles W. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 13. 57. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

*Chriſtianſtadt*, a town of Luſatia, on the weſt ſide of the Bober. 32 miles W. Glogau, 54 NE. Dreſden. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

*Chriſtianſund*, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the iſland of Foſſen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. 36 miles NW. Drontheim.

*Chriſtie's Iſland*, one of the Aladin Iſlands, in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, and 10 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 16. N.

*Chriſtiern's Sea*, ſee *Baffin's Bay*.

*Chriſtiern's Straits*. ſee *Hudſon's Straits*.

*Chriſtigneth*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee in Denbighſhire.

*Chriſtina*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland. 82 miles ENE. Tavaſthus.

*Chriſtina*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 50 miles WSW. Nyſlot, 160 ENE Abo.

*Chriſtinehamn*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, on lake Wenner. 16 miles E. Carlſbad. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

*Chriſtineſtadt*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, and government of Vaſa, built in the year 1649, by Count Pehr Brahe, from whoſe wife it was named. 55 miles SSW. Vaſa. *Long.* 21. 9. E. *Lat.* 62. 16. N.

*Chriſtiſca*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 44 miles SSW. Braclaw.

*Chriſtmas Harbour*, a good and ſafe bay, on the north coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. This harbour was ſo called by Captain Cook, who arrived at it on the 25th of December, 1776. But it had before been diſcovered by Monſieur de Kerguelen, who called it the *Baie de l'Oiſeau*. I found the ſhore, ſays Captain Cook, in a manner covered with penguins and other birds, and ſeals. Theſe latter were not numerous, but ſo inſenſible of fear, (which plainly indicated that they were unaccuſtomed to ſuch viſitors,) that we killed as many as we choſe, for the ſake of their fat or blubber to make oil for our lamps and other uſes. Freſh water was in no leſs plenty than birds; for every gulley afforded a large ſtream. But not a ſingle tree or ſhrub, or the leaſt ſign of any, was to be diſcovered, and but very little herbage of any ſort. The people having wrought hard the two preceding days, and nearly completed our water, which we filled from a brook at the left corner of the beach, I allowed them the 27th as a day of reſt to celebrate Chriſtmas. Upon this indulgence, many of them went on ſhore, and made excurſions in different directions into the country, which they found barren and deſolate in the higheſt degree. In the evenining one of them brought me a quart bottle which he had found faſtened with a wire to a projecting rock on the north ſide of the harbour. The bottle contained a piece of parchment, on which was written the following inſcription,

"*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d.*
"*de Boynes regi a ſecretis ad res*
"*maritimas, annis* 1772 *et* 1773."

From this inſcription it appears that we were not the firſt Europeans who had been in this harbour. As a memorial of our having been here, I wrote on the other ſide of the parchment, *Naves Reſolution et Diſcovery de rege Magnæ Britanniæ, Decembris* 1776. I then put it again into a bottle, together with a ſilver twopenny piece of 1772, and having covered its mouth with a leaden cap, I placed it on a pile of ſtones, erected for the purpoſe on a little eminence on the north ſhore of the harbour, near the place where it was firſt found. It is the firſt or northernmoſt inlet that we met with on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the northern point of this land. Its ſituation ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes it from any of the other inlets; and to make it more remarkable, its ſouth point terminates in a high rock, which is perforated quite through, ſo as to appear like the arch of a bridge. We ſaw none like this upon the whole coaſt. The harbour has another diſtinguiſhing mark within from a ſingle ſtone or rock, of a vaſt ſize, which lies on the top of a hill on the ſouth ſide. There is a ſmall beach at its bottom, where we commonly landed; and behind it ſome gently riſing ground, on the top of which is a large pool of freſh water. The land on both ſides of the inlet is high, and runs into weſt and weſt-north-weſt, about two miles. Its breadth is one mile and a quarter for more than half its length, above which it is only half a mile. The depth of water, which is 45 fathoms at the entrance, varies as we proceed farther in, from 30 to 5 and 4 fathoms. The ſhores are ſteep, and the bottom is every where a fine dark ſand, except in ſome places cloſe to the ſhore, where there are beds of ſea-weed, which always grows on rocky ground. The head of the harbour lies open only to two points of the compaſs; and even theſe are covered by iſlands in the offing, ſo that no ſea can fall in to hurt a ſhip. The appearances on ſhore confirmed this; for we found graſs growing cloſe to high-water mark, which is a ſure ſign of a pacific harbour. *Long.* 69. 4. E. *Lat.* 48. 41. S.

*Chriſtmas Iſland*, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, about fifteen or twenty leagues in circumference, diſcovered by Captain Cook, on the 24th of December 1777. The ſoil in ſome places is light and black, evidently compoſed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and ſand. There are other places again, where nothing but marine productions, ſuch as broken coral ſtones and ſhells, are to be ſeen. Theſe are depoſited in long narrow ridges, parallel with the ſea coaſt, not unlike a ploughed field. This ſeems to furniſh an inconteſtible proof that the iſland has been produced by acceſſions from the ſea, and is in a ſtate of increaſe; for not only the broken pieces of coral, but many of the ſhells are too large and heavy to have been brought by any birds from the beach to the places where they now lie. No freſh water could be found, though frequently dug for. But there are ſeveral ponds of ſalt water without any viſible communication with the ſea, which muſt in all probability be filled by the water filtrating through the ſand in high tides. There are no traces of inhabitants, nor indeed are there any viſible means of allaying thirſt, or any vegetable that could ſupply the place of bread, or correct the bad effects of animal diet; for there are plenty of birds and fiſh. On the whole iſland there were only thirty cocoa-trees, and thoſe with very little fruit and that bad. So that a ſhip touching here muſt expect

nothing but fiſh and turtles, and of theſe an abundant ſupply may be depended upon. On ſome parts of the land were a few low trees, under which ſat infinite numbers of a new ſpecies of tern or egg-bird. Theſe are black above and white below, with a white arch on the forehead; and are rather larger than the common noddy. There were alſo a good many common boobies; a ſort almoſt like a gannet; and a ſooty or chocolate coloured one with a white belly. To this liſt we muſt add men-of-war birds, tropic birds, curlews, ſand-pipers, a ſmall land bird like a hedge-ſparrow, land-crabs, ſmall lizards, and rats. Chriſtmas iſland, like moſt others in this ocean, is bounded by a reef of coral rocks, which extend but a little way from the ſhore. Farther out than this reef, on the weſt ſide, is a bank of fine ſand extending a mile into the ſea; on this bank is good anchorage in any depth between eighteen and thirty fathoms. In leſs than the firſt-mentioned depth, the reef would be too near: and in more than the laſt, the edge of the bank would not be at a ſufficient diſtance. *Long.* 215. 53. E. *Lat.* 59. 57. N.

*Chriſtmas Sound*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego, ſo named by Captain Cook, who paſſed here the 25th of December 1774, on his return from his ſecond voyage. A copious deſcription of this ſound, ſays Captain Cook, is unneceſſary, as few would be benefited by it. Anchorage, tufts of wood, and freſh water, will be found in all the coves and harbours. I would adviſe no one to anchor very near the ſhore, for the ſake of having a moderate depth of water; becauſe there I generally found a rocky bottom. The refreſhments to be got here are precarious, as they conſiſt chiefly of wild fowl, and may probably never be found in ſuch plenty as to ſupply the crew of a ſhip; and fiſh, ſo far as we can judge, are ſcarce. Indeed the plenty of wild fowl made us pay leſs attention to fiſhing. Here are, however, plenty of muſcles, not very large, but well taſted; and very good celery is to be met with on ſeveral of the low iſlets, and where the natives have their habitations. The wild fowl are geeſe, ducks, ſea-pies, ſhags, and that kind of gull called Port-Egmont hen. Here is a kind of duck called by our people race-horſes, on account of the great ſwiftneſs with which they run on the water, for they cannot fly, the wings being too ſhort to ſupport the body in the air. The geeſe are much ſmaller than the Engliſh tame geeſe, but eat as well as any I ever taſted; They have ſhort black bills and yellow feet; the gander is all white; the female is ſpotted black and white, or grey, with a large white ſpot on each wing. Beſides the bird above-mentioned, here are ſeveral other aquatic and ſome land ones; but of the latter not many. Barren as the country is, many unknown plants were diſcovered by Mr. Forſter. The tree producing winter's bark is found in the woods, as likewiſe the holly-leaved barberry. The inhabitants are the ſame which Mr. Bougainville called Pecharas, a word conſtantly in their mouths. They are, according to Capt. Cook, a little, ugly, half-ſtarved, beardleſs race; heſaw not a tall perſon amongſt them. They were almoſt naked; their clothing was a ſeal-ſkin; ſome had two or three ſewed together, ſo as to make a cloak which reached to the knees, but the moſt of them had only one ſkin, hardly enough to cover their ſhoulders, and all their lower parts were quite naked. The women he was told, cover their nakedneſs with the flap of a ſeal-ſkin, but in other reſpects are clothed like the men. They, as well as the children, remained in the canoes. Captain Cook ſaw two young children at the breaſt entirely naked; thus they are inured from their infancy to cold and hardſhips. They had with them bows and arrows, and darts, or rather harpoons, made of bone, and fitted to a ſtaff, probably intended to kill ſeals and fiſh; they may alſo kill whales with them, as the Eſquimaux do. Captain Cook does not know if they reſemble them in their love of train oil; but they and every thing they had, ſmelt intolerably of it, he gave them ſome biſcuits, but did not obſerve them very fond of them. They were much better pleaſed with ſome medals, knives, &c. Their canoes were made of bark; and in each was a fire, over which the poor creatures huddled themſelves. Of all nations theſe ſeem to be the moſt wretched; they are doomed to live in one of the moſt inhoſpitable climates in the world, without having ſagacity enough to provide themſelves with ſuch conveniencies as may render life in ſome meaſure more comfortable. *Long.* of the entrance, 70. 16. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. S.

*Chriſtofher*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

*Chriſtorf*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau. 6 miles SSW. Krottau.

*Chroberg*, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 52 m. W. Sandomirz.

*Chroma*, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 139. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. N.

*Chrudim*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; ſituated on a river called Chrudimka. The circle contains 33 towns: it is principally remarkable for the great number of fiſh-ponds. and an excellent breed of horſes. 100 m. SE. Dreſden, 50 E. Prague. *Long.* 15. 40 E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

*Chrudimka*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Paddubitz.

*Chvalinſk*, a town of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 350 miles SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

*Chuapa*, a town of Chili, on a river of the ſame name. 60 miles SSE. Coquimbo.

*Chuapa*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 31. 16. S.

*Chuar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 35 miles SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

*Chubonian*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 52 miles W. Firoſepour.

*Chuckerdaw*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SE. Curruckdeah.

*Chuckerya*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 42 miles S. Iſlamabad.

*Chuckgroo*, or *Amrutſur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 22 miles SW. Callanore.

*Chuckmuſſy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 11 miles W. Durbungah.

*Chuckrabatta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 32 miles SW. Ruttunpour.

*Chuckwah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 13 miles SE. Bahar.

*Chucuito*, a town of South-America, in Peru, under the government of Buenos Ayres, and in the dioceſe of La Paz, on Lake Titiaca, called alſo the Lake of Chucuito. 175 miles S. Cuſco. *Long.* 70. 26. W. *Lat.* 16. S.

*Chudaly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 40 miles WNW. Gogo.

*Chudenitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. 8 miles SE. Teinitz.

*Chudleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The woollen manufacture is carried on in this town. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 1786, and 570 employed. Of 300 houſes of which the town was compoſed, 180 were in a few hours deſtroyed by a fire which broke out in the morning of May 22d, 1807: the loſs, including furniture, exceeded 70,000l. 9 miles WSW. Exeter, 183 W. London. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

*Chuganſerai*, a town of Candahar, on a river of the ſame name. 80 miles NE. Cabul. *Long.* 70. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

*Chuganſerai*, a river which riſes in the Kuttore country, and runs into the Kameh, near Jalalabad, in Cabuliſtan.

*Chuilla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 130 miles SE. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

*Chukaws*, an Indian village of Weſt-Florida, near the Apalachicola. *Long.* 84. 57. W. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

*Chukotskijah*, a province of Siberia, and the moſt eaſterly of the dominions of Ruſſia, extending from the 157th to the 189th degree of E. *Long.* and from 63. to 73. 20. N. *Lat.*

*Chuldiſtan*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan. 60 miles SSE. Iſpahan.

*Chuli*, ſee *Xuli*.

*Chuluteca*, or *Xeret*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the north ſide of the river Fonſeca. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

*Chulymiſſer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Candeiſh. 30 miles S. Indore.

*Chulm*, or *Culm*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles NE. Eger.

*Chum Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Cheſapeak, *Long.* 76. 14. W. *Lat* 39. 22. N.

*Chumarly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles W. Gogo.

*Chumbivilcas*, a juriſdiction of South-America, in Peru, near 90 miles in extent, with ſome mines of gold and ſilver. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn and paſture for cattle in the greateſt plenty.

*Chumbivilcas*, ſee *Chalvanca*.

*Chumbull*, a river of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra, which runs into the Jumna, 20 miles SE. Etaya.

*Chumka*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 60 miles NNW. Bettyar.

*Chumleigh*, or *Chimleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays. In 1801, it had 1333 inhabitants. 20 miles NW. Exeter, 193 W. London.

*Chumpa*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Palamow.

*Chumpagaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in a mountainous paſs. 27 miles N. Ganjam.

*Chumperpour*, a town of Bengal. 6 miles W. Boglipour.

*Chumra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 45 miles E. Boad.

*Chumularee*, a mountain of Thibet, held facred by the Gentoos. 7 m. NE. Paridſong.

*Chunacally*, a ſmall province of Bengal, bounded on the north and eaſt by Raujeſhy, on the ſouth by Kiſhenagur, and on the weſt by Futtaſing and Raujeſhy. Coſſimbuzar is the chief town.

*Chunah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 5 miles W. Poonah.

*Chunar*, a circar or province of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad; bounded on the north by Benares, on the eaſt by Shawabad and Rotas, on the ſouth by the circars of Singrowla and Chandail, and on the weſt by Boggilcund; about 60 miles long, and 32 broad. Chunargur is the capital.

*Chunargur*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Ganges, on a rock, and ſurrounded with walls and towers; ceded to the Engliſh by the Nabob of Oude. 13 m. S. Benares. *Long.* 83. 5. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

*Chunaub*, a river of Afia, anciently called *Aceſines*, which riſes in the mountains, between Hindooſtan and Thibet, and runs into the Indus, 20 miles W. Moultan.

*Chunau-gaut*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud, on the Sinde. 15 m. NE. Nawa.

*Chuncher*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Singrowla. 10 miles S. Saipour.

*Chunchunpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 30 miles SE. Goorackpour.

*Chundaul*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles WNW. Ramgur.

*Chundipora*, a town of Bengal. 48 miles SSW. Dacca.

*Chundli*, a ſmall province of Bengal, bounded on the weſt by Raujeſhy, and elſewhere by Bettooriah.

*Chundſah*, a town of Bengal, 5 miles S. Toree.

*Chundual*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Nattore.

*Chundula*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 28 m. N. Sohagepour.

*Chundun*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 10 miles N. Sattarah.

*Chung*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 20 miles NE. Peking.

*Chun-king*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Se-tchuen. 760 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 44. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

*Chun-lieou*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 25 miles ENE. Koan-tcheou.

*Chun-ngan*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 33 miles N. Kiu-tcheou.

*Chun-ning*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Yun-nan. 420 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 99. 44. E. *Lat.* 24. 37. N.

*Chun-tchan*, a town of China, in the third rank, in Fokien. 20 m. WNW. Yen-ping.

*Chun-tchuen*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 22 miles SE. Han-tcheou.

*Chunte*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Pe-tche-li. 200 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

*Chun-tien*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 27 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

*Chun-yan*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea. 25 miles S. Han-tcheou.

*Chunnapunna*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa. 14 miles E. Sagur.

*Chunquen*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 50. S.

*Chunquinga*, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Cuſco. 100 miles W. Lampa.

*Chuppaleah*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SE. Nattore.

*Chupparah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Goondwanah. 56 miles N. Ramteak.

*Chuprah*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the province of Sarun, in Bahar. 95 miles ENE. Benares, 272 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 56. W. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

*Chuprah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 48 miles SE. Goorackpour.

*Chuprah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country. 50 miles W. Burhampour, 112 SSW. Indore. *Long.* 75. 22. E. *Lat.* 21. 18. N.

*Chuquinga*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Guamanga. 120 miles S. Guamanga.

*Chuquiſaca*, ſee *La Plata*.

*Chura*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 70 miles SW. Amedabad.

*Churacooty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 38 miles SSW. Balaſore.

*Churacooty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 34 miles WSW. Midnapour.

*Churamund*, a town of Bengal, and principal place in the province of Delawrpour. 40 miles SE. Purneah, 72 N. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 88. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

*Churan*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Dacca.

*Churaquer*, a town of Armenia. 48 miles W. Erivan.

*Churaſch*, a town of Arabia. 44 m. S. Saade.

*Churau*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 52 miles WNW. Corah.

*Churbar*, a town of Perſia, in a bay of the Arabian ſea, on the coaſt of Mecran. 77 m. S. Kidge. *Long.* 60. 3. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

*Churcar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bundelcund, on the Jumna. 40 m. N. Callinger.

*Church Bay*, a bay of the iſland of Rathlin, near the north-eaſt extremity of Ireland.

*Church Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in Currituck Sound, near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 8. W. *Lat.* 36. 22. N.

*Church Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Barbadoes. 1 mile N. Hole Town.

*Church Rock*, a rock in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 14. E. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

*Church Stretton*, a town of England, ſituated in the moſt hilly part of Shropſhire, where innumerable flocks of ſheep are kept. The principal manufacture is making coarſe cloth for the packing of hops and wool. In 1801, it contained 924 inhabitants. 13 miles S. Shrewſbury, 153 NW. London.

*Churchill*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland. 65 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

*Churchill*, a town of the ſtate of Virginia, on the Rappahanock. 8 miles SE. Urbanna.

*Churchil River*, a river of North-America, which runs into Hudſon's Bay.

*Churchoir*, ſee *Chôr Effire*.

*Churco*, a town of Caramania; about 46 miles from the iſland of Cyprus.

*Churgeea*, a town of Bengal Here is a paſs acroſs the mountains. 14 miles SW. Tomar.

*Churn*, a river of England, which riſes in the village called Coberley, or Cubberley, 3 miles from Cheltenham, in Gloceſterſhire, where it is called *Thames Head*, and *Seven*

*Heads.* At this place are visible seven springs, issuing out of a hill on the left hand side of the road leading from Oxford to Glocester. All these springs are near together; the whole within the compass of ten yards. At Cricklade it is called the *Thames.*

*Churnet*, a river of England, which rises in Staffordshire, and runs into the Dove

*Churnituck*, a county of United America, in the state of North-Carolina.

*Chursar*, a town of Arabia. 32 miles NE. Chamir.

*Churwalden*, a country of Swifferland, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, purchased of the house of Austria, in 1649. The Catholic inhabitants yet use the Old Calendar. It is named from a village 5 miles SE. Coire.

*Churya*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 28 miles N. Doesa.

*Chusistan*, or *Kusistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by the Irak Agemi, on the east by Farsistan, on the south by the gulf of Persia, and on the west by the Tigris, which separates it from the Arabian Irak. The country is extensive, but thinly inhabited. It produces corn, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and dates. The northern part is mountainous, but the southern flat and marshy. This country was called by the Greeks *Susiana*, from Susa the capital.

*Chuska*, a town of Thibet. 25 miles WSW. Tankia.

*Chuta*, a province of Bengal, between Ramgur and Nagpour.

*Chuta*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles ENE. Gooracpour.

*Chuta Boggah*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bettiah. 20 miles NW. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 26. E. *Lat.* 26. 53. N.

*Chutanawar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles W. Boujepour.

*Chute*, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, near Bath.

*Chutteah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles ESE. Fyzabad.

*Chutteah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles NE. Nagpour.

*Chuttergunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Burdwan. 32 miles SSW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 38. E. *Lat.* 22. 48. N.

*Chutterkote*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 26 miles NE. Callinger.

*Chuttypaloo*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SSW. Ramgur.

*Chutypaloo*, a pass of Bengal from the province of Ramgur into the province of Nagpour. 10 miles SW. Ramgur.

*Chuwal*, a circar of Hindoostan; about 100 miles long, and from 23 to 40 broad. The river Puddar crosses it. Janagur appears to be the chief town.

*Chuwasch*, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 70 miles SE. Zareng.

*Chwastow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 miles SSW. Kiev.

*Chychendy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles NNW. Corah.

*Chynepour*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NW. Palamow.

*Chyrot*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles N. Durbungah.

*Chytee*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 45 miles S. Nagpour.

*Ciais*, or *Citais*, a town of Mingrelia, near the Black sea. 12 miles S. Anarghia.

*Cialis*, a country of Independent Tartary, with a capital of the same name; bounded on the north by Eluth, on the east by sandy deserts, on the south by Grand Thibet, and on the west by Turkestan.

*Cianganery*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 33 miles ENE. Travancore.

*Ciano*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 12 miles SE. Ivrea.

*Ciarnaux*, see *Czernaucii.*

*Cibalas*, or *Cibola*, a province of North-America, in New Mexico, inhabited by Indians.

*Cibao*, a mountain near the centre of the island of Hispaniola, which abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper.

*Cibulon*, a town of Thibet. 8 miles NE. Zuenga.

*Cicacica*, a town of South-America, and chief place of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the government of Buenos Ayres; 240 miles in extent. 40 miles NNW. Oruro.

*Cicacole*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar to which it gives name. 150 miles NE. Rajamundry, 308 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 84. 8. E. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

*Cicacole*, a circar of Hindoostan, on the north-west coast of the bay of Bengal. 150 miles in length, and from 50 to 30 in breadth,

*Ciclut*, a fortress of Dalmatia, situated in an island formed by the river Narenza; taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1694. 5 miles SW. Narenza, 40. N. Ragusa. *Long.* 18. 9. E. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

*Cicoli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles SW. Celano.

*Cicolla*, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Kerka, 3 miles N. Scardona.

*Cidagar*, or *Cidaia*, a town of Java.

*Cidrasso*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 5 miles SW. Sondrio.

*Ciecieref*, a river which rises in Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, 28 m. W. Kiev.

*Ciekanow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia. 40 miles N. Warsaw.

*Cienegas*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 20 miles S. St. Martha.

*Ciercellee*, a mountain of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, once celebrated for its marble quarries.

*Cieux*, a town of France, in department

of the Upper Vienne, containing about 1200 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Limoges.

*Cifuentes*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 22 miles S. Siguença.

*Cigliano*, a town of the Popedom, in the Orvietan. 4 miles N. Oorvieto.

*Ciguatlan*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 108. W. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

*Ciba*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Malacca, on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 101. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

*Ciba*, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Chineſe ſea, *Long.* 101. 22. E. *Lat.* 7. 11. N.

*Cilley*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Saan, and capital of a diſtrict, which extends as far as Pettaw. The inhabitants of the town ſpeak German and Sclavonian, but thoſe in the villages only the latter: ſome authors are of opinion that they were brought hither by the dukes of Bavaria, to oppoſe the Romans; others that they eſtabliſhed themſelves. Cilley is ſaid once to have belonged to the Romans; after that to have been entirely deſtroyed; till given by Louis, the old king, and duke of Bavaria, to Hezillon duke of Moravia, who rebuilt it. 130 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

*Cilm*, ſee *Silm Menou*.

*Ciloca*, a town of Peru, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. 40 miles W. Arequipa.

*Cilongo*, a province of Congo, near the Atlantic.

*Ciman Key*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh Main, near the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 82. 56. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

*Cimbergo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 4 miles N. Breno.

*Cimbriſhamn*, or *Cimbriſhaven*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 24 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

*Cimolo*, ſee *Argientiera*.

*Cin*, or *Cini*, a town of Lower Siam, at the mouth of a river on the caſt coaſt. *Long.* 99. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Cinaloa*, a province of North-America, in New Mexico, lying between New Biſcay and the gulf of California, diſcovered in the year 1552 by Nunez de Guſman: the air is pure and healthy, the land good and fertile, producing abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton. The natives are robuſt and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to ſubmit to the Spaniards: they make uſe of bows with poiſoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers.

*Cinaloa*, a town of New Mexico, in a province of the ſame name. 630 m. NW. Mexico. *Long.* 109. 45. W. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

*Cinaloa*, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

*Cineſi*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. Excellent manna is collected in its neighbourhood. 20 miles W. Palermo.

*Cinapak*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 25. E. *Lat.* 6. 34. N.

*Cinca*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenées, croſſes the province of Aragon, and joins the Segre a little before its union with the Ebro.

*Ciney*, ſee *Chiney*.

*Cingolo*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona. 22 miles SW. Anana, 72 NW. Fermo.

*Cinkowicza*, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Novogrodek. 25 m. WNW. Sluck.

*Cinque Mars*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 10 miles NW. Tours.

*Cinque Ports*, ſeaports of England, ſo called, ſituated on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex: Dover, Sandwich, Haſtings, Hithe, Romney, Winchelſea, Rye, and Seaford. They were originally only five, the three latter, which were at firſt only members, having been declared ports ſubſequent to the firſt inſtitution. They are under a lord warden, and were endowed with conſiderable privileges, being engaged to ſupply government with a number of veſſels properly manned at forty days' notice, and provide proviſions and pay for fifteen days; after which time, if continued in ſervice, the crew was to be paid by the king. They are all borough towns, ſending each two members to parliament, under the title of Barons of the Cinque Ports.

*Cinque Villas*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NE. Almeida.

*Cinquel*, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the weſt coaſt of a river of the ſame name.

*Cinte*, ſee *Zinte*.

*Cintegabelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, ſituated on the Arriege. 16 miles S. Toulouſe.

*Cintra*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſituated between the mountains of Cintra, anciently called the Mountains of the Moon, at the mouth of the Tagus. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1655, and rebuilt by King Joſeph. It contains 1900 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Liſbon.

*Cintruenigo*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 9 miles NW. Caſcante.

*Cinzano*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles SSE. Chivazzo.

*Ciolamandala*, ſee *Coromandel*.

*Ciopra*, a town of Napaul. 14 miles SW. Nogarcot.

*Ciorlu*, ſee *Chiourle*.

*Ciotat, (La,)* a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, ſituated at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean, in a country which pro-

duces delicious fruit, oil, and excellent wine The harbour is in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, and defended with ſeveral forts. 12 miles SE. Marſeilles, 22 SSE. Aix. *Long.* 6. 41. E. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

*Cipieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles N. Graſſe.

*Cipſela*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 24 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

*Cipuria*, a town of Mingrelia. 16 miles WSW. Ruki.

*Ciquatlan*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

*Cira*, a town of Sardinia, on the eaſt coaſt. 32 miles NE. Cagliari. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 39. 41. N.

*Cira*, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Circar*, a name given in Hindooſtan to a tract of country, which, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is not very diſſimilar to the term county in England, few of them being of leſs extent than the largeſt Engliſh county.

*Circars, (Northern,)* theſe are five circars, lying to the north of the Carnatic, or Madras: Cicacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Guntoor; the firſt four are in the hands of the Engliſh, the latter belongs to the Nizam. The firſt four occupy the ſea coaſt from the Chilka Lake on the confines of Cattack, to the northern bank of the Kiſtnah river, forming, comparatively, a long narrow ſlip of country, 350 miles long, and from 20 to 75 wide. The nature of the country is ſuch as to be eaſily defenſible againſt an Indian enemy, it having a barrier of mountains and extenſive foreſts on one ſide, and the ſea on the other; the extremities only being open. Its greateſt defect is in point of relative ſituation to Bengal and Madras; it being 350 Britiſh miles from the firſt, and 250 from the latter; ſo that the troops deſtined to protect it, cannot be reckoned on for any preſſing ſervice that may ariſe at either preſidency. The circars, in point of ſtrictneſs, appertain partly to Golconda (or the Deccan) and partly to Oriſſa; and are held of the Nizam, on condition of paying him a ſtipulated quit-rent. When the French took poſſeſſion of the five circars in 1753, they were valued at about 43 lacks of rupees per annum. The Engliſh never poſſeſſed Guntoor, which was eſtimated at near ſeven lacks of the above ſum; ſo that thirty lacks (360,000l.) ſhould be taken for the true value of the Engliſh poſſeſſions in the circars. In 1784, they were reckoned to produce about that ſum.

*Circaſſia*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the river Don, on the eaſt by the Caſpian ſea and the mouths of the Volga, on the ſouth by Mount Caucaſus and the Black ſea, and on the weſt by part of the Black ſea and the lake of Azoph. It was formerly governed by ſeveral independent princes, but is now almoſt wholly ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus. The Circaſſians are in general well made, and excellent horſemen; the women are generally handſome. Their principal traffic is in ſlaves, honey, wax, ſkins of cattle, deer, and tygers. They have no money, and all their commerce is by exchange. The Circaſſians were formerly Chriſtians; but, for want of inſtruction and written laws, they content themſelves with a bare profeſſion of being Chriſtians or Mahometans.

*Circon*, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Chineſe ſea, *Long.* 101. 24. E. *Lat.* 7. 19. N.

*Ciré*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 7 miles N. Rochefort.

*Cirella*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near which were formerly mines of gold, ſilver, and lead, veſtiges of which are now viſible. 8 miles SSE. Scalea, 28 SSE. Policaſtro. *Long.* 15. 55. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

*Cirella*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Calabria. *Long.* 15. 54. E. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

*Cirenceſter*, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated near the river Churn, ſuppoſed to have been built by Ciſſa, a Saxon, and formerly ſurrounded by walls, ſome veſtiges of which are yet viſible: here was a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot was mitred. It ſuffered much from the Danes, the barons' wars, and civil wars of the laſt century. In 1642, Prince Rupert took it by aſſault. It had once three churches, only one of which remains, with 4130 inhabitants. It had likewiſe a caſtle, which Henry III. took from the barons, and demoliſhed. Two markets are held weekly, on Monday and Friday; it ſends two members to parliament. 17 m. SE. Glouceſter, 90 W. London. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Cirenza*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 12 miles N. Gierace.

*Cirenza*, ſee *Acerenzaa*.

*Cirey*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles E. Blamont.

*Ciriambava*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 42. S.

*Cirie*, a town of France, in the department of the Po; heretofore the capital of a marquiſate, in the principality of Piedmont, which comprehended likewiſe the towns of St. Maurice, Nolli, and Robaſome, ſituated near the foot of the Grecian Alps, on the Doria. It contains three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. In the year 1705, this place was taken and plundered by the French, under the Duke of Feuillade.

The foldiers were guilty of great diſorders. 8 miles NNW. Turin.

*Cirica*, a town of Popayan. 80 miles N. Cali.

*Cirig*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

*Cirignola, La*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 30 miles ESE. Lucera. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 41. 18. N.

*Cirknitz*, a town of Carniola, ſituated on a lake, ſurrounded with ſteep and rude mountains, with a conſiderable ſtaple for ſalt. 14 miles SSW. Laybach, 168 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

*Cirl*, ſee *Zirl*.

*Ciro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 22 miles NNE. St. Severina. *Long.* 17. 23. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

*Ciſago*, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe. 8 miles NE. Belluno.

*Cirvalla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 40 miles SSE. Canoul.

*Cirvalla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 38 m. WSW. Gandicotta.

*Ciſalpine Republic*, a new ſtate of Italy, created by or at leaſt under the protection of the French republic in the year 1796, and acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany in 1797, at the peace of Campo Formio. It included the dutchies of Milan, Mantua, Modena, and Guaſtallo; the Bergamaſco, the Breſſan, and that part of the Veroneſe which lies on the right bank of the Adige; the Ferrareſe, Bologneſe, and Romagna, with a ſmall part of the Griſons, and the Italian bailiwics; comprehending a territory of 3567 ſquare miles, and 3,447,384 inhabitants. It was divided into 20 departments, viz. Olona, Gogna, Verbano, Lario, della Montagna, Teſino, Serio, Adda and Oglio, Me'a, Benaco, Upper Po, Mincio, Croſtolo, Apennines, Panaro, Reno, Lower Po, Amone or Lamone, and Rubico, which are repreſented by 244 deputies. In the year 1805, it was formed into a kingdom, and Napoleon emperor of the French crowned at Milan.

*Ciſano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 10 m. WNW. Verona.

*Ciſlago*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 15 m. NNW. Milan.

*Ciſmar*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein, not far from the Baltic. 17 miles N. Travemunde. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

*Ciſme*, ſee *Chiſme*.

*Ciſmone*, a river in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Brenta, near Koſel.

*Ciſmone*, a town of Italy, in the Trevigian. 24 miles NW. Trevigio, 27 N. Vincenſa. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 45. 54. N.

*Ciſterna*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 12 miles ESE. Turin.

*Ciſterna*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 9 miles NE. Nettuno.

*Ciſterna Nuova*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 4 miles SE. Monte Angelo.

*Ciſternino*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 16 miles SSE. Monopoli.

*Citais*, ſee *Cias*.

*Cithibeb*, or *Citibeb*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Tedla. 9 miles E. Tefza.

*Citluc*, a town of Dalmatia, belonging to the Turks, fortified, but not large. 12 miles N. Narenza, 60 E. Spalatro.

*Citow*, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Selan. 10 miles SE. Raudnitz.

*Cittaro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coaſt of the Tuſcan ſea. 18 miles W. Biſignano.

*Citta di Caſtello*, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria, on the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope; it contains ten churches and a great number of convents. 23 miles SW. Urbino, 97 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 14. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

*Cittadella*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Minorca, with a good harbour on the north-weſt coaſt, ſurrounded with walls and baſtions. It contains two churches, four convents, and 600 houſes. *Long.* 3. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

*Cittadella*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 5800 inhabitants, on the Brentello. 19 miles NNW. Padua. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

*Citta Ducale*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, founded in the year 1308, by Robert duke of Calabria, and nearly ruined by an earthquake in 1703. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. 18 miles W. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

*Citta Nuova*, a town of Iſtria, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on an iſthmus at the mouth of the Quieto, which forms a harbour for veſſels of the largeſt ſize. It is a very old decayed town, with but few inhabitants, chiefly fiſhermen, and ſuppoſed to occupy the ſite of the ancient Ænomia, or Œnomia. 7 miles S. Umago, 16 S. Capo d'Iſtria. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

*Citta Nova*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 35 miles SW. Scopia.

*Citta Della Pieve*, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Perugia, the ſee of a biſhop. 18 miles W. Perugia, 69 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

*Citta Del Sole*, a town of Etruria, on the Montone, built in 1565, by Coſmo I. duke of Tuſcany. 16 miles SSW. Ravenna, 36 NE. Florence.

*Citta Vittorioſa*, ſee *Vittorioſa*.

*Cittab*, a town of Arabia, in a ſmall bay. 2 miles Maſcat.

*Citti*, ſee *Chedi*.

*Cittowany*, a town of Samogita. 10 miles N. Roſienne.

*City Point*, a cape of Virginia, in James River. *Long.* 77. 39. W. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

*Ciucior*, a town of Thibet. 15 miles SW. Laſſa.

*Civdad de Bahia*, ſee *St. Salvador*.

*Civdad de las Palmas*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Canary, and capital of that and all the iſlands, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville. The town is large, and the inhabitants in general rich, the number about 12,000. The harbour is good, and defended by a fortreſs.

*Civdad Real*, a town of Spain, and capital of La Mancha, celebrated for a manufacture of leather for gloves. Here are three churches, ſeven convents, and three hoſpitals. 57 miles S. Toledo. *Long.* 4. 3. W. *Lat.* 39. N.

*Civdad Real*, ſee *Chiapa dos Eſpagnols*.

*Civdad Real de Guayra*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay, on the Parana. 230 miles ENE. Aſſumption. *Long.* 54. 31. W. *Lat.* 24. 45. S.

*Civdad de los Reyes*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. The heat is moderated in ſummer by the eaſt wind; but the frequent rains and chilling winds which come from the mountains produce coughs and fevers; the land is fertile and abounds in paſtures. The natives are numerous, warlike, and as yet unſubdued.

*Civdad del Rey Felippe*, a town built in the year 1585, on the continent of South-America, near the Straits of Magellan, but ſoon abandoned.

*Civdad del Rio del St. Pedro*, a town of South-America, in Braſil, ſituated at the mouth of the river St. Pedro. *Long.* 34. 15. W. *Lat.* 32. S.

*Civdad Rodrigo*, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the river Aguada, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella, built by Ferdinand II. as a rampart againſt Portugal, from which it is only about 8 miles diſtant. 45 m. SSW. Salamanca. *Long.* 6. 33. W. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

*Civeda*, or *Civita*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio, on the Oglio. 25 miles Breſcia, 3 SW. Breno.

*Civita*, (*La*,) a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 24 miles E. Ariano.

*Civita d'Antina*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 miles NW. Sora. 25 S. Aquila.

*Civita Aquana*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles E. Aquila.

*Civita d'Arno*, a town of the Popedom, in the Perugiano. 3 miles ENE. Perugia.

*Civita Borella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop. 18 m. S. Lanciano, 50 N. Capua. *Long.* 14. 14. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

*Civita de Caſcia*, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria. 5 miles SW. Norcia.

*Civita Caſtellana*, a town of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſituated on a mountain near the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately from the Pope, and at preſent united with Orta. 24 miles N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 22. E. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

*Civita di Chieti*, or *Teti*, a city of Naples, and capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains four churches, and nine convents, and is ſituated near the Peſcara. In 1802, it was taken by the French. 78 miles NE. Rome, 93 N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 2. E. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

*Civita de Conte*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 m. NE. Civita Borrello.

*Civita Lavinia*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 4 miles Veletri.

*Civita Luparella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 2 miles N. Civita Borello.

*Civita Mandonia*, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Tarento. Near it are the ruins of Sybaris. 15 miles NNE. Biſignano. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

*Civita a Mare*, a town of Naples, in Capinata, near the ſea, once the ſee of a biſhop. 13 m. ESE. Termola.

*Civita Nuova*, a town of the Popedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the road from Loretto to Fermo; 7 miles from the former, and 9 from the latter.

*Civita Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe. 5 miles NNW. Moliſe.

*Civita di Penna*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Chieti. 10 miles SE. Teramo, 23 ENE. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

*Civita Reale*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles NW. Aquila.

*Civita de St. Angelo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, ſituated on a mountain, 50 miles ENE. Aquila, 84 N. Capua.

*Civita Tomaſſa*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 6 miles SW. Aquila.

*Civita Vecchia*, or *Malta*, a town ſituated on a hill in the centre of the iſland of Malta, ſtrongly fortified. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and beſides the cathedral, which is very large and handſome, it contains ſeveral other churches and convents. The town is ſo ſituated that from it may be ſeen the whole iſland, and ſometimes the coaſts of Africa and Sicily.

*Civita Vecchia*, a ſeaport town of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter. The port was enlarged and rendered commodious by Trajan; it is one of the beſt in Italy, and declared free by Benedict XIV. The Pope's gallies lie here. The air is unhealthy, and the water not good. 27 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 3. N.

*Civita Vecchia*, a ſeaport town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Leſina, with a convenient harbour. 8 miles NE. Leſina.

*Civitara*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 2 m. NE. Dragonera.

*Civitella*, a fortreſs of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles N. Teramo, 24 S. Fermo.

*Civitella*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles NE. Tarento.

*Civitella*, a town of Etruria. 20 miles S. Sienna.

*Civitella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles S. Sulmona.

*Civitella dell' Abazed*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 24 miles E. Aquila.

*Civrac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 7 m. E. Libourne.

*Civray*, or *Sivray*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne, on the Charente. 25 m. S. Poitiers, 27 SW. Montmorillon. *Long.* 0. 24. E. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

*Civry*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 7 miles ENE. Châteaudun.

*Ciza*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 12 miles N. St. Fernando.

*Cizé*, a valley of France, of which St. Jean-Pié-de-port is the capital.

*Ckeboe*, a town of Norway. 6 miles SSE. Dronthiem.

*Clachland*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Arran. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 55. 33. N.

*Clackmannan*, a town of Scotland, in the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a ſmall river, about a mile from the Forth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2961. There are three collieries, and ſome conſiderable iron works in the pariſh. Near the town is an ancient building, called Clackmannan tower, long a ſeat of the Bruces. 7 miles ESE. Stirling. *Long.* 3. 50. W. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

*Clackmannanſhire*, a county of Scotland, ſurrounded on all ſides by Perthſhire, except on the ſouth-weſt, where it is bounded by the river Forth, which divides it from Stirlingſhire. It is about nine miles broad from north to ſouth, and where longeſt from eaſt to weſt about twelve miles. This is a plain fertile country towards the Forth; but the north, which is bordered by the Ochill hills, abounds both with corn and paſture. It produces great quantities of coal, which is in high eſteem. It is watered by the Devron, which runs into the Forth, and its principal towns are Aloa and Clackmannan. It carries on a good foreign trade, and has manufactures of ſail-cloth and coarſe linen, girdles, camblets, and plaids for the Highland regiments; the exports ſalt, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,858, of whom 1037 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 872 in agriculture.

*Cladaw*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. 9 miles S. Dantzic.

*Cladovia*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, which, in 1789, was taken by the Auſtrians.

*Clagenfurt*, a town of Germany, and capital of the dutchy of Carinthia, ſituated on the Glan, built ſquare, and ſurrounded with a good wall. It contains ſix churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a ſociety for the promotion of agriculture and uſeful arts. Æneas Sylvius tells us, that in his time the inhabitants of this town had a cuſtom, that when a perſon was accuſed of theft, he was hanged immediately, and tried the next day; when if he was convicted, his body was left ſuſpended on the gibbet; but if his innocence appeared, the body was taken down and honourably interred at the public expence. In 1794, Clagenfurt was taken by the French, after a battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt 200 men. 50 miles N. Trieſt, 132 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 1. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

*Claggon Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the coaſt of Galway, ſouth of Claggon Point.

*Claggon Point*, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

*Claida*, a town of Arabia. 20 m. E. Jidda.

*Clain*, a river of France, which paſſes by Poitiers, and runs into the Vienne, 3 miles S. Châtellerault.

*Clains*, a townſhip of England, in Worceſterſhire, with 1463 inhabitants. 4 miles NNE. Worceſter.

*Claira*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées. 5 miles NE. Perpignan.

*Clairac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, advantageouſly ſituated in a valley on the Drot, and containing about 3000 inhabitants. The inhabitants raiſe tobacco and corn, and make a great deal of wine and brandy. 3 miles SE. Tonneins, 13 NW. Agen.

*Claire*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 m. N. Rouen.

*Clairevaux les Vauxdain*, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 9 m. SE. Lons-le Saunier.

*Clairvaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, which took its name from a celebrated abbey built there in the year 1115. 6 miles S. Bar ſur Aube.

*Clairvaux*, or *Clervaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Foreſts, on the Wiltz. 6 miles NE. Baſtogne.

*Claiſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near la Haye.

*Claix*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 4 miles S. Grenoble.

*Clam*, a town of Auſtria. 1 m. W. Gran.

*Clamart ſous Meadon*, a village of France. 4 miles SSW. Paris.

*Clamecy*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre, at the conflux of the Beuvron and the Yonne; in one of the fauxbourgs of this town the nominal biſhop of Bethlehem reſided; the ſee having been fixed here from the expulſion of the Chriſtians out of the Holy Land: his income was ſmall, and his dioceſe confined nearly to the place of his reſidence. 33 miles NNE. Nevers, 21 S. Auxerre. *Long.* 3. 35. E. *Lat.* 47.27. N.

*Clano*, ſee *Klan*.

*Clapham*, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, with numerous country houſes, inhabited by rich citizens. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3864. 3 m. S. London.

*Clap River*, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 91. 22. W. *Lat.* 30. 49. N.

*Clapps*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the ſouth coaſt of Java. *Long.* 105. 27. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. S.

*Clara*, *(La,)* a town of the iſland of Cuba. 18 miles NW. Spiritu Santo.

*Clara*, a river of America, which runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 45. W. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

*Clara*, or *Mel*, an iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Siam, in the Mergui Archipelago, about nine miles in circumference. *Long.* 97. 50. E. *Lat.* 11. 4. N.

*Claramonte*, a town of Sardinia. 14 miles SE. Saſſari. *Long.* 8. 45. E. *Lat.* 40. 46. N.

*Claratumba*, a town of Poland, with a celebrated abbey, in the palatinate of Cracow. 4 miles E. Cracow.

*Clare*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the river Stour, with the ruins of a caſtle and a monaſtery; there is a weekly market on Fridays. According to Camden, the titles both of Clare and Clarence were taken from this town. 14 miles S. Bury St. Edmunds, 56 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 38. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

*Clare*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Galway, on the eaſt by Tipperary, on the ſouth by Limerick and Kerry, and on the weſt by the ſea. It contains 79 pariſhes, about 17,400 houſes, and 96,000 ſouls. Some parts of the county are mountainous, which however feed a great number of cattle and ſheep; while the more level grounds are very fertile, and yield good crops of corn and hay. Ennis is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon. Three members are returned to the Imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Ennis.

*Clare*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. Galway.

*Clare*, an iſland of Ireland, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Cork, about three miles long, and one wide. On the north-weſt point of this iſland, on a rock in the ſea, ſtands a caſtle; to the eaſt of which is the cove of Tra Kieran, or St. Kieran's Strand, where a pillar of ſtone is found with a rude croſs, ſuppoſed to be the work of that ſaint. This ſtone is held in great veneration, and much reſorted to by pilgrims annually on the 5th of March, St. Kieran's feſtival. This iſland has frequently been plundered. *Long.* 9. 23. W. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

*Clare*, an iſland of Ireland, near the coaſt of Mayo, about four miles long, and one and a half wide. *Long.* 9. 49. W. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

*Clare*, a village of Ireland. In 1278, a bloody battle was fought here between ſome Iriſh chiefs. 2 miles S. Ennis.

*Clarence*, a river of France, which joins the Nave to form the Robek near St. Venant.

*Clarence*, ſee *Chiarenza*.

*Clarendon*, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, where was once a royal palace, in which the parliament was ſeveral times convened. The firſt time was in the reign of Henry II. when the celebrated ſtatutes were paſſed, by which the power of the clergy was reſtrained, called the Conſtitution, or Statutes of Clarendon. 3 miles NE. Saliſbury.

*Clarendon River*, ſee *Cape Fear River*.

*Clarendon*, a county of South-Carolina.

*Clarendon*, a pariſh of the iſland of Jamaica.

*Clarendon Fort*, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes. 2 miles S. Speight's town.

*Claret*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 15 m. N. Montpellier.

*Claret*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 11 m. N. Siſteron.

*Clarimonte*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 13 miles SW. Turſi.

*Claritza*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, at the mouth of the Peneo. 20 miles E. Lariſſa. *Long.* 22. 54. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

*Clarke*, a town of Virginia, on James river. 9 miles NW. Richmond.

*Clarkſburg*, a town of Virginia. 148 m. W. Waſhington. *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 19. N.

*Clark's Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

*Clark's River*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 89. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

*Clarkſtown*, a town of Pennſylvania. 25 miles W. Reading.

*Clarkſtown*, a town of New-York, in Rockland county. 24 miles N. New-York.

*Clarkſville*, a town of United America, in the Tennaſſee government, on the Cumberland river. *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

*Clarkſville*, a town of United America, in the weſtern territory, on the right bank of the Ohio. 45 miles W. Francfort. *Long.* 86. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

*Claro*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Maule at Cauqueues.

*Claros*, ſee *Calmiha*.

*Clarthy*, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which joins the Clarwen at the NW. extremity of the county of Brecknock.

*Clarwen*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye near Rhaider-Gowy.

*Claſsberg*, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 10 m. W. Meinungen.

*Claſſendorf*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leimeritz. 5 miles N. Kamnitz.

*Clavandy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 15 miles NNE. Daraporum.

*Claſſet*, a town or extenſive village of North-America, near the coaſt of the North Pacific Ocean, about two miles from Cape Flattery. The inhabitants reſemble in moſt reſpects the people of Nootka: their perſons, garments, and behaviour, are very ſimilar. Some difference was obſerved in their ornaments, particularly in thoſe worn at the noſe; for inſtead of the creſcent generally adopted by the inhabitants of Nootka, theſe wore ſtrait pieces of bone: their canoes, arms, and implements, were exactly the ſame: they ſpoke the ſame language.

*Claverack*, a town of New-York, in the county of Columbia. 3 miles SE. Hudſon.

*Clavijo*, a village of Spain, in Old Caſtile; remarkable for a victory obtained by King Ramira over the Moors. 6 miles Logronno.

*Clavo*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 8 miles ESE. Ajaccio.

*Claus*, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 1 mile NNE. Bregentz.

*Clauſen*, a town of the Tyroleſe. This town was taken by the French in the ſpring of 1797, after an obſtinate battle with the Auſtrians, in which they loſt 500 priſoners.

*Clauſen*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre; where a battle was fought in the year 1735. 5 miles S. Wittlich.

*Clauſenburg*, ſee *Colofvar*.

*Clauſthal*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, containing 800 houſes. There are two churches, an houſe of orphans, a public ſchool, a ſmall garriſon, and a mint for coining money; near it are ſilver mines. 15 m. S. Goſlar, 25 NE. Nordheim. *Long.* 10. 18. E *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

*Clauſz*, a town of Auſtria. 17 miles SSW. Steyr.

*Clauſwitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 14 m. SSE. Freyberg.

*Clawedok*, a river of Denbighſhire, in North-Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, 4 miles N. Ruthin.

*Clay*, a town of England, on the north coaſt of the county of Norfolk, with a ſmall harbour. It has large ſalt works, from whence ſalt is ſent to Holland and the Baltic, as well as to the coaſt of England. 28 miles ENE. Lynn. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

*Clay*, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the gulf, *Long.* 100. 25. E. *Lat.* 8. 31. N.

*Clay Branch*, a river of New Hampſhire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 8. W. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

*Claye*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Loire. 7 miles W. Meauz, 15 E. Paris.

*Clayette*, *(La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles ENE. Marcigny.

*Clayton*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire. In 1801, it contained 2040 inhabitants. 3 miles SW. Bradford.

*Clayton le Moor*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, with 1130 inhabitants.

*Clearach*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 22. W. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

*Cleat*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 12. W. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

*Cleaveland Bay*, a bay on the NE. coaſt of New Holland, weſt of Cape Cleaveland.

*Clebucz*, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 11 miles SSE. Moſtar.

*Cleburg*, or *Kleburg*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. It gives name to a branch of the Palatine family. 28 miles SSW. Deux-Ponts.

*Cleberg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 4 miles SE. Allenſtein.

*Clef*, *(Le,)* a lake of Louiſiania. *Long.* 93. 6. W. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

*Cleobury*, or *Cleobury Mortimer*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the river Temde, with a weekly market on Thurſdays. It takes the name of Mortimer from that ancient family who had a caſtle here, which was fortified by Hugh de Mortimer in the year 1115. In 1801, it contained 1368 inhabitants. 8 miles W. Bewdley, 136 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 32. W. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

*Clecy*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, containing about 1700 inhabitants. 10 miles W. Falaiſe.

*Cledagh*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk in Monmouthſhire.

*Cledagh*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, 5 m. N. Neath, Glamorganſhire.

*Cledagh*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath at Neath in Glamorganſhire.

*Cledagh*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Muthvey, 2 miles E. Langadok, in Caermarthenſhire.

*Cledagh*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clethy in Pembrokeſhire.

*Cledaghvagh*, a river of England, which runs into the Uſk 1 mile W. Abergavenny.

*Cleden*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 6 miles W. Ponteroix.

*Cleden*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 5 miles SW. Carhaix.

*Cleder*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 4 m. W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

*Cledhewen*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dungledy in Pembrokeſhire.

*Cleenish*, an iſland of Ireland, in lake Erne. 3 miles Enniſkillen.

*Clees*, *(Les,)* or *Les Eſclees*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the Orbe, on the road to France. It had a caſtle, which was demoliſhed by the Swiſs in the year 1475. 8 miles SW. Yverdun.

*Clefmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 17 miles S. Bourmont.

*Clefs*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles N. Baugé.

*Cleguerce*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles NW. Pontivy.

*Clementi*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 44 miles N. Dulcigno.

*Clements fehr*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 10 miles NNE. Marienburg.

*Clemont*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles SW. Gien.

*Clemont*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles E. Chaumont.

*Clenze*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell. 30 miles SE. Luneburg, 40 ENE. Zell. *Long.* 11. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

*Clenze*, *(Lower,)* a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell. 8 miles SW. Luckow.

*Clerac*, ſee *Clairac*.

*Cleres*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 m. N. Rouen.

*Clerevaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 8 m. NW. Rhodez.

*Clerff*, ſee *Clairvaux*.

*Clergoux*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 6 m. NE. Tulle.

*Clerieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 5 m. NW. Romans.

*Clerince*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 44 miles SSW. Braclaw.

*Clerke's Iſlands*, in the North Pacific Ocean, are two iſlands of conſiderable extent, and containing ſeveral hills, all of which are connected by low land, ſo as to occaſion the looking at a diſtance like a groupe of iſlands. Near the eaſt point is a ſmall iſland, which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. *Long.* 189. 45. E. *Lat.* 63. 24. N.

*Clarke's Rocks*, a cluſter of rocks in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 40 miles eaſt from the iſland of Georgia. *Lat.* 55. S.

*Clermont*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 4 miles E. Seyſſel.

*Clermont*, a town of New-York, in Columbia county. 13 miles S. Hudſon.

*Clermont*, a town of New Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of the river Connecticut, between Dartmouth and Charleſtown.

*Clermont*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles W. Agen.

*Clermont en Argonne*, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on an eminence, ſurrounded with woods and paſtures. This town was taken by the Pruſſians in 1792, but evacuated ſoon after. 12 miles WSW. Verdun, 7 E. St. Menehould. *Long.* 5. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

*Clermont*, or *Clermont en Beauvaiſis*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe, ſituated on an eminence, near the Breſche. 8 poſts S. Amiens, $7\frac{1}{2}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

*Clermont Ferrand*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; before the revolution the capital of Auvergne, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges; ſituated on a ſmall eminence, at the foot of a lofty mountain, and containing about 16,000 inhabitants. Its commerce is in corn, wine, wool, woollen ſtuffs, tammies, ſerges, linen, lace, &c. There are ſome mineral ſprings near; and the water of a brook, which paſſes through one of the fauxbourgs, petrifies a wooden bridge to perfect ſtone, ſo that carriages can paſs over. A council was held here in the year 1095, to determine on the cruſade againſt the infidels in the Holy Land, in the pontificate of Urban II. In the year 467, this city was taken by the Goths. It is called Clermont Ferrand, from the town of Montferrand being united to it, and forming one of the fauxbourgs. $23\frac{1}{4}$ poſts W. Lyons, $46\frac{3}{4}$ S. Paris. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

*Clermont Gallerande*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 3 miles NE. La Flêche.

*Clermont de Lodeve*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. The chief trade is in wool and cattle, with manufactures of cloth and hats for exportation. 20 miles W. Montpellier.

*Clerval*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 21 m. NE. Beſançon.

*Clervaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 5 m. N. Chatellerault.

*Clery*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 m. NW. Péronne.

*Clery*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 7 miles SW. Orleans.

*Clethy*, a river of South-Wales, which rifes in Pembrokefhire, about 5 miles SE. Newport, and joins the Dungledy 4 miles N. Pembroke.

*Cleton*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, 2 m. below Bala in Merionethfhire.

*Cletter*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganfhire, which runs into the Dovy a few miles below Machunlleth.

*Cleveland*, a diftrict of England, in the county of York, on the borders of Durham.

*Cleves*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late capital of a dutchy to which it gives name; fituated on the river Kermifdal, rather more than two miles from the Rhine, on the brow of a hill, furrounded with walls, but not ftrongly fortified. The Roman-Catholics have a church and three convents; the Lutherans, the Calvinifts, and the Mennonites, have likewife each a church, and the Jews a fynagogue. The number of houfes is about 800. In 1794, it was taken by the French, and is now annexed to that empire. 3 poftsESE. Nimeguen, 68¾ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

*Cleves*, (*Dutchy of*,) a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by Overiffel and the bifhopric of Munfter, on the eaft by the bifhopric of Munfter and county of Rechlinghaufen, on the fouth by the county of Mark and dutchy of Berg, and on the weft by Guelderland and Brabant; about forty miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth; the air is healthy, but the foil is unequal. On the eminences are fields, woods, and forefts, which extend three or four leagues in length, bordered by towns and villages: on the borders of the Rhine, which runs through the country, are fine paftures, which feed a great number of cattle and horfes. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate corn, tobacco, and legumes. Game is plentiful, and the rivers fupply abundance of fifh, efpecially falmon, pike, and carp. There are manufactures of filk, cloth, linen, and pipes; it contains twenty-four towns. Roman Catholics, Calvinifts, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Jews, are all allowed a freedom of worfhip: the revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns.—The King of Pruffia as duke of Cleves paid towards the charges of the empire 1208 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 676 crowns.—The principal towns are Cleves, Calcar, Wefel, Duifburg, Xanten, Rees, and Emmerich: the rivers are the Rhine, the Meufe, the Ruhr, the Emfer, the Lippe, and the Iffel. All that part of the dutchy which lay on the left bank of the Rhine has been ceded to France, and together with Berg, formed into a grand dutchy, and given to Prince Murat, who, on the 22d March 1806, was proclaimed, by the title of Joachim duke of Cleves and Berg, at Duffeldorf.

*Cleves*, a town of Virginia, 2 miles N. Port Royal.

*Clew Bay*, or *Newton Bay*, a large bay on the weft coaft of Ireland, 12 miles from eaft to weft, and 7 from north to fouth, with a great number of fmall iflands. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

*Clitchy la Garenne*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 m. NNW. Paris.

*Clie*, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

*Cliff*, or *Cliff Regis*, or *King's Cliff*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Tuefday, and 876 inhabitants. 8 m. S. Stamford, 88 N. London. *Long.* 0. 31. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

*Cliffy River*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Kenhawa, *Long.* 81. 8. W. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

*Clifton*, a village of Glouceftershire, famous for its medicinal fprings, called *Briftol Hotwells*, mentioned in the article *Briftol*, and fuppofed to be one of the pleafanteft villages in the kingdom. 1 mile W. Briftol.

*Clifton*, a townfhip, of England in Lancafhire, containing 812 inhabitants. 6 m. N. Manchefter.

*Clifton*, a village of England, in Cumberland, on the Lowther. In the year 1745, the rebels were attacked here by the Royalifts, and worfted. 2 miles S. Penrith.

*Clihapotin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 72 miles E. Lucko.

*Climi*, a town of Morocco. 10 m. NW. Tarudant.

*Clinchamps*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles S. Caen.

*Clinches*, a river of United America, in the Tennafee government, which runs into the Tennaffee, 35 miles W. Knoxville.

*Clingenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 22 miles E. Darmftadt, 12 S. Afhchaffenburg. *Long.* 9. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

*Cling*, a town and caftle of Bavaria. 4 miles ENE. Waffenburg.

*Clingen*, or *Klingen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 16 miles N. Erfurt.

*Clino*, a town of European Turkey, in Theffaly. 22 m. W. Zeiton, 40 S. Lariffa.

*Clino*, a town of the bifhopric of Trent. 22 miles WWN. Trent.

*Clinovo*, or *Kliuno*, a town of Turkifh Dalmatia, generally ufed as a place of rendezvous in time of war, and a depôt of arms and proviſions. 30 miles ENE. Spalatro.

*Clinton*, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaft by lake Champlain, on the fouth by the counties of Eſſex and Montgomery, and on the weft by the county of St. Laurence. 40 miles from north to fouth, and 35 from eaft to weft.

*Cliffa*, a fortrefs of Dalmatia, taken from

the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1684. The fort of Cliffa is undoubtedly the Ἀνδήριον of Dion Caffius, and the *Mandetrium* of Pliny. The firſt of theſe ancient writers, ſpeaking of the ſiege and attack under the command of Tiberius, deſcribes its ſituation minutely, ſaying, "that there was no plain of any kind near it, that the hills were inacceſſibly ſteep and interſected by cliffs." He adds, that "Tiberius finding the reinforcements that repeatedly came up from the camp at Salona to ſuſtain the Romans, unſucceſsful, detached a body of troops through craggy paths to gain the heights which commanded Anderion; whereby the Illyrians, being expoſed on both ſides the fort, were obliged to capitulate." Cliffa is now in fact at no great diſtance above Salona, built on an inacceſſible rock, ſurrounded by cliffs and hollows, and commanded by the top of the mountain. Pliny ſpeaks of Mundetrium, as a place famous for deeds of arms; Cliffa has been too much ſo, even in the times near to us, and would be ſo again if the ſcourge of war was felt in Dalmatia, on account of its ſituation on a narrow and important paſs. 10 miles N. Spalatro, 28 E. Sebenico, *Long.* 16. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

*Cliſſon*, a town of France, and the principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Lower Loire, on the Sevre. 15 miles SE. Nantes, 18 S. Ancenis. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

*Cliſſura*, a paſs acroſs the mountains from Bulgaria into Macedonia and Servia. 25 m. S. Niſſa.

*Cliſt*, a river of England, which runs into the Ex a little below Exeter.

*Clitch*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the north coaſt of Cumbava. *Long.* 117. 1. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. S.

*Clithero*, town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, on the river Ribble, a market town and a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has manufactures of cotton, and a medicinal ſpring: the market-day is on Saturday; and in 1801, a population of 1368, of which 443 were employed. It had formerly a caſtle, the ruins of which appear. 31 miles N. Mancheſter, 213 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

*Clitow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, celebrated for its rich ſilver mines.

*Clitumno*, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Spoleto, and joins the Topino between that town and Perugia.

*Cliviger*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, near Coln, with about 1058 inhabitants, of whom 659 are employed.

*Cloak Bay*, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, cauſed by the proximity of North iſland, to Queen Charlotte's iſland. *Long.* 133. 25. W. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

*Clobuc*, ſee *Clobucz*.

*Cloche*, (*La*,) a ſmall iſland in lake Huron. *Long.* 81. 48. W. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

*Cloden*, a town of Saxony, near the Elbe. 12 m. SSW. Wettenburg, 48 NNW. Dreſden. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 51. 44 N.

*Clodagh*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Erne, 8 miles S. Enniſkillen.

*Clodawa*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh. 24 m. ESE. Gneſna.

*Clodra*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 3 miles E. Weyda.

*Clody*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bann, 3 miles S. Kilrea.

*Clogher*, a city or rather village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Armagh, founded by St Patrick; the cathedral is alſo the pariſh church. It ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 70 miles NNW. Dublin, 20 W. Armagh. *Long.* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

*Clogher Head*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Louth, *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

*Clohars Carnoet*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 4 m. S. Quimperle.

*Clolugh*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 7 miles WNW. Waterford.

*Clonakilty*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay. Before the union it ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 20 miles SW. Cork. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

*Clonard*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, near the Boyne. In the earlier ages of Chriſtianity it was the ſee of a biſhop, but from the inroads of the Danes, and other circumſtances, it has fallen to decay. In 1045, the whole town, with its churches, was deſtroyed by fire. 11 miles SSW. Trim.

*Clones*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. Here was formerly an abbey of regular Auguſtine canons, founded by St. Tigernach, who removed the ſee of Clogher hither. In 1207, the town and abbey were burnt down by Hugh de Lacie; five years after they were rebuilt, and a caſtle erected, by the Engliſh. In 1504, the ſee was again reſtored to Clogher by Gilla Patrick, ſon of Henry O'Connelly. 10 miles SW. Monaghan.

*Clonfert*, a city or village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tuam, founded about the end of the 6th century, and united to Kilmacduagh in the year 1602. In the middle of the 6th century a monaſtery was founded here by St. Brendan, which, in 839, was burned by the Danes, and the abbot killed: in 845, it was again deſtroyed by the ſame enemies: In 1045 the town, and in 1164 the abbey, were deſtroyed by accidental fires. In 1201, they were both plundered by Wm.

Burgh and the ſons of Connor; the cathedral and church are the ſame. 36 m. E. Galway.

*Clonmell*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the Suir. This town was once fortified, and diſmantled by Oliver Cromwell, who found from the inhabitants more reſiſtance than he expected. It ſends one member to parliament. 11 miles SSE. Caſhel, 22 WNW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 42. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

*Clonmeſs*, a ſmall iſland on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sheep Haven. 25 miles NW. Londonderry.

*Clonmines*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, once celebrated for its mines. Before the union it ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. 15 m. SW. Wexford. *Long.* 6. 51. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

*Clonnie*, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Neſs.

*Clontarf*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, near the ſea. In 1014, a bloody battle was fought here between the Iriſh and the Danes, in which the former were victorious, though with the loſs of their king Boiromb and his ſon. 2 miles NE. Dublin.

*Cloppenburg*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter, the principal place of a bailiwick. In 1635, it was taken and fortified by the Swedes. The Imperialiſts took it from the Swedes ſoon after. 60 miles NNE. Munſter, 35 WSW. Bremen. *Long.* 7. 59. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

*Cloſter Camp*, a place in the archbiſhopric of Cologn, near Rhinberg, where the Hanoverians were worſted by the French in the year 1760.

*Cloſter Neuburg*, a town of Auſtria. This town owes its riſe to a rich convent of regular Auguſtine canons, founded by St. Leopold in 1114, which in 1730 was rebuilt in a magnificent ſtyle. In it are preſerved the body of the founder, and the archducal crown made here in 1516. The provoſt is mitred. 11 miles NNW. Vienna.

*Cloſter Seven*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in the year 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were diſperſed. 19 miles S. Stade, 24 NNE. Bremen.

*Cloten*, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, large and populous, in which a great number of antiquities have been diſcovered. 6 miles NNE. Zurich.

*Clotnitza*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 18 miles WSW. Lublin.

*Cloudy Bay*, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of Tavai Poenammoo, the ſouthernmoſt iſland of New Zealand. 10 miles NNW. Cape Campbel.

*Cloven Cliff*, a rocky projection on the north part of an iſland near the north-weſt coaſt of Spitzbergen; ſo called by Captain Phipps, from its reſemblance to a cloven hoof. *Long.* 9. 59. E. *Lat.* 79. 53. N.

*Cloven Iſland*, an iſland in the Mergui Archipelago, about 7 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 13. N.

*Clover Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 87. 3. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

*Clover Foreſt*, a town of Virginia. 45 miles SW. Richmond.

*Clough*, a river of Fez, which runs into the Atlantic at Old Mahmora.

*Clowadok*, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Ython, at Llanbadern in Radnorſhire.

*Clowey*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

*Clowey*, a river of North-America, which runs from lake Clowey to lake Arathapeſco.

*Cloye*, or *Clois*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. 5 m. SW. Châteaudun.

*Cloyne*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Caſhel. 15 miles E. Cork.

*Cluale*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. 15 miles S. Oakfuſkee.

*Clugny*, an iſland in the Southern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Kerguelen, near the north coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. S.

*Clugny*, ſee *Cluny*.

*Cluis Deſſous*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles NW. Aigurande.

*Cluis Deſſus*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 10 m. E. Argenton.

*Clun*, a river of England, which runs into the Temde, 5 m. W. Ludlow in Shropſhire.

*Clundert*, or *Klundert*, a ſtrong town of Holland, formerly called Neuwervaert, ſituated on a river or canal which runs from the Merwe, and forms the tract on which this town and Williamſtadt ſtand into an iſland. It was taken by the French in March 1793, and ſoon after evacuated. 10 miles WNW. Breda, 5 ESE. Williamſtadt. *Long.* 4. 23. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

*Cluny*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, ſituated between two mountains, on the Grône: where was a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by William duke of Aquitaine. The church is ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in France. The town contains three pariſhes but is not populous. 9 miles NW. Macon, 21 S. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

*Cluſe*, a place of Swiſſerland, where there is a paſſage over the edge of Mount Jura. 10 miles NE. Soleure.

*Cluſe, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Leman, on the Arve. 24 miles SE. Geneva.

*Cluſe, (La,)* or *L'Ecluſe*, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Ain, on the right bank of the Rhône. La Cluſe has nothing remarkable except its ſituation, which is particularly intereſting, being as though ſtuck to the bare rock of the Jura, which ſhelves over a part of its fortifications and outworks; while the remainder of the building hangs as it were ſuſpended above the narrow but impetuous courſe of the Rhône, on wide calcareous ſtrata, which project from the baſis of the mountain; many of theſe lower ſtrata differ materially from the upper, or thoſe which command the fort, the ſtones being thicker, more ſolid, and having fewer foſſils contained in them. The name given to this little fortreſs is doubtleſs owing to its being ſituated at the entrance of a defile, ſerving as a door or barrier. This poſt is defended by only two or three towers, with baſtions, a few battlements, and a couple of modern ſlèches, conſtructed with dry maſonry. It contains an excellent houſe for the commandant and officers of exciſe, and two round towers originally kept for ſtate priſoners. In 1536, it was taken by the Bernois from Charles III. duke of Savoy, by whom Gex was then held, and of which this makes part; but was afterwards reſtored in 1565. It next fell into the hands of the Geneveſe, in 1589; but in conſequence of the ceſſion of La Breſſe, Bugey, and Gex, to the French, at the treaty of Lyons, in 1601, the fort was delivered up to the French troops.

*Cluſone*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 16 miles NE. Bergamo.

*Cluverſyeck*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein. 5 m. ENE. Rendſburg.

*Clwyd*, or *Cluyd*, a river of North-Wales, which runs through a vale of the ſame name, paſſes by Ruthin, St. Aſaph, &c. and runs into the Iriſh ſea, 6 miles below the latter town. The vale of Clwyd is reckoned to be one of the moſt beautiful and fertile tracts in Wales.

*Clybea*, or *Aklibia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a projecting headland on the eaſt coaſt, which from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a ſhield, gave name to the town, being called Clupea or Clypea by the Romans, and Ασπις by the Greeks. Nothing remains of the ancient town. The caſtle is a modern edifice, and is about a mile from the ancient ſpot. 42 miles E. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 21. E. *Lat.* 36, 29. N.

*Clyde*, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouthern part of Lanerkſhire, paſſes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glaſgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, &c. and forms the arm of the ſea, called the Frith of Clyde, at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Bute.

*Clydeſdale*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſouth part of the county of Lanerk.

*Clytheneſs*, a cape of Scotland, in the German Ocean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 58. 18. N.

*Cnopitz*, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, about 6 miles SW. Saxenburg.

*Cnethondorf*, a town of Hungary. 18 m. W. Tokay.

*Coa*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 12 miles ſouth St. Joanno de Peſquiera.

*Coa*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Flores. *Long.* 121. 51. E. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

*Coacher*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 17 miles N. Saſeram.

*Coadiaty*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland. 14 miles NW. Tilſit.

*Coadlatoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Tinevelly, near the coaſt. 25 miles E. Coilpetta.

*Coagarmora*, a town of Bengal. 24 miles S. Moorley.

*Coaley*, a town of England, in Glouceſterſhire, with 800 inhabitants, of whom more than half are employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles N. Durſley.

*Coamana*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 54. W. *Lat.* 5. 35. N.

*Coan Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 70. 34. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

*Coango*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the interior parts, and when near the ſea, changes its name to Zaire or Zaira, ſee Zaire.

*Coanawini*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 51. 56. W. *Lat.* 2. 55. N.

*Coanjeila*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 25 miles WNW. Cullioor.

*Coaniong*, a town of Pegu, on an iſland in the river Perſain. 36 miles N. Perſain.

*Coanza*, a river of Africa, which riſes far in the interior parts, and after croſſing the kingdom of Angola, runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

*Coari*, a town of Brazil, on a river of the ſame name. 170 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

*Coari*, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, in Brazil, *Lat.* 4. 5. S.

*Coaſcurdy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles NNE. Nattom.

*Coaſſina*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 5 miles N. Corvione.

*Coatarun*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan. 45 miles N. Hiſhan.

*Coatapec*, a town of Mexico. 30 miles S. Mexico.

*Coatlan*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 15. 12. N.

*Coatoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Dindigul. 6 m. N. Ootampaleam.

*Coavo*, or *Cuavo*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian ſea, *Long.* 40. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. S.

*Coba*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 135 miles NE. Mecca.

*Cobadonga*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia. 35 miles E. Oviedo.

*Cobagua*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean ſea, near the coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 64. 26. W. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

*Coban*, ſee *Vera Paz*.

*Cobbé*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dar-Fur, containing about 6000 inhabitants. *Long.* 28. 8. E. *Lat.* 14. 11. N.

*Cobbs*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia. 20 m. SW. Richmond.

*Cober*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the Engliſh Channel a little below Helſton.

*Cobham*, a town of United America, in ſtate of Virginia, on the eaſt ſide of James river. 45 miles SE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

*Cobi*, a deſert part of Tartary, called by the Chineſe *Chamo*, bounded on the north by the country of the Kalkas, on the eaſt by the Monguls and Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by China, and on the weſt by Kalmuc Tartary.

*Cobi*, a river which riſes in Imiretta, croſſes Mingrelia, and runs into the Black ſea, 26 miles S. Anarghia.

*Cobi*, a town of Mingrelia, on a river of the ſame name. 20 miles S. Anarghia.

*Cobijah*, a ſeaport town of South-America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean; with a good harbour for veſſels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. *Long.* 70. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

*Coblentz*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, lately in the electorate of Treves, ſituated at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moſelle: with a bridge of boats over the former, and a ſtone bridge over the latter. In the time of the Romans, the ſtation of the firſt legion: after them the reſidence of the ſucceſſors of Charlemagne. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1249, and fortified ſince that time. The elector had a palace here, built about twenty years ſince. It contains three large churches, two of which are collegiate, a college, eight convents, &c. The town was formerly Imperial. It was taken by the French in the month of October 1794. 9 miles NW. Mentz, 54 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

*Coblentz*, a town of Switzerland, in the diſtrict of Baden, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine. 10 miles NNW. Baden.

*Cobo*, a river of Africa, which riſes in Sofala, and runs into the Indian ſea, *Lat.* 19. 45. S.

*Cobos*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 miles SSE. Salta.

*Coboze*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the eaſt coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

*Cobra*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 m. E. Cape Apollonia.

*Cobrador*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands. 3 m. from the iſland of Romblon.

*Cobras*, an iſland of South-America, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Braſil, on the ſouth ſide of the river Janeiro, oppoſite the city.

*Cobras*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

*Cobre*, (*El*,) a town of the iſland of Cuba. 10 miles W. St. Jago.

*Coburg*, (*Principality of*,) ſituated near the river Saal, between the territories of Bareith, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg, in the circle of Franconia, but dependent on the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly belonged to the counts of Henneberg; but paſſed by marriage to the houſe of Saxony, and is divided among four branches, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, or Saxe-Saalfeld, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Hildburghauſen. The land is generally fertile, and the inhabitants export a little corn, wool, fat cattle, tiles, works in wood, pitch, and pot-aſh.

*Coburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, but inſulated in Franconia, of which it formerly made a part when in the poſſeſſion of the counts of Henneberg in the 14th century. It is now the reſidence of the dukes of Saxe-Saalfeld, and is ſituated on the river Itſch, in a valley between two mountains; the town and ſuburbs are ſurrounded with a wall. Here are four churches and a college, founded by John Caſimer duke of Saxony in 1597, and a public ſchool; with manufactures of gold, ſilver, china, and petrified wood, with which the country abounds. 23 miles N. Bamberg, 40 S. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

*Coca*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ereſma; here is a caſtle in which Philip William prince of Orange was impriſoned. 24 miles SSE. Valladolid, 22 NW. Segovia.

*Coch Bihar*, ſee *Cooch Beyhar*.

*Cocha*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Cuſco. 70 miles S. Cuſco.

*Cochacaja*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Cuſco. 70 miles WNW. Cuſco.

*Cocke*, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean ſea, between the iſland of Margarita and the continent of South-America. *Long.* 64. 6. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Cocheim*, or *Kocheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, on the Moſelle; formerly Imperial, but annexed to the electorate of Treves, in the year 1240, by the emperor Adolphus de Naſſau. 30 miles NE. Treves, 46 NE. Luxemburg. *Long.* 7. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

*Cocher*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar near Wimpfen, in the circle of Swabia.

*Cocherel*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, noted for a victory gained by Gueſclin over the king of Navarre, in the year 1364. 7 miles E. Evreux.

*Cochilla*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, between Caſſano and Roſſano.

*Cochin*, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in a country to which it gives name, chiefly reſorted to for pepper. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement here, but they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Dutch. This city ſtands at the north-weſt point of an iſland, which is about 70 miles in length and 8 in breadth; to the ſouth the iſland is formed by the mouth of the river of Cali-Coylang, and to the north by that which runs from Cranganore, and ſeparates it from the iſland of Baypin. The form of the city is nearly ſemicircular, and it is about a mile and a half in circumference: on the land ſide it is fortified by ſix large baſtions and a cavalier, and to the eaſtward it has an irregular outwork; on the water ſide it is provided with a ſubſtantial wall, in which there are loop-holes for ſmall arms, and which terminates at the eaſt end in a ravelin before the cavalier; a wet ditch runs round theſe works, and before it is a covered way and glacis, tolerably well executed. Although it cannot be ſaid that the greateſt part of theſe fortifications are conſtructed according to the exact rules of art, yet the place is ſufficiently fortified to withſtand a *coup de main*, and it would require a regular ſiege to take it. Cochin has three gates: the principal buildings are the church and the government-houſe: the former is a pretty large, oblong edifice, in which there is a very indifferent organ; the latter is a roomy, commodious, and airy manſion, fronting a large plain, and appropriated for the reſidence of the governor; oppoſite to it ſtands the main-guard, and on the left ſide are the barracks for the body-guards of the governor. The ſtreets, which are in general wide, are neatly kept, but they are not embelliſhed with many handſome houſes. There is a city hotel, where ſtrangers are accommodated with lodgings. In 1795, it was taken by the Engliſh. *Long* 76. 2. E. *Lat.* 9. 58. N.

*Cochin*, a country of India, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſituated to the northward of the Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters; and it is ſaid that the women take as many huſbands as they pleaſe. Their chief trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

*Cochin-china*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ton-quin, on the eaſt by the Indian ſea, part of which, between the continent and the iſland of Hai-nan, is called the gulf of Cochin-china; on the ſouth it is bounded by Chiampa, and on the weſt by Laos and Cambodia. This kingdom contains about fifty good ſeaport towns, and is divided into ſix provinces, to each of which belongs a governor and a ſeat of juſtice. It is about 450 miles in length, and 105 in breadth. The principal productions are rice of ſeveral ſorts, millet, maize, pepper, indigo, ſaffron, carthamus, tea, ſilk, &c. Among the trees are the varniſh tree, cotton, mulberry, eagle-wood, aloes, roſe-wood, and cinnamon. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of different kinds of marble. Among the animals are elephants, tygers, rhinoceroſes, ſtags, antelopes, buffaloes, &c. The birds are various and abundant; and on the ſea coaſt are found thoſe birds' neſts, white as ſnow, ſo much ſought for in Aſia, as a delicacy at the tables of the luxurious and rich. The ſugar-cane is eaten as fruit in Europe: the inhabitants cultivate two kinds, and the commerce is immenſe: China alone is ſaid to take, one year with another, 800,000 quintals. Other articles of commerce are odoriferous woods, ivory, muſk, honey, wax, ſilk, and pepper. The manners of the inhabitants are ſimple; they are affable, mild, laborious, and hoſpitable; their chief nouriſhment conſiſts in rice and fiſh. As to their religion, they in general believe the metempſichoſis, or tranſmigration of ſouls.

*Cochino*, a town of the iſland of Lemno. *Long.* 25. 22. E. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

*Cochinos*, or *Hog Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 58. N.

*Cochinotzin*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo. 18 miles SW. Ximabara.

*Cochiti*, a town of New Mexico. 25 m. SW. Santa Fe.

*Cockburn Iſlands*, a group of ſmall iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 18. W. *Lat.* 11. 52. S.

*Cock*, a town of South Carolina, on the Pedee. 46 miles NNW. Queenſborough.

*Cockburnpath*, a fiſhing town of Scotland, on the ſea-coaſt of the county of Berwick. 14 miles NW. Berwick, 8 SE. Dunbar.

*Cocker*, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

*Cockermouth*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated at the conflux of the Cocker and the Derwent. The principal manufactures carried on here are

hats for exportation, ſhalloons, coarſe woollens, and coarſe linen; with conſiderable tanneries. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2685, of whom 1545 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, which during the civil wars was garriſoned for the king: and being taken by the parliament forces, it was demoliſhed. 42 m. N. Kendal, 299 N. London. *Long.* 3. 15. W. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

*Cockleſhell Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. *Lat.* 17. 22. N.

*Cockſakie*, a town of New-York, in the county of Green, on the right bank of the Hudſon. 18 miles S. Albany.

*Cocle*, a river of Darien, which runs into the Spaniſh main, *Long.* 80. 35. W. *Lat.* 9. 5 N.

*Coco*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 7. 8. N.

*Coco*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh main, near the coaſt of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

*Cocoa Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Pora. *Long.* 99. 27. E. *Lat.* 2. 29. S.

*Cocoa Iſland*, ſee *Mount of Cocoas*.

*Cocoa Iſlands*, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 58. N.

*Cocoa Point*, a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of Tinian.

*Cocoa-Nut Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Roberts's iſland, in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Hergeſt. Good anchorage and regular ſoundings were found from 18 to 5 fathoms water; the bottom, a fine clear ſand; an excellent run of freſh water diſcharged itſelf into the bay, near a grove of cocoa-nut trees. Here ſome of the ſhip's company landed, and found a place of interment, and a hut near half a mile from it by the ſide of a hill; but there were no people, nor the appearance of any having been recently there; although it was manifeſt that they did on ſome occaſions reſort to the iſland. This induced Mr. Hergeſt to forbear cutting down any of the cocoa-nut trees, as he had firſt intended to do; and he procured by other means, as many of the fruit as ſerved the whole crew with five to each perſon. The landing was but indifferent on account of the ſurf, but water is eaſily to be obtained. *Long.* 219. 48. E. *Lat.* 7. 35. S.

*Cocoa-Nut Key*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh main, near the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 82. 22. W. *Lat.* 15. 52. N.

*Cocoa-Nut Iſland*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 35. E. *Lat.* 4. 38. N.

*Cocoa Nut Key*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 8. W. *Lat.* 16. 25. N.

*Cocoa-nut Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of Carteret's harbour, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland.

*Cocoa-nut Point*, the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 26. E. *Lat.* 0. 44. S.

*Cocoa-tree Point*, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Bali. *Long.* 114. 33. E. *Lat.* 8. 2. S.

*Cocomeſſachi*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 140 miles ESE. Santa Cruz.

*Cocorin*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 25 m. S. Riochico.

*Cocorocuma*, a ſmall iſland in the Spaniſh main, near the Moſquito ſhore. *Long.* 82. 26. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

*Coconato*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 4 miles S. Verrua.

*Cocorto*, a town of Thibet. 50 miles SW. Tchonton.

*Cocos Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, eaſt of the iſland of Naſſau. *Long.* 100. 3. E. *Lat.* 3. 11. S.

*Cocos Iſland*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, which Captain Vancouver viſited on his return from examining the weſtern ſhores of North-America, to obtain a ſupply of wood and water; and according to the mean of four obſervations, aſcertained the latitude at 5. 35. N. This, he ſays, differing ſo materially from the latitude as ſtated in Lord Anſon's and other voyages, and the general appearance of this iſland ſo little correſponding with the deſcription given of the iſland of Cocos, eſpecially by Dampier and Wafer, gave riſe to ſome doubts as to its being the identical iſland ſo deſcribed by thoſe gentlemen. Be that as it may, he ſays, the advantages it afforded us not only in the articles already mentioned, but in an abundance of very fine fiſh, were highly important; and as the ſoil was apparently capable of affording a variety of uſeful vegetables, this iſland did not fail to attract our particular attention; and being anxious to acquire every information reſpecting it that our ſhort ſtay would allow of, I diſpatched Mr. Whidbey on Saturday morning, in the large cutter, to take a ſketch of its ſhores; this ſervice he performed, and returned about four in the afternoon, having found them to be compoſed of ſteep perpendicular rocky cliffs, with ſome iſlets and rocks near them, on which the ſea broke with ſo much violence as to preclude any attempt to land in any part, excepting in the bay to the weſtward of the anchorage we had taken, and in that in which the veſſels were moored; which were the only two ſituations on the iſland to which veſſels

could refort. At the place on fhore, where our operations were going on, I had obferved evident marks of European vifiters, from the trees having been felled with axes and faws, whilft the decayed ftate of the remaining ftumps proved that they had not been very recently cut down. In this weftern bay, near to the freth water brook, a bottle was fufpended on a tree, containing a note, directed to the commander of any veffel that might vifit the ifland, and figned 'James Colnett,' ftating, that the fhip Rattler, South-fea whaler, of London, had arrived on the 26th of July 1793, and after procuring wood, water, and other refreftments, had proceeded on her voyage, all in good health; that previoufly to her departure, a breed of hogs and goats had been left on the ifland, and a variety of garden-feeds had been fown; but the fpot where thefe valuable articles had been depofited did not happen to fall within the limits of our obfervation. It does not, from any account with which I am acquainted, appear to whom we are indebted for the difcovery of this valuable little ifland; nor indeed do the feveral defcriptions of the ifland of Cocos much accord with each other, or agree with that we found to be its fituation or appearance. The ifland feen by Lord Anfon, of which he was within fight for five days, and confidered by him to be the ifland of Cocos, is ftated in his voyage to be fituated thirteen minutes to the fouth of what was found by our calculations to be the latitude of this ifland; but the greateft difference is in the accounts given of the ifland of Cocos by Dampier, and Lionel Wafer: thefe differ fo very materially from our obfervations, in point of extent of fituation and appearance, that their repreferitations muft either be exceffively erroneous, or they muft belong to fome other ifland. After taking all thefe circumftances into confideration, it appeared to me by no means unlikely that fome other ifland might exift not far remote from this, to which thefe apparently contradictory reports would apply. According to the fketch made by Mr. Whidbey, the ifland of Cocos is about 12 miles in circumference, lying in a north-eaft and fouth-weft direction. It is about four miles long and two broad, with detached rocks and iflets fcattered about its fhores; thofe lying off its fouth-weft part extend to the greateft diftance, which is nearly two miles, but they cannot be confidered as dangerous, becaufe they are fufficiently high to be feen and avoided. In refpect of its future utility, the firft object of confideration to maritime people is the abundant fupply of water that it affords, which abounds in every part of the ifland of excellent quality, and is to be eafily procured at the ftations to which veffels can refort. The foil in the immediate neighbourhood of the ftreams that fall into each of the bays is of a poor, loofe, fandy nature; but at a little diftance, behind the beach, and in the fiffures of the rocks, a rich black mould was obferved, apparently capable of affording much vegetable nourifhment. All its vegetable productions appeared to grow luxuriantly, and covered the ifland in one intire wildernefs. On the rocky cliffs near the fea fide, whofe uneven furface admitted the growth of vegetables, a coarfe kind of grafs is produced, that afforded an excellent retreat for the different kinds of fea fowl which refort thither to rooft and build their nefts, or more properly fpeaking to lay their eggs, as they are at little pains to form a neft of any defcription. About thefe cliffs grows a very particular kind of tree, fomething like the cloth plant of the South-fea iflands, but much larger; fome of thefe grow to the height of about thirty feet, are of a lightifh coloured bark, free from branches to the top, which is fomewhat bufhy, and for that reafon was called by us the umbrella tree. There were fome few other trees whofe foliage ftrongly refembled that of the bread fruit, but as not one of them was in bearing near the beach, I was unable pofitively to determine their fpecies. Many of the trees that compofed the foreft, efpecially in the interior and elevated parts of the ifland, feemed to be of a conliderable fize. The cocoa-nut trees, which grow not only on the fea-fhore but high up on the fides of the hills, were the only trees we faw that bore any fruit, although in one of the rivulets an unripe guava was picked up, which moft probably had come from the interior country; in addition to thefe we noticed an abundance of different forts of ferns, fome of which produced a ftem nearly fix inches in diameter, and grew to the height of nearly twenty feet; thefe, as well as I recollect, were exactly of the fame defcription as thofe commonly found in New Zealand. Such were the moft general vegetable productions of this ifland that fell under our obfervation; to which we further added the feeds of apples, peaches, melons, pumkins, with beans, peafe, &c. Fifh were in great abundance, and fharks of large fize; no turtles were feen; but the fhores abounded with rats and land crabs. All the fea birds common to tropical regions were found here. *Long.* 273. 6. E. *Lat.* 5. 35. N.

*Cocos Iflands*, fee *Great and Little Cocos*.

*Cocos*, (*Great, or the Rat*, a fmall ifland in the Eaftern Indian fea. The land is pretty high, and covered with wood. *Long.* 93. 35. E. *Lat.* 14. 8. N.

*Cocos*, (*Little*, a fmall ifland in the Eaft-

ern Indian ſea. *Long.* 93. 25. E. *Lat.* 13. 57. N.

*Cocoſpone*, a town of New Navarre. 115 miles S. Caſa Grande.

*Cocovo*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. *Long.* 121. 10. E. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

*Coeſu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraſch. 40 miles NNE. Maraſch.

*Cocument*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles SW. Marmande.

*Codagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 14 miles S. Furruckabad.

*Codaid*, ſee *Kaudir*.

*Codaly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Concan. 37 miles N. Goa.

*Codameamally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 9 miles NNW. Trumian.

*Codbeck*, a river of England, in the north riding of Yorkſhire, which paſſes by Thirſk, and joins the Willowbeck about two miles below that town, and both together fall into the Swale about two miles from their union.

*Coddarama*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 15 miles N. Surat.

*Codelago*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwic of Lugano. 3 m. N. Mendriſio.

*Coddors*, a town of Circaſſia. *Long.* 42. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

*Coddors*, a river of Aſia, which ſeparates Mingrelia from Abaſcia, and runs into the Black ſea. It was anciently called Corax.

*Cod's Head*, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

*Codeceiro*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles S. Guarda.

*Coden*, a town of Virginia. 15 miles NW. Williamſburg.

*Coderus Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

*Codeſi*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 16 miles E. Valona.

*Codjeedeep*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 88. 34. E. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

*Codlipilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 5 miles NE. Bangalore.

*Codina*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia. 14 miles ESE. Oriſtagni.

*Codma*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan. 154 miles SSW. Zareng.

*Codogno*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. Here the Auſtrians were defeated in 1746; and by the French in 1796, the day before the battle of Lodi. 4 miles W. Pizzeghitone, 12 SSE. Lodi.

*Codolzberg*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 18 miles NE. Anſpach, 8 W. Nuremberg.

*Codour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sollapour. 7 m. ENE. Sollapour.

*Codours*, ſee *Coddors*.

*Codropio*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella; where Bonaparte reſided, at a ſeat called Paſſeriano, during the conferences for peace at Campo-Formio. 10 miles SSW. Udina.

*Cod Roy*, a river of Newfoundland, which runs into the ſea between Cape Ray and Cape Anguille.

*Codrum*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Palamow.

*Coel*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi. In 1803, it was taken by the Britiſh. 65 miles SE. Delhi, 33 N. Agra. *Long.* 78. 27. E. *Lat.* 27. 48. N.

*Coemene*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Ceylon. 8 miles S. Trincoli.

*Coenaker*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the ſouth coaſt. 100 miles S. Candi.

*Coenern*, ſee *Connern*.

*Coesfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, the ordinary reſidence of a biſhop; it contains two pariſh churches, and five convents; it was formerly Anſeatic. 14 m. W. Munſter. *Long.* 7. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

*Coeſnon*, a river of France, which runs into the ſea between Pontorſon and Mont St. Michael.

*Coetivi*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 56. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

*Coeuvres*, or *Eſtrees*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 7 miles SW. Soiſſons.

*Coeze*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 m. SE. Chambery.

*Cofanes*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles E. Ibarra.

*Coffo*, a town of Africa, in Benin, on the Formoſa. 10 miles NE. Benin.

*Coffin Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 79. 59. W. *Lat.* 32. 43. N.

*Coffin Iſland*, ſee *Sawron*.

*Coffrane*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Vallengin. 3 m. S. Vallengin.

*Coga*, an iſland of Abyſſinia, in the lake of Dembea, with a town.

*Cogareto*, a town of Genoa. 9 miles ENE. Savona.

*Cogazza*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 6 miles NNW. Breſcia.

*Coge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 30 miles NE. Baſſeen.

*Cogead*, a lake of North-America, 50 miles long and 10 broad. *Long.* 109. W. *Lat.* 66. N.

*Cogeſs*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 13 miles SE. Valladolid.

*Coggerſhall*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thursdays. It is ſituated on the river Pant, and has long been famous for its manufacture of baize, called Coggerſhall Whites.

From ſome Roman antiquities found here, it has been by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ancient Canonicum. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2469, of whom 300 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 m. W. Colcheſter, 44 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

*Coggia*, or *Cocia*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 6 miles S. Vico.

*Cogi*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo. 20 miles SSW. Sanga.

*Cogliano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 13 miles NNW. Cangiano.

*Coglionifi*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles S. Termola.

*Cognac*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its wine and brandy, which conſtitute the principal articles of commerce. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. 21 miles W. Angouleſme, 13 E. Saintes. *Long.* 0. 14. W. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

*Cognac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 20 miles SE. Confolent.

*Cogne*, a valley of Piedmont, belonging to the biſhop of Aoſta; it takes its name from a ſmall river which waters it. The mountains which ſurround it are rich in mines of iron and copper; it contains thirteen villages, of which Cogne is the principal, ſituated 6 miles S. from Aoſta.

*Cogni*, or *Konieh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the capital of Caramania, and the ordinary reſidence of a beglerberg, ſituated in a beautiful and fertile country; anciently Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia. It is very large, and the walls are ſupported by 108 ſquare towers, forty paces diſtant from each other; there are two large fauxbourgs, into one of which the caravans and ſtrangers retire. All the inhabitants are Turks. Armenians, Jews, and others, who come hither to trade, lodge in the kans, where they are ſupplied with every thing they want. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. 260 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 32. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

*Cogno*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 7 miles NNW. Bergamo.

*Cogolla*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Nagarella, in the country of Rioja.

*Cogolludo*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 20 miles W. Siguença.

*Cogolo*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 8 miles NE. Verona.

*Cogom*, a river of Aſia, which runs into the ſea near Martaban.

*Cogoreto*, or *Cogureto*, a village of Genoa, the native place of Chriſtopher Columbus.

*Cogregot*, a town of Bengal. 42 m. ESE. Calcutta.

*Coguir*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles W. Indelovoy.

*Cohanzy Creek*, a river of New Jerſey, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 17. W. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

*Cohara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 18 miles W. Kairabad.

*Cohary*, a river of Hindooſtan, which unites with the Chambull, 10 m. E. Pinde.

*Cohars*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Hiſſar. 15 miles SE. Hiſſar.

*Cohayabitas*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 90 miles S. St. Francifco de Borja.

*Cohbong*, a town of Thibet. 20 miles SW. Tien-thang.

*Coherut*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Nagore.

*Cohoz*, a town of New-York, on the Mohawk river. Near it is a celebrated cataract, called the Fall of Cohoz. 10 miles N. Albany.

*Cojapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 38 miles SE. Fyzabad.

*Coiba*, or *Quibo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 26. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

*Coidure*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles NE. Volconda.

*Cojeda*, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 30 miles NE. Segovia Nueva.

*Coiſſy-la-Ville*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 3 miles SW. Bourbonne les Bains.

*Coilapaliam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 17 miles NNW. Daraporum.

*Coilbe*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 22 miles NNW. Durbungah. *Long.* 85. 50. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

*Coilpetta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 46 m. S. Madura, 25 N. Palamcotta.

*Coilandy*, a town of Hindooſtan. 25 m. SE. Tellichery.

*Coilurapetta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 8 miles NE. Arivacourchy.

*Coilure*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 7 miles ENE. Arrah.

*Coimbetore*, a province of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore, and ſouthern part of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. The country is ſeparated from the country of Travancore, Cochin, and the Nayrs, by lofty mountains, called the Weſtern Gauts; a continuation of which alſo bounds it on the north, on the eaſt it is bounded by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth by the province of Dindigul. Towards the ſouth-weſt is an opening of the mountains, through which the river Paniany paſſes to the ſea, on the weſtern coaſt. It is fertile, and well watered by ſeveral rivers: the principal towns are Coimbetore, Erroad, and Carroor. In 1799, on the death of Tippoo, and the diviſion of his territories, Coimbetore was ceded to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

*Coimbetore*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the province to which it gives name, ſituated at the foot of the Weſtern Gauts, on the river Noyel. This town was taken poſſeſſion of by General Meadows, on the 22d of July 1790, having been evacuated by Tippoo Sultan, who left behind him a quantity of grain and military ſtores. It was defended by a mud fort, but not capable of making a long reſiſtance. It was retaken by Tippoo the year following, and confirmed to him by the peace. 252 miles SW. Madras, 90 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 7. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

*Coimbra*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before CHRIST; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon, with a celebrated univerſity. It contains eighteen colleges, in which are 4000 ſtudents, nine churches, eight convents, and about 12,000 inhabitants. 96 miles NNE. Liſbon. *Long.* 8. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

*Coincy*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 5 m. N. Château Thierry.

*Coire*, or *Chur*, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, which formerly included all the provinces of Retia, now reduced to a narrow circle. The biſhop was ſuffragan of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the ſee in 1170, by the emperor Frederic I. and is ſtiled Lord Furſtenburg, or Furſtenau. His annual revenues, which amount to about 2000l. ariſe chiefly from eſtates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He receives alſo the annual ſum of about 70l. from the cuſtoms of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the republic of the three leagues. The only prerogatives remaining are the right of coining money, and an abſolute juriſdiction both in civil and criminal affairs within the ſmall diſtrict in which his palace and the chapter are ſituated. Beyond this diſtrict he enjoys not the leaſt power; ſo far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it if the inhabitants choſe to exclude him; a right which they aſſerted in 1764.

*Coire*, or *Chur*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, and capital of the League of Griſe, ſituated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich valley; founded, as is ſuppoſed, by the emperor Conſtantius. It was formerly a city of Germany, and governed by counts, who were princes of Germany; but became a biſhopric in the 9th century; and in 1526, ſoon after the reformation, a republic. The government is partly ariſtocratic and partly democratic; the ſupreme legiſlative authority reſides in the citizens, whoſe number amounts to 294, divided into five tribes. In March 1799, Coire was taken by the French, and ſoon afterwards by the Auſtrians. 32 miles N. Chiavenna, 22 ESE. Glarus. *Long.* 9. 37. E. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

*Coiro*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Minho, near its mouth.

*Coiſlans*, a Dutch factory on the coaſt of Malabar. 69 miles NW. Cape Comorin.

*Coker*, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Lancaſter, and runs into the Iriſh ſea, 5 miles NW. Garſtang.

*Co-kiang*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 20 m. ESE. Tche-li-leou.

*Cokeriampetty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 11 miles S. Sankerydurgam.

*Co-king*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Yun-nan. 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 100. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

*Cokzim*, ſee *Choczim*.

*Col*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 13 miles long, and 3 broad. Col, in the language of Dr. Johnſon, is not properly rocky but rather one continued rock, of a ſurface much diverſified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and diſcovers the ſtone. Such a ſoil is not for plants that ſtrike deep roots; and perhaps in the whole iſland nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are clothed with heath, among which induſtry has interſperſed ſpots of graſs and corn; but no attempt has yet been made to raiſe a tree. The lord has lately introduced the culture of turnips, to provide food for his cattle in the winter. Col has many lochs, ſome of which have trouts and eels. Their quadrupeds are horſes, cows, ſheep, and goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by ſea, as to other places; and are free from ſerpents, frogs, and toads. The number of inhabitants is 1162. 11 miles NW. from the iſland of Mul. *Long.* 6. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

*Col*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Soonda. 8 miles S. Goa.

*Col of Arez*, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, in the road from Prats de Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

*Col of Argentiere*, a paſſage of the Alps, between Nice and Saluzzo.

*Col of Linion*, a paſſage of the Alps, between Soſpello and Coni.

*Col of Paracols*, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurden, in Spain.

*Col of Pertus*, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, between Boulou and Junquere.

*Col of Tenda*, a paſſage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

*Cola Rocks*, rocks in the Caribbean ſea. *Long.* 63. 16. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

*Colah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 16 miles WSW. Mirzapour.

*Colai-cotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore. 10 miles E. Ellore.

*Colatte*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

*Colamangalam*, a town of Hindooſtan. 55 miles E. Cochin.

*Colamaſſamapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles SW. Pullumnaire.

*Colan*, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Piura. The inhabitants raiſe a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they diſpoſe of to Payta, and other towns. 9 miles N. Payta.

*Colan*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 4. 55. S.

*Colander*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SE. Midnapeur.

*Colanelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 13 miles SE. Erroad.

*Colangooda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 10 miles S. Palicaudchery.

*Colapelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly. 15 m. E. Condapilly.

*Colapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 12 miles SW. Omrautty.

*Colar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, which after the death of Tippoo was aſſigned to the Nizam. 35 miles ENE. Bangalore, 135 W. Madras. *Long.* 78. 19. E. *Lat.* 13. 19. N.

*Colar*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Huelba, 15 miles N. Seville.

*Colaria*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 26 miles N. St. Fernando.

*Colarados, Los*, iſlets and rocks, near the north-weſt of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 3. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

*Colaroone*, a river of Hindooſtan, a branch of the Cauvery, which divides from the main ſtream towards the north, a few miles above Tritchinopoly, and runs into the bay of Bengal, 25 miles N. Tranquebar.

*Colarus*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud, chiefly inhabited by Gentoos. Thevenot and D'Anville call it Collafar. 30 miles SSW. Narwa, 125 S. Agra.

*Colatto*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 6 miles SSW. Ceneda.

*Colatty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Cochin. 15 miles N. Cranganore.

*Colaveram*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 17 miles WNW. Animally.

*Colavery*, a town of Hindooſtan. 34 miles SE. Cochin.

*Colayoſſape*, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of Truxillo. 80 miles NE. Piura.

*Colba*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 3 miles WSW. Neuſtadt.

*Colbatz*, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 8 miles SSW. Stargad. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 53. 26. N.

*Colbene*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli. 90 miles SE. Mefinata.

*Colberg*, a ſeaport of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, ſituated at the mouth of the Perſante, near the Baltic, belonging to Pruſſia. It is a pretty large and flouriſhing town, with manufactures of linen and woollen. The fiſhery is profitable; and in a neighbouring meadow are ſome ſalt ſprings. It was anciently one of the Hanſe towns; and in the 10th century it was erected into a biſhopric by Boleſlaus duke of Poland, but the ſee did not exiſt long. In 1243, Duke Barnim I. made over the town and all its appendages to the biſhop of Camain. It has a collegiate and three other churches. In 1758, it was beſieged by the Ruſſians without ſucceſs: in 1761, they took it. 93 miles NNE. Cuſtrin, 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

*Colbury*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles E. Calcutta.

*Colcha*, a town of South-America, in the diocefe of La Plata. 30 miles S. Oruro.

*Colchabar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 24 miles WNW. Kairabad.

*Colchagua*, or *Gilchagua*, a town of South-America, and capital of a juriſdiction in the country of Chili.

*Colchefter*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Cola, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, moſt of which are in good repair, with a caſtle in the centre of the town, ſaid to have been built by Edward ſon of Alfred, when he repaired Colcheſter after the ravages of the war; ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and is ſaid to have been the birth-place of Helena, mother of the emperor Conſtantine. In the concluſion of the civil war it ſuffered a ſevere ſiege, which, as it made a reſolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garriſon and inhabitants alſo ſuffered the utmoſt extremity of hunger, and were at laſt obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion: and their two chief officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lille, were cruelly ſhot to death under the caſtle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, ſtill ſhew marks of this ſiege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the ſteeple which was two-thirds battered down (the beſieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains ſtill in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which ſurrounded the whole town, and the forts of the beſiegers, remain very viſible in many places. The river Cola, which paſſes through the town.

encompaſſes it on the north and eaſt; and ſerved in time of war for a complete defence on thoſe ſides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable within three miles of the town for ſhips of large burthen; a little lower it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the *Hythe*, cloſe to the houſes, it is navigable for hoys and ſmall barks. The Hythe is a long ſtreet, paſſing from weſt to eaſt, on the ſouth ſide of the town, and is ſo populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colcheſter. There is one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good cuſtom-houſe. This town chiefly ſubſiſts by making baize, though, indeed, all the towns around carry on the ſame trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeſhall, Braintree, Boeking, &c. and the whole county, large as it may be ſaid to be, is employed, and in part maintained, by the ſpinning of wool for the baize trade of Colcheſter and its adjacent villages. The town of Colcheſter has been ſuppoſed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent.—The population, as returned by act of parliament, was 11320, and of theſe 2154 were employed in trade and manufactures. The markets are on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.—This place ſends two members to parliament: and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen aſſiſtants, eighteen common-council, two coroners, four ſerjeants, and two claviers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with forty-eight guardians, are alſo a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itſelf, containing four wards, and ſixteen pariſhes within and without the walls. 13 miles SSW. Ipſwich, 51 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

*Colcheſter*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut. 12 miles E. Middleton.

*Colcheſter*, a town of Virginia, on the Occoquan. 18 miles SSW. Waſhington. *Long.* 77. 18. W. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

*Colding*, or *Kolding*, a town of Denmark, in the diocefe of Ripen, ſituated between mountains, on the river Thuethis, which runs into the Little Belt about 6 miles below, forming a bay at its mouth, called Colding Fiord. It is ancient, and was formerly the reſidence of many Daniſh kings, who adorned it with ſeveral edifices. At preſent the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. 24 miles NE. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 29. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

*Coldingham*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing in the town and environs 2391 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a religious houſe of great antiquity, of which Ebba, ſiſter to Oſwy king of Northumberland, was abbeſs in 661, and Etheldreda queen of king Egfred, was a nun, in 669. In 1215, the convent was plundered and burned by John king of England. In 1544, it was ſeized and fortified by the Engliſh. Coldingham gives name to a barren and rude diſtrict, called Coldingham Moor. 8 miles NW. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 13. W. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

*Colditz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Mulda. This town ſuffered ſeverely in the civil wars of Germany, in the laſt century. It was ſeveral times pillaged by the Swedes and Huſſites. 21 miles SE. Leipſic, 36 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 12. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

*Coldſpring Inlett*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of New Jerſey. *Long.* 74. 49. W. *Lat.* 39. N.

*Coldſtream*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the north ſide of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river. 13 miles SW. Berwick, 334 N. London. *Long.* 2. 19. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

*Coldwater Creek*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tennaſee. *Long.* 87. 28. W. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

*Coldwater Lake*, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

*Cole*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Kenhawa. *Long.* 81. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

*Colea*, a town of Algiers, anciently called Caſæ Calventi. 12 miles SW. Algiers.

*Cole Bruens*, a town of Louiſiana, near the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 91. 15. W. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

*Cole's Creek*, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 91. 20. W. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

*Coleapol*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Midnapour. 48 miles WNW. Midnapour. *Long.* 86. 44. E. *Lat.* 22. 53. N.

*Colebrook*, a town of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. 20 miles WSW. Springfield.

*Colebrook Dale*, a valley of England, ſituated on the banks of the river Severn, in the eaſtern part of Shropſhire; celebrated for its extenſive iron works. In forming a canal to the river Severn, for the purpoſe of conveying the manufactured goods, a ſpring of native tar was diſcovered, which at firſt yielded a large quantity, ſome ſay 70 or 80 gallons a day, but the quantity is now very much diminiſhed. In the year 1779, a bridge of caſt iron was thrown over the Severn in this place; the road over the bridge, made of clay and iron ſlag a foot deep, is 24 feet wide; the ſpan of the arch is 100 feet ſix inches, and the height from the baſe line to the centre 40 feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 378½ tons.

*Coleche*, or *Colicbe*, a feaport town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore, with a fafe harbour for ſmall veſſels. 12 miles SSW. Travancore.

*Coleford*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Monmouthſhire, with a weekly market on Friday: near are conſiderable iron-works. 23 m. WSW. Glouceſter, 123 W. London *Long.* 2. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

*Colegnola*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 8 miles ENE. Verona.

*Coleneto*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 4 miles E. Roſſano.

*Coleraine*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſituated on the river Bann, about three miles from the ſea, with a valuable ſalmon fiſhery. It was formerly a place of great conſideration, the ſee of a biſhop, and made the chief town of a county by Sir John Perrot, during his government of Ireland; whereas it is now only the head of one of the baronies, in the ſhire of Londonderry; but ſends one member to the Imperial parliament. It is of a tolerable ſize and very elegantly built, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Bann, about four miles from the ſea; but the port is very indifferent, occaſioned by the extreme rapidity of the river, which repels the tide, and makes the coming up to the town difficult; ſo that it has but little trade, and might perhaps have leſs if it was not for the valuable ſalmon fiſhery, which amounts to ſome thouſand pounds a year. If the navigation of the Bann could be opened, by the help of this river, and the Newry Canal, there would be a direct communication acroſs the iſland, and, with the aſſiſtance of the Blackwater river, which likewiſe falls into Lough Neagh, almoſt all the counties of the province of Ulſter might have a correſpondence with each other by water carriage, to their reciprocal and no ſmall emolument. 25 miles ENE. Londonderry, 29 NNW. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 29. W. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

*Colehill*, a town of England, in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and 1437 inhabitants. 10 miles E. Birmingham, 103 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 56. W. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

*Colgong*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles E. Boglipour.

*Colgrave Sound*, a ſtrait of the North ſea, between the iſlands of Yell and Fitlar.

*Colgu*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut, 37 miles ENE. Telichery.

*Colhares*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 10 miles WSW. Setuval.

*Colibina*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 30. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

*Colima*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, ſituated in one of the moſt fertile valleys of Mexico, 25 miles wide, reaching to the ſea; the town is large and rich. Near is a mountain of the ſame name, with a volcano. 210 miles W. Mechoacan. *Long.* 104. 50. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

*Colinda*, a town of Bengal, and capital of Ahmirabad. 68 miles SSE. Dacca. *Long.* 91. 23. E. *Lat.* 22. 58. N.

*Coligny*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles N. Bourg.

*Colibaut*, a town on the weſtern ſide of the iſland of Dominica.

*Colimer*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 4 miles W. Mortagne.

*Colin*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 15 miles N. Antrim.

*Colin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. In 1757, a battle was fought near this town between the Auſtrians under Count Daun, and the Pruſſians commanded by the king, in which the latter were defeated. 28 miles E. Prague.

*Colina*, a town of South-America, in Chili. 25 miles N. St. Jago de la Nouvelle Eſtramadura.

*Colindres*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia. 18 miles SE. Santander.

*Collabaug*, or *Callabag*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country. This town was taken by Aurungzebe, who put to death the rajah and many of his ſubjects. In 1665, Monſieur Thevenot ſaw many of the heads fixed in niches of towers, which he ſays cauſed a very ill ſmell. 44 miles W. Chandarce. *Long.* 77. 18. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

*Collabegoor*, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the Irawadi. 25 miles N. Raynangong.

*Collaramy*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Purnete. 8 m. SSW. Rogonatpour.

*Collaroad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 14 miles SW. Cullour.

*Collaſera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Behar. 15 miles N. Behar.

*Collaſicoda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 12 miles NW. Palicandichery.

*Collares*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 6 miles N. Cafcaes.

*Collaſtar*, ſee *Catarus*.

*Colle*, a town of Etruria. 25 miles S. Florence, 9 NW. Sienna.

*Colle*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 15 miles W. Gemona.

*Colle di Caſtiglione*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles SW. Aquila.

*Colle Dunenza*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles N. Civita Borella.

*Colle Dui*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 23 miles SW. Aquila.

*Colle di Lavarelli*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles NW. Aquila.

*Colle Peſcella*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 10 miles S. Aquila.

*Colle Salvieta*, a town of Etruria. 10 miles Piſa.

*Collechio*, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan. 4 miles W. Parma.

*Colleda*, or *Kah-Colr*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt. 12 miles N. Weimar, 16 NNE. Erfurt.

*Collen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles N. Culm.

*Collen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 18 miles SE. Heilſberg.

*Collet-de-Dezes, Le*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 12 miles S. Villefort.

*Colleton*, a county of North-America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

*Collewah*, a town of Birmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy. 20 miles W. Ava.

*Colli, Le*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles W. Celano.

*Collier*, a town of North Carolina, on a creek which runs into the Atlantic. 12 miles NE. Wilmington. *Long.* 77. 55. W. *Lat.* 34. 19. N.

*Collines*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 15 miles SE. St. Brieuc.

*Collioure*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, with a ſmall port on the Mediterranean, defended by a caſtle, on a rock, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, The Spaniards were defeated by the French near this town in the month of May 1794. The national convention decreed, that a column ſhould be erected on the ſpot in memorial that "here 7000 Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans." 15 miles SE. Perpignan, 15 E. Ceret. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

*Colliwilly*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 50 miles W. Trinkamaly.

*Collifpauk*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles WNW. Gingee.

*Collmen*, or *Cullmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipſic. 6 miles ENE. Mutcher.

*Collobrieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 18 miles NE. Toulon.

*Collong*, an iſland in the ſtraits of Malacca; about 15 miles in circumference, ſeparated from the iſland of Lumbagan, and two or three ſmaller, by a channel to which it gives name. *Long.* 101. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 2. N.

*Collong*, a river of Aſia, which runs into the ſtraits of Malacca, *Long.* 101. 29. E. *Lat.* 3. 2. N.

*Collonge*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 15 miles SSW. Gex.

*Collos, Os*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 36 miles SW. Beja.

*Collumpton*, ſee *Cullumpton*.

*Collymudy*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the ſubah of Delhi, and runs into the Ganges, 5 miles SE. Canoge.

*Colm*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. 6 miles SE. Dumferline.

*Colm*, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 9. W. *Lat* 58. 30. N.

*Colmar*, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 5 miles SE. Gluckſtadt.

*Colmar*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on two ſmall rivers the Fecht and the Lauch, and ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains about 15000 inhabitants. In 1674, the Elector of Brandenburg and Duke de Bournonville were defeated near this town by Marſhal Turenne. 7½ poſts S. S. Straſburg, 9½ N. Bâle. *Long.* 7. 26. E. *Lat.* 48. N.

*Colmars*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 17 miles NE. Digne, 22 N. Caſtellane.

*Colmberg*, or *Kolbenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach. 9 m. NW. Anſpach.

*Colme*, (*La*,) a river of France, which branches from the river Aa at Watte, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſee *Aa*.

*Colmenar*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the confines of New Caſtile. 21 m. NW. Talavera de la Reina.

*Colmenar*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 15 miles NE. Eſcurial.

*Colmenſee*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 14 miles SE. Culm.

*Colmitz*, a town of Auſtria. 4 miles SSW. Droſſendorf.

*Colmnitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles E. Freyburg.

*Colmreuth*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. 6 m. NE. Forcheim.

*Colne*, a river of England, which paſſes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames at Staines, ſeparating the county of Middleſex from Buckinghamſhire.

*Colne*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea near Colcheſter.

*Colne*, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Cricklade.

*Colnah*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Boofnah. 13 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

*Colnbrook*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on the river Coln, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. 3 miles E. Windſor, 17 W. London. *Long.* 0. 32. W. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

*Colne*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3626, of whom 1202 were employed in trade and manufactures. 32 miles N. Mancheſter, 214 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

*Colo*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch, where the king, with his army, paſſed the Warta in the year 1655. 20 miles N Kaliſch.

*Colcal*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Canara. 12 miles S. Mangalore.

*Colcca*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 12 miles N. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

*Colechima*, ſee *Colchitta*.

*Colecza*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, the ſee of an archbiſhop, formerly a city of conſequence, but now much gone to decay, in conſequence of repeated wars. 60 miles N. Bacs, 136 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 18. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

*Colodi*, a town of the republic of Lucca. 7 miles Lucca.

*Cologna*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 300 houſes; their chief trade is in wine and ſilk.

*Cologna*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 20 miles S. Vicenza.

*Cologne*, till very lately an electoral biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, divided into ſeveral diſtricts by other eſtates; the greater part is ſituated upon the Rhine, between the dutchies of Juliers and Berg; another part is ſituated between Juliers and Treves; the dutchies of Recklinghauſen and Weſtphalia form another. It takes its name from the city of Cologne. The ſoil is unequal; being compoſed of mountains and foreſts, ſandy lands, and fertile fields: there is plenty of game, fiſh, and mineral ſprings, and vineyards from which is made excellent wine. It contained 72 towns and cities; the ſtates were compoſed of prelates, nobles, and cities; and the aſſemblies held at Bonn. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics in general. Cologne was a biſhopric in the year 314, and was erected into an archbiſhopric in the year 799, by Charlemagne, with the biſhopries of Liege, Munſter, and Oſnabruck, for ſuffragans, but enjoying no ſpiritual power over the latter. The archbiſhop of Cologne bore the pallium and the croſs, and took the title of born legate of the holy ſee, and arch-chancellor of the ſacred empire for Italy. He gave his vote after the elector of Treves, and ſat at the right hand of the emperor at aſſemblies held in his own dioceſe, in Gaul or in Italy. The metropolitan church and chapter were at Cologne; the chapter was compoſed of 25 canons and 36 dignitaries, all of which were princes or counts, except 8 doctors. The electorate paid 1828 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed for the Imperial chamber 811 crowns, 58 kruitzers, for each term. That part of the epiſcopal territory which lay on the left ſide of the Rhine, has been annexed to France, and forms part of the departments of the Rhine and Moſelle, and the Roer; and in 1804, the reſt on the right was given to the Prince of Naſſau Uſingen.

*Cologne*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Roer; before the French revolution, a free and imperial city of Germany, and capital of an archbiſhopric to which it gave name, ſeated by the Ubii. It is built in the form of a creſcent, on the borders of the Rhine, and fortified in the ancient manner. They reckon at Cologne 34 gates, 19 collegiate and 49 parith churches, 4 abbies, 16 convents, 16 hoſpitals, and 20 chapels. The Proteſtants hold their religious aſſemblies at Mulheim, a ſmall town dependent on the dutchy of Berg. Cologne acknowledged the power of the archbiſhop in ſpiritual, but not as a prince; and on his inauguration he took an oath to maintain its rights and immunities; nay, the inhabitants pretend that he cannot reſide in the city three days without permiſſion. The ſtreets are narrow, winding, and gloomy; and the city, though well ſituated on the Rhine for commerce, is not populous. The principal manufacture is that of ribbons. The government is ſaid to be formed on the model of the Roman republic; the city paid 1100 florins for the Roman month, and 405 rix dollars, 72 kruitzers, to the Imperial chamber. The military force conſiſted of 4 companies of ſoldiers. The French, after the defeat of General Clairfayt, entered Cologne on the 6th of October 1794, and were received rather as friends than enemies. The inhabitants, it is ſaid, preſſed upon them with the moſt unequivocal tokens of joy and admiration. The magiſtrates had previouſly ſent four deputies to the French general to deprecate the admiſſion of light troops within the walls; the requeſt was granted, and he entered only at the head of 4000 men: very few of the inhabitants left the place; the perſons and property of all who remained were in the moſt perfect ſecurity; and the ſecular clergy were permitted the free exerciſe of their functions. 23 poſts N. Mentz, 8 NE. Aix La Chapelle. *Long.* 6. 55. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

*Cologne*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 18 miles E. Auch.

*Cologne*, ſee *Berlin*.

*Colognoli*, a town of Etruria. 6 miles E. Leghorn.

*Cologny*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 2 miles NE. Geneva.

*Colognola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 16 miles E. Bergamo.

*Colokithia*, or *Kolokithia*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, on the ſouthern coaſt of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name. This was formerly the ſeaport of the city of Sparta, and named Gythium. 25 miles SSE. Miſitra. *Long.* 22. 34. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

*Colonay*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia. 5 miles NW. Halicz.

*Colonda*, a town of Portugal, in the

department of the Channel. 12 miles SE. Coutances.

*Colombes*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles NW. Paris.

*Colombey aux belles Femmes*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurta. 15 miles SW. Nancy.

*Colombier*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 4 miles NE. Vefoul, 10 W. Lure.

*Colombier*, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neufchâtel. 2 m. SW. Neufchâtel.

*Colombier le Jeune*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 17 miles N. Privas.

*Colombiers*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 11 miles W. Rhodez.

*Colonche*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 70 m. NW. Guayaquil.

*Coloni*, a town of Paleſtine. 12 miles W. Jeruſalem.

*Colombraro*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 4 miles SSW. Tuſi.

*Colonia*, a town of Iſtria. 5 miles SSE. Rovigno.

*Colonia*, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 24 miles N. Spalatro.

*Colonna*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 12 miles Rome.

*Colonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles WNW. Poligny.

*Colonnor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 6 m. NNE. Nellore.

*Colonſa*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. 6 m. long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

*Colonſa*, one of the weſtern iſlands, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Mull. *Long.* 6. 14. W. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

*Coloor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, in which is a diamond mine, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah. 13 miles NW. Condavir.

*Colopo*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 1. N.

*Colorado*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spaniſh main, *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

*Colorados*, (*Los*,) a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 105 miles NS. Salvador de Jujui.

*Colorado*, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the bay of St. Bernard, *Lat.* 29. N.

*Colorado*, or *River of Martyrs*, a river of North-America, which runs into the northern part of the gulf of California.

*Colorado*, or *Riviere Rouge*, a river of Louiſiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 30 miles below New Orleans.

*Colorados*, (*Los*,) a numerous cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cuba.

*Colorado*, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 7 miles NW. Udina.

*Colorno*, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan. 7 miles N. Parma.

*Colos*, a town of Tranſilvania. 4 miles N. Coloſvar.

*Coloso*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 32 miles S. Tolu.

*Coloſſe*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, on the river Lycus: the environs of which are moſt beautifully improved with mulberry trees for the ſilk-worms, and alſo with a great number of orange and lemon gardens; at the ſouth end there is an ancient preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, which is now in ruins: there are likewiſe the remains of a very high aqueduct that conveyed water to it. It is the opinion of ſome that the ancient city of Curium was here. Dr. Pocock could not ſee the leaſt ſign of any ruins; but on the hill to the weſt he obſerved the foundations of a thick wall, which ſeemed to have encompaſſed ſome ancient town, probably the city of Curium. And it is not unlikely that the grove ſacred to Apollo near Curium was where the village of Epiſcopi now ſtands, which is a place abounding in water. 30 miles SE. Baffa.

*Colſvar*, or *Clauſenburg*, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Samos, where the ſtates of the province generally aſſemble. It had an univerſity, which was ſuppreſſed in 1782. 255 miles ESE. Vienna, 145 NNE. Belgrade. *Long.* 22. 21. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

*Colovety*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul, 16 miles NNW. Namecul.

*Colourmaſar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 20 miles N. Trumian.

*Colour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Palnaud. 40 miles Timerycotta.

*Colour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 30 miles N. Seringapatam.

*Colourpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 15 m. SW. Guntoor.

*Colpes*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles N. St. Fernando.

*Colpo*, a town of South-America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Peru.

*Colquemarca*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Plata. 30 m. S. Oruro.

*Colſir*, a town of Thibet. 50 miles NE. Haracha-Hottun.

*Colson Bay*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ruatan.

*Colſon Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

*Coluga*, or *Irongate*, a fortreſs of Grand Buckharia, in a paſſage cut through rocks. 80 miles W. Saganian.

*Columbetz*, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube. 35 miles E. Semendria.

*Columbia*, a town or diſtrict of United America, extending ten miles round the new city of Waſhington.

*Columbia*, a town of United America, in the new ſtates, at the union of the Little Miami with the Ohio. *Long*. 84. 34. W. *Lat*. 38. 57. N.

*Columbia*, a town of South Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of the Cangarée, intended for the capital; it was when firſt built called Saxegotha. 85 miles WNW. Charleſtown. *Long*. 81. 5. W. *Lat*. 38. 58. N.

*Columbia*, or *Point of York*, a town of Virginia, at the conflux of the Rivanna and Fluvanna, which union takes the name of James river. Here is a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco. 60 m. W. Richmond.

*Columbia*, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Renſſelaer, on the eaſt by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſouth by Dutcheſs county, and on the weſt by the river Hudſon. 30 miles from north to ſouth, and 15 from eaſt to weſt.

*Columbia*, a river of North-America, in New Georgia, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean. Mr. Broughton examined this river as far as 84 miles from the mouth. The diſcovery of this river is claimed by the Spaniards, who call it Entrada de Ceſa, after the commander of the veſſel, who is ſaid to be its firſt diſcoverer, but who never entered it; he places it in 46 north latitude.—The entrance lies between the breakers extending from Cape Diſappointment on the north ſide and thoſe of the ſouth ſide from point Adams, over a fort of bar, or more properly an extenſive flat, on which was found no leſs depth of water than 4½ fathoms. The beſt leading mark is to bring the Tongue point, which looks like an iſland near the ſouthern ſhore, to bear by compaſs about E. by N. and then ſteer for it; this was obſerved in the paſſages of the Chatham in and out, though on the latter occaſion circumſtances were too unpleaſant to allow of great preciſion. The greateſt riſe and fall of tide in this bay obſerved by Mr. Baker, was twelve feet: high water at full and change at half paſt one o'clock. With reſpect to its natural productions, and other intereſting matter, the weather experienced on board the veſſel precluded any competent knowledge being acquired. The trees principally compoſing the foreſt were pines of different kinds, growing to a large ſize, but were not equal to thoſe of Nootka; near the water ſide were found maple, alder, and aſh, and at ſome diſtance up the river, beſide theſe, the oak, poplar, and oriental ſtrawberry trees were produced, with many other ſorts of trees unknown to the gentlemen who made a ſhort excurſion into the country, and who were only able to judge of the indigenous quadrupeds or animals by the ſkins the natives wore or brought to barter; theſe were ſimilar to thoſe found on other parts of the coaſt. The birds that were procured, were large brown cranes, white ſwans, white and brown geeſe, ducks, partridges, and ſnipe; a variety of others were ſeen, that could not be taken. All that were brought on board, excepting the brown cranes, proved excellent at table. The river ſeemed to abound with fiſh, from the ſupply the natives provided, conſiſting of two ſorts of ſalmon, both very good, large, on of a large ſize and very fine flavour, with ſilver breams, herrings, flat fiſh, and ſardinias; of theſe laſt, ſome were caught in the ſeine. The ſkirts of the woods afforded a moſt excellent green vegetable, reſembling in appearance and taſte the cu-cup-wh-n-ng; a bulbous root about the ſize, and not unlike the crocus, that ate much like mealy potatoe; wild mint, ground ivy, and wild lavender. All theſe the natives make great uſe of, together with berries of various kinds, particularly the cranberry, of a moſt excellent flavour, and the firſt we had ſeen on this coaſt. The natives differed in nothing very materially from others before ſeen, but in the decoration of their perſons; in this reſpect, they ſurpaſſed all the other tribes with paints of different colours, feathers, and other ornaments; their houſes ſeemed to be more comfortable than thoſe of Nootka, the roof having a greater inclination, and the planking being thatched over with the bark of trees. The entrance is through a hole in a broad plank, covered in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the face of a man, the mouth ſerving the purpoſe of a door way; the fire place is ſunk into the earth, and confined from ſpreading above by a wooden frame. The inhabitants are univerſally addicted to ſmoking, their pipe is ſimilar to ours in ſhape, the bowl is made of very hard wood, and is externally ornamented with carvings; the tube about two feet long is made of a ſmall branch of the elder, in this they ſmoke an herb, which the country produces, of a very mild nature, and by no means unpleaſant; they however took great pleaſure in ſmoking tobacco; hence it is natural to conclude, it might become a valuable article of trade amongſt them. In moſt other reſpects they reſemble their neighbours, as to their manner and mode of living, being equally ſlothful and unhealthy. The ſoil of the low ground was moſtly a rich clay, capable to all appearance of being very productive; that on the high land among ſt the pine trees a blue marl ſeemingly compoſed of ſhells [illegible]. *Long*. of the entrance, 236. 6. *Lat*. 46. 19. N.

*Columbo*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the weſt ſide, where the Portuguese had a fortreſs, from which they were driven by the Dutch; it was poſſeſſed by the latter in the year 1656. The town is the capital of a province called Columbo, which extends about

60 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; here is ſaid to be a ſeminary for promoting the Chriſtian religion, and it is computed that there are 30,000 Chriſtians in the iſland. The road is unſafe, and only practicable for a few months in the year. 70 miles SW. Candy. *Long.* 79. 47. E. *Lat.* 6. 58. N.

*Columpa*, a town of Cambodia. 130 m. NNW. Cambodia.

*Columpihan*, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands, near the north coaſt of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 21. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

*Coluri*, an iſland in the gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Livadia, about ſeven miles long, and two wide. This is the ancient Salamis, called alſo Pithyuſa, and Cychria, famous in the hiſtory of Greece for the ſignal victory gained over the Perſians. It was, with ſome interruption, ſubject to the Athenians, till after the conqueſt of Athens by Sylla, when Salamis was declared free, and enjoyed its freedom till reduced by Veſpaſian with the reſt of Greece to a Roman province. 10 m. W. Athens. *Long.* 23. 36. E. *Lat.* 38. N.

*Colwyn*, a village of South-Wales, in Radnorſhire. Here are the remains of a caſtle, called Caſtle Maud: it was deſtroyed by the Welſh, and in 1231 rebuilt by Henry III. 8 miles SW. Radnor.

*Colyton*, ſee *Cullyton*.

*Com*, or *Kom*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, ſituated in a plain near a river, about a mile and a half from a lofty mountain, and containing about 15,000 houſes. It is ſurrounded by a ditch, and defended by ſome ſquare towers. On the ſide of the river is a handſome quay, and in the town are ſome good bazars for traders, wholeſale and retail. The chief articles ſold here are fruit, both freſh and dry, the beſt ſoap found in Perſia, and excellent ſword blades, white pottery, ſilks, and velvets. There are ſeveral beautiful moſques, ſome grand ſepulchres of the kings Sefy and Abbas II. with ſome others. 90 miles S. Caſbin, 150 N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 50. 40. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

*Coma*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

*Coma*, a town of Syria, in the road from Aleppo to Baſſora, where there is a ſpring of warm water. 150 miles ESE. Aleppo.

*Comachio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, ſituated in a marſhy country, called *The Valley of Comachio*, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1708, but reſtored by Charles VI. to Pope Benedict XIII. 28 miles E. Ferrara, 49 S. Venice. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

*Comedo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 9 miles E. Surat.

*Coman*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 5 miles N. Viddin.

*Comania*, a country of Aſia, the ſame with Dageſtar, which ſee.

*Comanova*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 28 miles ESE. Skopia.

*Comarau*, or *Santos Anges*, a town of Braſil, on the river Negro. 115 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

*Comaru*, a town of Braſil, on the river Amazons. 36 miles SE. Pauxis.

*Comarceah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 10 miles N. Iſlamabad.

*Comarecah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 23 miles E. Godra.

*Comargong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 25 miles NW. Nattore.

*Comarth*, a river of South-Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon, 8 miles W. Bealth.

*Comau*, a town of South-America, in the government of Para, on the river of the Amazons. 6 miles NW. Macapa.

*Comayagua*, ſee *Valladolid*.

*Comb Martin*, a town of England, on the north coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Briſtol Channel, with a ſmall creek for boats. Near it are ſilver mines, which formerly produced a conſiderable quantity of ore. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 819 only. 39 m. W. Bridgwater, 176 W. London. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

*Comba*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaarta. 95 miles E. Kemmoo.

*Combam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Cuddapa. 65 m. N. Cuddapa. *Long.* 79. 8. E. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

*Combainet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Golconda. 68 miles E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 80. 2. E. *Lat.* 17. 19. N.

*Combanſon*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 25 miles SE. Sundi.

*Combarya*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles W. Biſſunpour.

*Combe, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles NNW. Annecy.

*Combeau Fontaine*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 11 m. WNW. Vezoul, 7 S. Juſſey.

*Combeny*, a river of South-Wales, in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Loughor, 5 miles NE. Llanelthy.

*Combermere*, a lake of England, in the county of Cheſter, on the borders of Shropſhire. 5 miles S. Nantwich.

*Combi*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

*Combiconum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NE. Tanjore.

*Combir Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. E. *Lat.* 13. 23. N.

*Combir de Mer*, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe ſea, near the coaſt of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. 58. E. *Lat.* 13. 44. N.

*Combir de Terra*, a ſmall iſland in the

Chineſe ſea, near the coaſt of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. 9. E. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

*Combo*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cumbava. *Long.* 118. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 21. S.

*Comb-Omb*, i. e. *The Hill of Ombo*, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the right bank of the Nile, oppoſite to an iſland anciently called Ombos. There are great ruins about the hill, eſpecially of an ancient temple. The people of Ombos were famous for the worſhip of the Crocodile; and Ælian gives an account that they fed them in their marſhes: they were perfectly tame, and obeyed when they were called.

*Combondongdon*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 104. 24. E. *Lat.* 0. 27. S.

*Combonore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Barramaul. 8 miles NE. Darempoury.

*Combourg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles S. Dol.

*Combrailles*, before the revolution a ſmall country of France, in the province of Auvergne, of which Evaux was the capital.

*Combrée*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles W. Segré.

*Combregoudou*, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict in the kingdom of Bambouk. 90 miles S. Galam.

*Combret*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 24 miles E. Alby.

*Combronde*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 6 miles N. Riom.

*Comcha*, or *Comicha*, a town of Perſia, where the caravans reſt in the road from Iſpahan to Ormus.

*Comeer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Newal. 20 miles NW. Fattypour.

*Comenitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 52 miles SW. Delfino, 40 NW. Arta.

*Comercally*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Boolnah. 37 miles NW. Mahmudpour. *Long.* 89. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 54. N.

*Comerchin*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 62 miles E. Emboli.

*Comergunge*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Dinagepour.

*Comerla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 11 m. N. Gandicotta.

*Comerparah*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

*Comerpour*, a town of Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges. 15 miles NE. Moorſhedabad.

*Comery*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 26 miles ENE. Coilpetta.

*Comeſaggio*, or *Comeſazo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 4 miles NE. Sabionetta.

*Comeſaggio*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, 9 miles NE. Sabionetta.

*Comeſus*, a lake of New-York. 27 miles S. lake Ontario.

*Cometta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 32 m. NW. Gandicotta.

*Comezzano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 m. WSW. Breſcia.

*Combola*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Bantry Bay, 3 miles N. Bantry.

*Comilkah*, a town of Bengal, in Chittigong. 23 miles NNW. Illamabad.

*Comillah*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a diſtrict, annexed to Bengal from Tiperah. 160 miles ENE. Calcutta, 176 ESE. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 91. 15. E. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

*Cominaig*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 27 miles W. Madura.

*Comines*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, ſituated on the Lys, which divides it in two parts. This town is greatly reduced from its former grandeur by accidents and war. In the year 1450, great part of it was burnt down, together with the caſtle, but the whole was rebuilt ſome years after. In the year 1585, the garriſon from Oſtend burnt it almoſt entirely down, except the caſtle. In 1645, Marechal de Gaſſion made himſelf maſter of the caſtle, but the Archduke Leopold retook it in 1648. In 1657, the Marechal de Turenne, after defeating a body of troops commanded by the Prince de Ligne, at Roſebeck, took it and gave it up to pillage. Two years after it was reſtored to Spain at the treaty of the Pyrenées; but the French again ſeized it in 1672, and razed the fortifications both of the town and caſtle. Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated Memoirs of his own Time, was born of an illuſtrious family in this place. In November 1792, Comines was taken by the French. 25 m. S. Bruges, 7 N. Lille.

*Comino*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near Malta.

*Comis*, a ſmall province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Mazanderan, on the eaſt by Choraſan, on the ſouth by Chouheſtan, and on the weſt by Irac. Biſtain is the capital.

*Comiſſerah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 26 miles NW. Saſſeram.

*Comitlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 70 miles SE. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

*Commana*, a town of Walachia. 20 m. SSW. Buchareſt.

*Commani*, ſee *Commendo*.

*Commantavana*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. 1 mile E. Turraty Point.

*Commendagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Schaurunpour. 21 m. S. Merat.

*Commendo*, or *Commani*, or *Kommani*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about

twenty miles ſquare, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itſelf. The natives are of a warlike diſpoſition, and ſo numerous, that the king is ſaid to be able, in this little kingdom, to raiſe an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body guard is compoſed of 500 men, well armed. Moſt writers ſuppoſe that Commendo abounds in gold mines, but that the king, fearful of exciting the avarice of Europeans, prevents their being wrought.

*Commendo, (Grand,)* or *Guaſſo*, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and reſidence of the king, ſituated at ſome diſtance from the coaſt. It is well inhabited and large, containing about 400 houſes. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 5. 16. N.

*Commendo, (Little,)* a town of Africa, ſituated on the Gold Coaſt, cloſe to the ſhore of the Atlantic. It was once a place of great note, and one of the fineſt towns in Guinea. At preſent it exhibits only the remains of a once flouriſhing great city. Here the natives are in general turbulent, cunning, and deceitful; much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Their employment conſiſts only in fiſhing or in commerce, and their neighbours employ them as brokers and factors. Every morning 70 or 80 large canoes may be ſeen upon the coaſt, fiſhing or trading with the European ſhipping in the road. About the middle of the day they put to ſhore, when the ſouth-weſt winds begin to blow, both for facility of unloading, and for ſecuring a market for their cargoes either at Great or Little Commendo, where the inland negroes aſſemble with the commodities of their ſeveral countries. No markets on the earth are better ſupplied with all ſorts of grain, roots, pulſe, and fiſh, than theſe, nor at a more reaſonable price. Here the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 5. 12. N.

*Commequiers*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles N. Sables d'Olonne.

*Commeragh*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. 8 m. N. Dungarvon.

*Commercy*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, given by the Duke of Lorrain to the biſhops of Metz. It became afterwards a kind of ſovereignty, divided between the houſes of Naſſau and Retz, who ceded their rights to the Duke of Lorrain. It contains two pariſhes. In 1544, Commercy was taken by the emperor Charles V. 24 miles SSE. Verdun, 16 E. Bar-le-Duc. *Long.* 5. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

*Commerſuta*, a town of Aſſam, on the Burrampooter. 50 miles E. Rungamatty.

*Comminges*, before the revolution a country of France, in Gaſcony, about 45 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe reſidence was at St. Bertrand, the capital.

*Commotau*, or *Chomoton*, or *Chomutou*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It was taken by Ziſca in 1421, who put the inhabitants, male and female, to death for their brave defence. In the year 1648, it ſurrendered to the Swedes at diſcretion. Large quantities of alum are prepared here. 10 m. NW. Saatz, 38 S. Dreſden, 42 NW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

*Commoulah Dirgah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 35 miles W. Lucknow.

*Commulachuck*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 9 miles NE. Arrah.

*Comneno*, a town of Turkiſh Albania. 36 miles NE. Albaſani.

*Comni*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 33 miles N. Nellore.

*Como*, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Lario; built by the Gauls, under the conduct of Brennus, at the ſouth end of a lake to which it gives name; pleaſantly ſituated in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains; large, populous, and commercial; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Goritz, and contains twelve pariſh churches. The town is ſurrounded by a wall, guarded by picturеſque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which ſtand the ruins of an ancient caſtle. The houſes are neatly built of ſtone, and the cathedral is a handſome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactures of cotton and ſilk, and carry on ſome trade with the Griſons. This town was the birth-place of the younger Pliny, and the inhabitants have placed his ſtatue on the outſide of one of the churches, with a Latin inſcription, bearing the date of 1499. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants. 20 miles N. Milan. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

*Como*, (*Lake of*,) a lake of Italy, in the Milaneſe, about 27 miles in length from north to ſouth, and hardly three wide; towards the ſouth it is divided into two branches, at the end of one ſtands Como, and at the end of the other Lecco. The river Adda paſſes through it, and ſeveral towns and villages are ſituated on its banks, which are adorned with vines, cheſnuts, & almond-trees.

*Comol*, a ſeaport of Nubia, in the Red ſea. *Lat.* 22. 33. N.

*Comodo*, or *Commoda*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, about 24 miles long from north to ſouth, and 10 in breadth, ſeparated from the eaſtern part of Cumbava, by the ſtrait of Sapy, and from the weſt coaſt of Flores by the ſtrait of Mangeray. *Long.* 119. 48. E. *Lat.* 8. 36. S.

*Comole*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 8 miles S. Amedabad.

*Comora*, or *Gomara Iſlands*, iſlands in the

Indian ſea, between the northern extremity of Madagaſcar, and the continent of Africa: they are four in number, Angareja, called alſo Comora, Mohilla, Johanna, and Mayotta. The inhabitants are uncivilized, ſo that Europeans have never ventured to make a long abode there. They are all extremely fertile, well ſtocked with cattle, ſheep, hogs, and birds of various kinds. They produce likewiſe ſweet and ſour oranges, citrons, bananas, honey, ſugar canes, rice, ginger, cocoa nuts, &c. *Long.* 43. to 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. to 13. S.

*Comora*, ſee *Angareja*.

*Comora*, (*Little*,) a ſmall iſland in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 43. 15. E. *Lat.* 11. 18. S.

*Comorin Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. E. *Lat.* 11. 54. N.

*Comorn*, or *Comora*, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated at the conflux of the Waag and the Danube, ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a fortreſs. It is chiefly inhabited by Hungarians, or Raſcians, who follow the Greek church. In the year 1783, it was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by an earthquake. 36 m. SE. Preſburg, 64 SE. Vienna.

*Compach*, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Vallach.

*Company's Iſland*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in length, and 30 to 45 in breadth. This iſland appears to be uninhabited, and the ſame as one called Uriup by the Ruſſians. *Long.* 151. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. N.

*Compe*, a town of Africa, in the country of Ludamar. 12 miles E. Benowm.

*Compeyre*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, on the Tarn. 3 miles N. Milhaud.

*Compiano*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, on the Taro. 12 miles from Pontremoli.

*Compiegne*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe, with a foreſt of wood, containing 27,000 acres, of which 100 are cut every year; the principal commerce conſiſts in corn, wine, and wood: the wine is much eſteemed. The firſt organ ever ſeen in France was given to this church by King Pepin. In 1429, Compiegne was unſucceſsfully beſieged by the Engliſh, but in a ſally they made the celebrated Maid of Orleans priſoner. She was tried as a witch at Rouen; the eccleſiaſtical judges at firſt only condemned her as a heretic, to do penance during her life; but afterwards delivered her to the ſecular arm to be burned. 28 miles E. Beauvais. *Long.* 2. 54. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

*Compignana*, a town of Etruria. 7 miles SW. Lucca.

*Compoli*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 4 miles E. Sora.

*Compoſta*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles ENE. Chambery.

*Compoſtella*, or *San Jago de Compoſtella*, a city of Spain, and capital of Galicia, ſituated in a beautiful plain, on all ſides ſurrounded with agreeable hills, between the Sar and Sarela, which unite about half a league below. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the metropolitan church are preſerved, as they believe, the remains of St. James, the patron of Spain, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the town is named; there are twelve pariſh churches within the walls, fourteen religious houſes, and four hoſpitals. The annual revenue of the archbiſhop is ſaid to amount to 60,000 ducats: an univerſity was eſtabliſhed here in the year 1532. The order of St. Jago takes its title from this city, the knights of which poſſeſs 87 commanderies, with an annual income of 200,000 ducats. In 1385, the city was taken by John of Gaunt. 98 miles W. Aſtorga. *Long.* 8. 30. W. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Compoſtella Nuova*, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of Xaliſco, built by Nunez de Guzman; once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Guadalajara. 300 miles WNW. Mexico. *Long.* 106. 11. W. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

*Compreignac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 miles N. Limoges.

*Comps*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles N. Draguignan.

*Compſey*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bednore. 15 miles NW. Simogu.

*Comptah*, a town of Hindooſtan. 54 m. WSW. Allahabad.

*Compton*, (*Little*,) a town of United America, in Rhode iſland, called by the Indians Seconnet. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the manufacture of linen. 10 miles S. Tiverton.

*Compton*, a village of England, in Warwickſhire. The church was deſtroyed by the parliament army under Cromwell.

*Comrah*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Moorſhedabad.

*Comrie*, a town of Scotland, in Perthſhire, on the Erne, over which a bridge is built. 12 miles W. Perth.

*Conacon Alſac*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 10 miles N. Verona.

*Conamana*, a river of South-America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

*Conanicut*, an iſland near the coaſt of America, a little to the eaſt of Rhode iſland. *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

*Conanore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 25 miles NNW. Ramanadporum.

*Conara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 28 miles SW. Cicacole.

*Conatoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles SSE. Gingee.

*Conca*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 12 miles N. Porto Vecchio.

*Conca*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 7 miles SE. Rimini.

*Conca*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 5 miles E. St. Martha.

*Concan*, a country of Aſia, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India, between Bombay and Goa, ſeparated from the reſt of the continent by a ridge of mountains called the *Gauts*: it was anciently called Lymirica, and once formed a part of the kingdom of Viſiapour. When the Moguls ſeized on Hindooſtan, they found this coaſt infeſted with pirates, and fitted out a fleet to protect their veſſels. The Mahrattas, irritated at ſeeing their piracies interrupted, armed againſt the Moguls, ravaged their poſſeſſions, and fitted out a fleet to protect their pirates. Conagy Angria, who by his courage had arrived to the ſupreme command, was named governor of Severndroog, one of the beſt fortreſſes on the coaſt; where he formed an independent ſtate, and in a little time extended his dominions for the ſpace of forty leagues along the coaſt, and ſix leagues wide towards the mountains. His ſucceſſors took the name of Angria, and made peace with the Mahrattas on paying an annual tribute. They continued to make depredations on the coaſt, and ſeize all veſſels that paſſed that way till the year 1756, when their fleet was deſtroyed, and the ſtrong fort of Gheria, where the chief reſided, was taken by Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive; the country now belongs to the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Choul, Bancout, Dabul, Severndroog, Gheria, Tamana, and Sunderdoo.

*Concarneau*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 10 miles SSE. Quimper. *Long.* 3. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

*Conceiçaon*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Para. 45 miles N. Para.

*Conceiçaon*, a town of Braſil. 50 miles SW. Rio Janeiro.

*Concelho de Anciaens*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 8 miles WNW. Mirandela.

*Concelho de Caſtanheira*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 78 miles NW. Terre de Moncorvo.

*Concelho de Jales*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 10 miles WSW. Mirandela.

*Concellana*, a town of Naples, in the Baſilicata. 5 miles S. Acerenza.

*Concentayna*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 25 miles N. Alicant.

*Conception*, a river of America, on the iſthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spaniſh main, *Long.* 78. 15. W. *Lat.* 9. 4. N.

*Conception, (La)* a city and ſeaport of Chili, on the coaſt of the Southern Pacific Ocean, and capital of a juriſdiction; formerly the capital of Chili; containing about 7,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Meſtices. It was founded in 1553, by Pierre Valdivia, and erected into a biſhopric under the archbiſhop of Lima. The bay of Conception is one of the moſt commodious harbours to be found in any part of the world. The water is ſmooth, and there is ſcarcely any current, although the tide riſes ſix feet three inches, the flood being at its height, at the full and change of the moon, at 45 minutes after one o'clock. The bay is ſheltered from all winds but the north, which in theſe climates only blow during the winter; that is, from the end of May to October, which is alſo the rainy ſeaſon. The weather is conſtantly wet while that monſoon laſts; for the name of monſoons may with propriety be given to thoſe ſteady gales, that are followed by ſoutherly winds, which blow all the reſt of the year, and which are accompanied by the moſt delightful weather. The only anchorage ſheltered from the north-eaſt wind that prevails during the winter, is off the village of Talcaguana, on the ſouth-eaſt ſhore; which is now the only Spaniſh ſettlement in the bay, the old city of Conception having been deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1751. It was ſituated at the mouth of the river of Saint Peter, to the eaſtward of Talcaguana, and its ruins are ſtill to be ſeen. After the deſtruction of this city, which was rather ſwallowed up by the ſea, than overturned by an earthquake, the inhabitants diſperſed, and encamped upon the neighbouring heights. It was not till 1763, that they made choice of a new ſite at three leagues diſtance from Old Conception, and the village of Talcaguana. The biſhopric, the cathedral, and the religious houſes, were transferred to the new city, which is of great extent, becauſe the houſes are built only one ſtory high, that they may be the better able to reſiſt the earthquakes that happen every year. The new town contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is the reſidence of the biſhop, and of the major-general, who is at the head of the military department. There is not in the univerſe a ſoil more fertile than that of this part of Chili. Corn yields ſixty for one; the vineyards are equally productive; and the plains are covered with innumerable flocks which multiply beyond conception, though abandoned entirely to themſelves. All the inhabitants have to do is to ſet up fences round their reſpective poſſeſſions, and to leave the oxen, horſes, mules, and ſheep, in the enclоſures. The common price

of a fat ox is eight dollars; that of a ſheep, three quarters of a dollar; but there are no purchaſers, and the natives are accuſtomed every year to kill a great number of oxen, of which the hides and tallow are alone preſerved, and ſent to Lima. There is no particular diſeaſe incident to this country. There are at Conception ſeveral perſons who have completed a century. Notwithſtanding ſo many advantages, this colony is very far from making the progreſs that might have been expected from a ſituation ſo favourable to an increaſe of population: but the influence of government inceſſantly counteracts that of the climate; prohibitory regulations exiſt from one end of Chili to the other. This kingdom, of which the productions, if carried to their higheſt pitch, would feed half Europe; of which the wool would ſuffice for the manufactures of France and England; and of which the cattle, if ſalted down, would produce an immenſe revenue; this kingdom is entirely deſtitute of commerce. The dreſs of the women conſiſts of a plaited petticoat of thoſe old-faſhioned gold and ſilver ſtuffs, formerly manufactured at Lyons. Theſe petticoats, which are reſerved for gala days, may like diamonds be entailed in a family, and deſcend from the grandmother to the granddaughter. Such dreſſes are, however, confined to a ſmall number of females, the reſt having hardly wherewithal to hide their nakedneſs. The common people of Conception are much addicted to thieving, and the women are exceedingly eaſy of acceſs. They are a degenerate and mongrel race, but the inhabitants of the firſt claſs, the true bred Spaniards, are polite and obliging in the extreme. *Lat.* 35. 46. S.

*Conception*, a town of Paraguay. 20 m. SE. Aſſumption.

*Conception*, or *Conception de los Pampas*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay, on the ſouth ſide of the river Plata. *Long.* 57. 11. W. *Lat.* 36. 30 .S.

*Conception*, (*La*,) a ſeaport town of America, in the province of Veragua, on the Spaniſh main, with a harbour formed by the river Veragua. 90 miles W. Panama. *Long.* 81. 28. W. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

*Conception*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the Meta. 25 miles NE. St. Juan de los Llanos.

*Conception*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 75 m. NE. Cinaloa.

*Conception*, a town of South-America, in the province of Chiqitos. 150 miles ENE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

*Conception*, ſee *Atamagan*.

*Conception*, a town of New Mexico. 70 miles S. Santa Fè.

*Conception*, a town of New Navarre. 185 miles SSW. Caſa Grande.

*Conception*, a town of New Mexico. 45 miles E. Sumas.

*Conception Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. In 1610, a ſettlement was formed here under a patent of James I. granted to Mr. John Guy. *Long.* 52. 40. W. *Lat.* 47. 40 N.

*Conception de Salteca*, (*La*,) a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan.

*Conception de la Vega*, (*La*,) a town of Hiſpaniola, the ſee of a biſhop; founded by one of the family of Columbus. It contains ſeveral pariſh churches and convents.

*Conception Point*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 21. E. *Lat.* 8. 21. N.

*Conceze*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 28 m. NW. Brive.

*Concha*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Cuſco. 50 miles S. Cuſco.

*Concha*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 88 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

*Conchachitou*, a town of Weſt Florida, on the Paſcagoola. *Long.* 88. 43. W. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

*Conchanagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 22 miles S. Iſlamabad.

*Conchas*, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, a little to the north of the Iſland of St. Thomas.

*Conchas*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 5. 6. S.

*Conches*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 18 miles NNE. Pau.

*Conches*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. In the year 1139, this town, then belonging to the Engliſh as a part of Normandy, was taken by the French. 9 miles SW. Evereux.

*Conchon*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles S. Maaldah.

*Conches*, ſee *Rio Salado*.

*Concrete*, a town of Bengal. 11 m. E. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 10. E. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

*Conchucos*, a jurriſdiction of Peru, in the archbiſhopric of Lima.

*Concleh*, a town of the iſland of Cyprus. 6 miles E. Baffa.

*Concobella*, a town of Africa, in the country of Anziko, and reſidence of a prince ſubject to the Micocco. *Long* 18. 39. E. *Lat.* 2. 55. S.

*Concolin*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 13 m. NE. Grenoble.

*Concord*, a town of United America, in New-Hampſhire, on the Merrimack. 57 miles NNW. Boſton, 184 NNE. New-York. *Long.* 71. 31. W. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

*Concord*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. Information having been brought to Boſton, that a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores purchaſed

by the agents of the provincial congreſs were depoſited at Concord, General Gage, in the night between the eighteenth and nineteenth of April 1775, detached the grenadiers and light infantry of his army under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the tenth regiment of foot, and Major Pitcairne, of the marines, with orders to deſtroy thoſe ſtores: and the following morning another detachment conſiſting of ſixteen companies of foot, with ſome marines, was ordered to march under the command of Earl Percy to ſuſtain the firſt. They advanced only a few miles, when it was perceived by the fire of guns and the ringing of bells that the country was alarmed. Upon this diſcovery, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith detached ſix companies of light infantry to march on in all haſte, and ſecure two bridges on different roads leading from Concord, and on the other ſide of it. Theſe companies reached Lexington about five in the morning; and as they advanced, ſaw a body of men aſſembled under arms on a green adjoining to the road; when the Britiſh troops ordered them to diſperſe, and they retired in ſome confuſion. But as they went off, ſeveral guns were fired upon the king's troops from behind a ſtone wall, and from ſome adjoining houſes, which wounded one man, and ſhot Major Pitcairne's horſe in two places. The Britiſh troops now returned the fire, by which ſome of the people under arms were killed and others wounded, and the reſt diſperſed. Upon the approach of the Britiſh troops to Concord, another body of armed men or militia was ſeen aſſembled upon a hill near the entrance of the town, and the light infantry were ordered to diſperſe them, whilſt the grenadiers marched on by the direct road to Concord. As the light infantry aſcended the hill, the militia retreated towards Concord, and paſſed over one of the bridges on the other ſide of it, which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the light infantry. In the mean time the grenadiers were executing the purpoſe of the expedition, by deſtroying the military ſtores found at Concord. Whilſt this was doing, the militia who had retreated over the bridge, appeared again to the number of three or four hundred, and advancing up to it as if they meant to paſs, were fired upon by the Britiſh troops. The fire was returned, and a ſharp action enſued acroſs the river, in which ſeveral on both ſides were killed and wounded. But the purpoſe of the expedition being now accompliſhed, the light infantry poſted at the bridge received orders to retire, and the whole detachment began their march back to Boſton. 17 miles WNW. Boſton. *Long.* 71. 19. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

*Concord*, a river of United America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Merrimack, 9 miles SW. Andover.

*Concordia*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panare, late dutchy of Mirandola, on the Sechia. In 1704, this town was taken from the Imperialiſts by the French and Spaniards. 5 m. W. Mirandola.

*Concordia*, a town of Italy, in Friuli; it is the ſee of a biſhop, though the town is in ruins, having been laid waſte by the ſoldiers of Attila, and never recovered. The biſhop reſides at Porto Gruaro, not far from it. 24 miles SSW. Udina. 30 E. Trevigio. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

*Concordia*, a town of the iſland of Timor, and reſidence of a Dutch governor.

*Concoures*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 7 m. NNE. Rhodez.

*Concots*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles ESE. Cahors.

*Concreſſaut*, or *Concorſaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the Saudre, almoſt ruined by the civil wars. 35 miles N. Bourges.

*Concul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 7 m. S. Hurdwar.

*Condala*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Tellingana. 9 miles S. Byarem.

*Condalavery*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Koudur.

*Condally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 27 m. W. Nagpour.

*Condam*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 15. 18. S.

*Condanore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda. 24 miles E. Adoni, 120 SSW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 77. 43. E. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

*Condapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, ſituated near the bay of Bengal. 80 miles ESE. Rajamundry, 108 SE. Hydrabad.. *Long.* 80. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 37. N.

*Condapilly*, a circar of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north-eaſt by the circar of Ellore, on the ſouth-eaſt by the bay of Bengal, on the ſouth-weſt by the river Kiſtnah, which divides it from Guntoor, and on the north-weſt by the country of Golconda. 60 miles long, 25 broad. Condapilly is the capital.

*Condapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 17 miles S. Hydrabad.

*Condaramarla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles N. Gumipollam.

*Condat*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 22 miles SE. Clermont.

*Condat-en-Ferrieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 10 miles N. Murat.

*Condavir*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, ſituated on a mountain. 26 miles W. Guntoor, 25 SW. Condapilly. *Long.* 80. 19. E. *Lat.* 16. 22. N.

*Condé*, a town of France, in the department of the north, ſituated at the conflux of the Haiſne and the Scheldt. In 1675, the French took it by aſſault. In 1696, they took it again; and at the peace of Nimeguen, it was left in their poſſeſſion. This town was inveſted by a large body of the allied army in the month of April 1793, and the works completed on the 27th. The town, though ſtrong, was not furniſhed with proviſions ſufficient for a ſiege: the governor (General Chancel) therefore, about this period, ordered the women and children to quit the place; but the Prince of Wurtemberg compelled them again to take refuge in the fortreſs. In a few days after this unſucceſsful attempt, the governor ſent them out a ſecond time; but the Auſtrians, after killing many of theſe defenceleſs creatures, even in the act of ſupplicating for mercy, forced the governor, from motives of humanity, once more to receive them. From this period the garriſon appear to have exiſted in a ſtate of extreme diſtreſs. On the 10th of July, the garriſon, after enduring all the rigours of famine, were obliged to ſurrender as priſoners of war; they had originally amounted to 4000 men, but at the time of the capture were reduced to 1500 fit for ſervice. It was retaken in the month of October 1794, and by a decree of the French national aſſembly, it was ordered that from henceforth the town ſhould be called *Nord Libre*. 6 miles NNE. Valenciennes, 13 W. Mons. *Long*. 3. 39. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

*Condé*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 7 m. SE. Château-Thierry.

*Condé*, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 30 m. S. Goumel.

*Condé*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat*. 4. 52. N.

*Condé ſur Noireau*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery; the number about 3500. 17 miles W. Falaiſe, 12 E. Vire.

*Condé ſur Iton*, or *Condé l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 miles SW. Evreux.

*Condé Quoja*, or *Upper Quoja*, a country of Africa, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Quoja.

*Condeau*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles E. Belleſme.

*Condel*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Soonda. 24 miles SE. Goa.

*Condeligourki*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 10 miles E. Chinna Balabaram.

*Condemundago*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 21 miles S. Canoul.

*Condeon*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 25 miles SE. Saintes.

*Conder*, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh ſea, 3 miles S. Lancaſter.

*Conderilla*, ſee *Madeira River*.

*Conderputty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 16 m. N. Sirpy.

*Condeſuyos d'Arequipa*, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction; where is gathered a ſpecies of wild cochineal, which forms the principal article of the trade of the province. 70 miles NW. Arequipa. *Long*. 73. 10. W. *Lat*. 16. 12. S.

*Condetta*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles S. Boulogne.

*Condiolax*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 60 miles NNE. Nyſlot.

*Condolory*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 30 miles SE. Toolhapour.

*Condom*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux: the number of inhabitants is about 5000, but it is neither rich nor commercial. 21 miles NNW. Auch, 18 SSW. Agen. *Long*. 0. 26. E. *Lat*. 43. 58. N.

*Condomois*, before the revolution, a country of France, of which Condom was the capital.

*Condor de Apacheta*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 80 miles N. Potoſi.

*Condore*, or *Pulo Condore*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, 60 miles from Cochinchina. Pulo Condore is high and mountainous, and ſurrounded by ſeveral ſmaller iſlands, ſome of which are leſs than one, and others two miles diſtant. It takes its name from two Malay words, *Pulo*, an iſland, and *Condore*, a calabaſh; of which it produces great quantities. It is of the form of a creſcent, extending near eight miles from the ſouthernmoſt point in a north-eaſt direction; but its breadth no where exceeds two miles. From the weſterimoſt extremity, the land trends to the ſouth-eaſt for about four miles; and oppoſite to this part of the coaſt there is an iſland called *Little Condore*, which runs two miles in the ſame direction. This poſition of the two iſlands affords a ſafe and commodious harbour, the entrance into which is from the north-weſt. The diſtance between the two oppoſite coaſts is three quarters of a mile, excluſive of a border of coral rock which runs down along each ſide extending about one hundred yards from the ſhore. The anchorage is very good, from eleven to five fathoms water, but the bottom is ſo ſoft and clayed, that great difficulty ariſes in weighing anchor; towards the bottom of the harbour there is ſhallow water for about half a mile, beyond which the two iſlands approach ſo near each other, as to leave only a paſſage at high water for boats. The moſt convenient place for watering is at a beach on the eaſtern ſide, where there is a ſmall ſtream which will furniſh 14

or 15 tons of water a day. Buffaloes and hogs are to be had here. Among its productions of the vegetable kind are rice, melons, cocoa-nuts, plantains, potatoes, &c. Captain King among others obſerved what Dampier calls the tar-tree; but none that were tapped in the manner he deſcribes.—The inhabitants who are fugitives from Cambodia and Cochin-china, are not numerous; they are of a ſhort ſtature, and very ſwarthy, and of a weak and unhealthy aſpect; but apparently of a gentle diſpoſition. The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company were induced to form a ſettlement here in the year 1702; but a quarrel happening, moſt of the factory were murdered by the Cochin-chineſe, and the reſt expelled in the year 1705. *Long.* 106. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

*Condorilla*, a town of Peru. 25 miles N. La Plata.

*Condoroma*, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Arequipa. 60 miles SE. Arequipa.

*Condour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 4 miles N. Tanjore.

*Condour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 15 miles S. Gooty.

*Condoyoowah*, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy. 25 miles SW. Ava.

*Condoyoowah*, a town of Birmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy. 30 m. W. Ava.

*Condoz*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles NW. Anderab. *Long.* 67. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Condrapatty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundy. 18 miles SE. Rajamundy.

*Condrieux*, a town of France, ſituated on the Rhône; celebrated for its wine, produced from vines originally brought from Dalmatia by the emperor Probus. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. 18 miles below Lyons.

*Condroz*, a country of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, extending from Liege to Dinant, and now a part of France. Huy was the capital.

*Condumeni*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nalus. *Long.* 13. 21. W. *Lat.* 10. 2. N.

*Condyeura*, a town of Bengal. 54 miles NE. Pucculoe.

*Conecocheague*, a river which riſes in Pennſylvania, and runs into the Potomack in Maryland, 8 miles SW. Hagarſtown.

*Conedogwinat Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

*Conéjera*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, north of Cabrara. Long. 2. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 11. N.

*Conemaugh*, a town of Pennſylvania. 15 miles E. Fort Ligonier.

*Conersreit*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 34 miles NNE. Amberg.

*Conersreit*, (*Unter*,) a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 4 miles NW. Bayreuth.

*Coneſtago Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 76. 24. W. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

*Conewago Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 40. 6. N.

*Conewango Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehanna, *Long.* 76. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 41. N.

*Confida*, ſee *Ghunfade*.

*Conflans*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the conflux of the Iſere and the Doron. 18 m. E. Chambery.

*Conflans*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles N. Veſoul, 7 W. Luxeuil.

*Conflans*, or *Conflant*, before the revolution, a valley of France, in Rouſſillon, ſurrounded by the Pyrenées, and watered by the river Tet. Villefranche ſur le Tet was the capital.

*Conflans*, *St. Honorine*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. 15 miles SW. Paris.

*Confolent*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente, on the Vienne. 36 miles SSW. Poitiers, 31 NE. Angouleſme. *Long.* 0. 45. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

*Confortino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 4 miles N. Ferrara.

*Cong*, a town of China, of the third rank in Honan. 15 miles S. Hoai-king.

*Cong*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 25 miles S. Soui-tcheou.

*Cong*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, formerly a town of note, and reſidence of the kings of Connaught. The ruins of ſeveral churches and religious houſes are yet viſible. 16 miles W. Tuam.

*Conga*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles NW. Iſpahan.

*Congallo*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of Guamanga. 18 miles E. Guamanga.

*Congapaukoo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Tellingana. 10 miles SE. Warangole.

*Congar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles SSE. Renapour.

*Congayempaleam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 25 miles W. Caroor.

*Congcoal*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly. 20 miles Maſulipatam.

*Congleton*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the river Dane, with conſiderable ſilk and cotton manufactures. In 1801, the population was 3861; and of theſe 2210 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has a weekly market on Saturdays. 10 m. SW. Macclesfield, 194 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

*Cong-mou-ing*, a town of China, in Se-tchuen. 42 miles NW. Hoei-li.

*Congo*, or *Kongo*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by the kingdoms of Loango and Anziko, on the east by Metambo, and on the south by Angola. The climate is hot in summer, the winters are mild as the fineſt ſprings of Italy. Snow never falls, unleſs upon the higheſt mountains; ice is unknown; their days and nights are almoſt always equal. In the winter the rain ſometimes falls very heavy, ſo as to inundate the country. The ſoil is good, and generally produces two crops in a year. The men are averſe from labour, which they commit to their ſlaves, or from want of ſuch, to their wives, who cultivate the ground, ſow, dig, and reap. The principal corn uſed by them is maize, they have likewiſe peas and beans of different kinds. Of fruit trees they have ſcarce any but what were introduced by the Portugueſe. Among the trees are the aliconda, of ſuch a monſtrous bulk that ten men cannot fathom it; the bark of this tree macerated yields a coarſe thread, of which they make ropes; the ſhell or rind of the fruit, which is like a gourd, being cleared of its pulp, ſerves for veſſels for various uſes; the inſanda tree, the bark of which being beaten and macerated makes a thread finer than the aliconda; the mangloſs, a tree whoſe branches bend downwards, and taking root, form new trees, ſo that one ſingle tree may make a wholeforeſt. There are ſeveral kind of palms, the moſt common of which is that whoſe fruit contains a great many kernels, of an exquiſite taſte when full ripe, which, when preſſed, produces oil, uſed inſtead of butter; they draw from theſe trees, by inciſion, a vinous liquor, which turns ſour in five or ſix days. Vines brought here from Candia, where they have been well cultivated, yield excellent grapes twice a year. Among the aromatic plants are the dondo, a ſhrub which ſerves for cinnamon, and the inquoffo, a kind of creeping vine, which bears ſeeds like pepper. Lilies, tulips, tuberoſes, hyacinths, &c. are exquiſitely beautiful, and grow naturally in the fields, vallies, and woods. The graſs in the low lands grows ſo high, thick, and rank, that it becomes a dangerous receptacle to wild beaſts and reptiles. Among the animals are elephants of a monſtrous ſize, lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, zebras, buffaloes, &c. The dante is an animal which ſeems peculiar to this country; it is ſhaped and coloured much like an ox, though not ſo large; its horns are like thoſe of a he-goat, but very ſmooth and ſhining, and of a blackiſh hue, of which the natives make great variety of pretty baubles: the ſkin of this creature is commonly bought by the Portugueſe, and ſent into Germany, to be tanned and made into targets, which are then called dantes: the natives uſe the raw hides dried to make their ſhields, which are ſo tough, that no arrow or dart can go through them, and large enough to cover the whole body. The creature which they call impunzo, bears two horns growing out of the forehead, and in other reſpects is not unlike the former. The nſoſi is of the bigneſs of a calf, of an aſh colour, and hath two braſil horns on its head. It is, perhaps, the moſt fearful creature that lives; ever in motion, and ſtarting at the leaſt noiſe or breath of air; even when it is drinking, it ſwallows one ſingle gulp, and runs away as if purſued, and returns with the like fear, till it hath ſatiated its thirſt; it doth the ſame when browzing on the graſs at every bite it takes in its mouth. Its fleſh has an exquiſite taſte, and the natives prefer its ſkin to that of any other creature to make ſtrings for their bows. The nſima, or civet cat, is the true creature from which that odoriferous drug is taken, and, when genuine, valued at the rate of gold duſt. The hunting of it is dangerous, by reaſon of its ſtrength and nimbleneſs, and its dreadful biting when it is caught. The ſura is a kind of land rat, which burrows under ground like moles. The fleſh is ſo exquiſite, that a feaſt among the grandees would be looked upon defective without it. The foreſts alſo abound with wild dogs, which, like the wolves, prey upon the tame cattle, and are ſo fierce, that they will fly upon armed men, and attack whole droves of cows, goats, or ſheep. Their teeth are exceeding keen and ſharp; they never bark, but make a dreadful howling when hungry, or in purſuit of their prey. Another ſingular quadruped, which never ſets its feet upon the ground but it dies ſoon after, keeps itſelf conſtantly upon the trees: it is called entiengia, and is very ſmall, and its ſkin ſo beautifully ſpotted, that none but the kings of Congo, the princes of the blood, and ſuch nobles as obtain the privilege from him, have the liberty of wearing it: and even the kings of Loango, Cocongo, and Goy, receive that extraordinary favour as a conſiderable preſent, and a particular favour. Oſtriches are of ſurpriſing magnitude and beauty, and in great plenty; their feathers mixed with thoſe of the peacocks, which are here no leſs numerous and beautiful, are uſed inſtead of enſigns and ſtandards, and made into umbrellas. There are a great variety of parrots, but the moſt eſteemed birds of all are thoſe which they ſtyle, by way of excellence, the birds of music: they are ſomewhat bigger than Canary birds, their bills red, their feathers of the ſame colour; ſome of them, however, are green, or mixed, and only their bills and feet black; others are grey, others dun, and ſome all white, or all black; which laſt ſort is the moſt admired for the ſweetneſs of its

note, but much more ſo for ſome articulate ſounds they give, which would incline one to believe that they ſpeak as well ſing. The fiſh kind is in this, as in other maritime countries, in great plenty and variety, both from the ſea, and from the multitude of rivers. The pico marina, ſo called from the reſemblance of its mouth to the beak of a woodpecker, is a ſea fiſh of a large ſize, and prodigious ſtrength. It hath four fins on its back, three under its belly, and one on each ſide of its head; its tail is large and forked, by which it cuts the waves with ſurpriſing force and velocity; it is at war with every fiſh that ſwims, and with every thing it meets in its way, without being intimidated by the largeſt veſſels. The corvo marino, or ſea raven, is about ſix feet long, and big in proportion. This country is infeſted with a vaſt variety of ſerpents, ſome of them of a monſtrous length and thickneſs; rattleſnakes, vipers, and other venomous reptiles, whoſe bite is immediate death, if ſome powerful antidote be not ſpeedily applied. Scorpions, and other venomous inſects, both flying and reptile, are here likewiſe in great variety. The moſt pernicious and dangerous kind is the ant, or piſmire, of which they reckon no leſs than ſix different ſpecies, of different colours and ſizes, and all of them formidable, both on account of their prodigious number, and the miſchief they do, not only to the fruits of the earth, but even to men and beaſts, whom they will ſurround in the night in ſuch ſwarms, that they will eat them to the very bone. Some of them infeſt the houſes in ſuch numbers as to undermine the very foundations, and plague all kinds of inmates, almoſt, and ſometimes quite, to death. Others lay ſo thick upon the paths and highways, that one cannot move a ſtep without treading upon them, and having one's legs and thighs almoſt devoured by them. A third ſort, of a white and red colour, though very ſmall, will gnaw their way through the hardeſt wood, penetrate into a ſtrong cheſt, and, in a little while, devour all the cloths, linen, and every thing that is in it, except metals and ſtones. A fourth ſort, ſmall and black, leave a moſt intolerable ſtench upon every thing they touch, whether clothes or houſehold ſtuffs, which are not eaſily ſweetened again. A fifth ſort harbours chiefly upon the leaves and branches of trees; and if a man chance to climb up to ſave himſelf from a wild beaſt, he is ſo tormented by them, that nothing but the dread of the jaws of the one could make him undergo the ſtings of the other. The ſixth and laſt ſort is of the flying kind, which live wholly underground, till age furniſh them with wings to fly; and then they riſe in ſuch ſwarms as to darken the air in the ſame manner as locuſts. Amidſt a great variety of theſe pernicious flying inſects, they have one ſpecies, of a more friendly and profitable kind, viz. the induſtrious bee, which furniſhes the inhabitants with excellent honey and wax in ſuch prodigious plenty, that there is ſcarcely a hollow tree, cliff of a rock, or cleft of the earth, in which they do not find great quantities of their combs. The hiſtory of Congo, before the arrival of the Portugueſe, is only a confuſed maſs of vague tradition. As the natives were unacquainted with the art of writing, they have preſerved few facts, and ſtill fewer dates. They ſpeak of a monarch named Luqueni, who united a number of ſmall ſtates, and formed of them the vaſt empire of Congo. This empire was in a ſtate of great decline on the arrival of the Portugueſe in 1484, under the command of Souſa. The facility with which they induced the reigning prince to embrace Chriſtianity is wonderful; it was by a few letters of exhortation from the King of Portugal, and of a voyage of an uncle of the King of Congo, who was inſtructed and converted at Liſbon: on his return he catechiſed his nephew with the aſſiſtance of a few miſſionaries, who had been ſent to accompany him. The Mani Congo cauſed himſelf to be baptiſed, and aſſumed the name of John, while his queen took that of Eleonora, in honour of the king and queen of Portugal. Their example was followed by their whole court, and as is generally the caſe, the people imitated the court. Congo is divided into ſeveral provinces. St. Salvadore, or Banza, is the capital. The principal rivers are the Zaire, Dando, Coanza, Vambra, and Barbela. *Long.* 14. to 21. E. *Lat.* 3. to 8. 30. S.

*Congo*, a river of America, which riſes in the iſthmus of Panama, and runs into the bay of Panama.

*Congo*, ſee *Kunk*.

*Congo Batta*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

*Congo Lima*, a ſmall iſland of Japan, in the ſtrait between Niphon and Xicoco.

*Congoma*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 0. 35. S.

*Congon*, or *Konkun*, a ſeaport of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the ſouth ſide of a large river which runs into the Perſian gulf. It is a place of ſome trade, and a market for pearls brought from the Bahrein iſlands, and horſes for exportation to India. 110 miles S. Schiras. *Long.* 52. 5. E. *Lat.* 27. 52. N.

*Congong*, a town of Meckley. 60 miles W. Munnypour.

*Congondy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 5 miles ESE. Boodicotta.

*Congonhaz*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 27 miles W. Villa Rica.

*Congoralink*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 36 miles NE. Badaſhkan.

*Congorlan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 75 m. NNE. Hamadan.

*Congrehoi*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 32. W. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

*Congreiro*, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 87. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

*Congrier en Pouance*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 20 m. SW. Laval.

*Cong-tchin*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-ſi. 20 miles NE. Ping-lo.

*Cong-tchouha*, a town of Thibet. 45 miles S. Tchontori.

*Conguntla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 20 miles E. Ballary.

*Coni*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Stura, on that river, firſt founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Caliſtus II. The origin of the town is ſaid to be this: the inhabitants of ſome villages had been ſorely oppreſſed by their lords, who, among other enormities, pretended a privilege granted by the emperor to deflower the brides before their huſbands touched them; the people at length attacked their lords; expelled them the country, and deſtroyed their caſtles, which had ſerved them as a protection for their enormities. And leſt their tyrants ſhould return with foreign aid, they left their home, and founded Coni. Their numbers daily increaſing, they formed an alliance with the city of Aſti, and Luchin duke of Milan, and became a flouriſhing republic, which form of government continued ſome years. At length they ſubmitted to Charles of Anjou, comte of Provence. Some time after his death, they came under Jane queen of Naples, who being incapable of ſupporting the weight of government, the town of Coni, for protection, voluntarily ſubmitted to Amadeus VI. comte of Savoy; to which it has ſince continued faithful. It has been frequently beſieged, firſt in 1515, by the Swiſs, under Francis Stampa, a gentleman of Milan, to open a certain road to Francis I. who was then entering Italy with a numerous army to make war on the confederate princes. The unſhaken courage of the inhabitants appeared for the firſt time on this occaſion, for while other ſtronger towns of Piedmont ſurrendered, either to capitulation or force, Coni alone remained, and reſiſted all the attacks of the enemy. In the year 1542, it was again beſieged by Claude Annebaud, admiral of France, whom Francis I. out of hatred to the duke of Savoy, had ſent with an army of 18,000 men to lay waſte Piedmont; the beſieged had only 300 foot and 50 horſe; the French battered the town for the ſpace of ſix days without intermiſſion, with eighteen pieces of heavy cannon, and did conſiderable miſchief to the walls and the moſt elevated buildings of the place, but after loſing about 400 men killed, and many wounded, they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. Fifteen years after that, Marechal Briſſac, one of the moſt experienced commanders of his time, who commanded the French army in Italy, attacked Coni moſt vigorouſly, but with no better ſucceſs; this ſiege continued 58 days, 52 pieces of cannon playing without interruption on the walls of the town, which began to give way; but ſome new troops arriving from the Imperial army, the Mareſchal Briſſac was compelled to retire, after having had 4000 men killed or wounded. In 1639, it was beſieged by the Cardinal Valette and the Duke of Longueville, during the civil wars which agitated Piedmont, without ſucceſs; nor did the Comte of Harcourt ſucceed any better two years after, though he beſieged the place 54 days. It was again beſieged by the French in 1696, and in 1706. In 1744, it was beſieged by the French and Spaniſh troops, who were however compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In conſequence of the rapid ſucceſſes of the French in Piedmont during the months of April and May 1796, the King of Sardinia found it neceſſary to make overtures for peace, and placed Coni, with Alexandria, Suza, and Tortona, into the hands of the French, as hoſtages of his good faith. On the 3d of December 1799, it was taken by the Auſtrians; the garriſon of 2844 men ſurrendered on the ſecond day priſoners of war, being in want of proviſion and ammunition. 31 m. S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

*Conicaſi*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 56 m. NE. Santa Cruz.

*Conjeah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 35 miles E. Calcutta.

*Conjepalam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 19 miles NNE. Coimbetore.

*Conjeveram*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic; taken by Col. Clive in 1758. 20 m. E. Arcot. *Long.* 80. 52. E. *Lat.* 12. 52. N.

*Coniglione*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 16 miles SW. Palermo.

*Conijedla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore. 15 miles N. Ellore.

*Conjimere*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Engliſh had once a factory, which for ſeveral years has been removed to Fort St. David. 12 miles N. Pondicherry.

*Conil*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fiſhing, eſpecially for tunnies, which formerly brought in 80,000 ducats yearly, but has of late years much

fallen off. 18 m. SSE. Cadiz. *Long.* 6. 9. W. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

*Conil*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 110 miles NE. Merida.

*Conin*, or *Konin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch. 18 m. SSE. Gneſna.

*Coninghurg*, a town of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Iſlands. 5 miles S. Kirkwall.

*Coniſberg*, or *Kongsberg*, or *Konſberg*, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus, ſituated in the midſt of mountains, in which are ſome mines of ſilver, diſcovered in the year 1623; and in one a vein of gold was diſcovered in 1697. Some of theſe mines are exceedingly profitable, and ſome ſcarcely pay the expences of working. 36 miles SW. Chriſtiana. *Long.* 9. 45. E. *Lat.* 59. 37. N.

*Coniſbrough*, a village of England, in the county of York, formerly a city of note, and by the Britons called Caer Conan. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle. 5 m. SW. Doncaſter.

*Coniſton Water*, a lake of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which empties itſelf into the river Leven, 9 m. S. Hawkſhead.

*Conitz*, or *Choinitz*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 40 miles S. Dantzic.

*Coniwaugh*, a town of Pegu. 25 miles SSW. Pegu.

*Conka*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles N. Nellore.

*Conkere*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 101. 48. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

*Conlie*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 10 m. NW. Le Mans.

*Conliège*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 2 m. SE. Lons le Saunier.

*Conlolongi*, a town of the iſland of Borneo. 120 miles N. Banjar Maſſim.

*Connagoody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 5 miles E. Tripatore.

*Connaught*, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Weſtmeath, and King's County; on the ſouth by the county of Clare and the ſea; on the weſt by the ſea. It contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Sligo, which include 296 pariſhes, 4108 ſquare miles, and 95,821 houſes; one archbiſhopric, and five biſhoprics. It was formerly a kingdom of itſelf, till the reign of Henry II.; and ſeveral times after attempted to throw off the dominion of its conquerors.

*Connaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 9 miles NE. Uzés.

*Connecticut*, one of the ſtates of United America, bounded on the north by Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt by the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, on the ſouth by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Long Iſland, and on the weſt by the ſtate of New-York. Its ſhape is nearly a long ſquare, except towards the ſouth-weſt, a ſmall tract, about 12 miles long, and 8 or 9 wide; its length from eaſt to weſt 72 miles, and breadth from north to ſouth 45. The climate is healthy, though ſubject to frequent changes of weather, eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt; the winters are generally very ſevere, and the ſummers very hot. It is compoſed of mountains, hills, and vallies, with a great number of rivers, large and ſmall; and is divided into eight counties, Hertford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Lichfield, Middleſex, and Tollen. The principal productions are maize, wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, potatoes, pulſe, and fruits of different kinds, with plenty of meadow and paſture land. The inhabitants fatten a great number of cattle and ſwine: the butter and cheeſe are ſaid to be equal to the beſt of Europe. The principal trade of Connecticut is with the Weſt-India iſlands: the principal exports are horſes, mules, oxen, beef, pork, maize, ſtaves, hoops, pine-boards, oak-plank, &c. To the other American ſtates they ſend pork, corn, butter, cheeſe, cider, apples, pot and pearl aſhes, flax-ſeed, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 237,946, of theſe 2764 were ſlaves; the inhabitants are moſtly of Engliſh deſcent, and are Independents in religion. The principal towns are Hertford, Newhaven, New London, Norwich, Middleton, and Weathersfield; the principal rivers are Connecticut, Houſatonick, and Thames. Academies have been inſtituted at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret. Manufactures of woollen, linen, buttons, paper, glaſs, iron, &c. have been eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate. Oil-mills have been erected of a new and ingenious conſtruction. From September 30th, 1790, to September 30th, 1791, the amount of foreign exports from this ſtate was 710,310 dollars, beſides articles carried to different parts of the United States to a great amount. This ſtate at preſent owns and employs in the foreign and coaſting trade more than 35,000 tons of ſhipping.

*Connecticut*, a river of United America, which riſes in the northern part of New Hampſhire, ſeparating that ſtate from the ſtate of Vermont, enters the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts at Northfield, croſſes that ſtate and enters the ſtate of Connecticut about ſeven miles north from Hertford, and after dividing the latter ſtate nearly in the center, runs into the ſea at the end of Long Iſland Sound.

*Connecticut Farms*, a town of New Jerſey. 12 miles N Amboy.

*Connel's Town*, a town of Pennſylvania, 25 miles WSW. Chambersburg.

*Conneré*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 16 miles ENE. Le Mans.

*Connern*, or *Cenern*, or *Konneron*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 33 miles S. Magdeburg, 24 SW. Deffau. *Long.* 12. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

*Conniacombi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 37 miles S. Tinevelly.

*Connie*, *La*, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, a little below Châteaudun.

*Connigurry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 9 miles S. Culloor.

*Connipour*, a town of Bengal. 13 miles ENE. Mahmudpour.

*Connoie Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. 50 miles E. Cape Ray.

*Connon*, a river of France, called alſo Aa, which runs into the Beuvron, ſix miles SE. Beuvron.

*Connor*, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea between Rocky Point & Port Morant.

*Connor*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the fifth century, united with the ſee of Down in the year 1554, under the archbiſhop of Armagh. 6 miles N. Antrim.

*Conolfingen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. 7 miles ESE. Berne.

*Conoloway Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Potomack, near Hancock's Town, in Maryland.

*Conopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 10 m. NE. Lepanto.

*Conoſtein Engers*, ſee *Engers*.

*Conou*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, on the coaſt of the Perſian gulf. 66 miles ESE. Lar.

*Conpas*, a town of New Navarre. 210 miles SSE. Caſa Grande.

*Conquel*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 2. 59. E. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

*Conques*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 miles N. Rhodez.

*Conques*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 4 miles NE. Carcaſſonne, 10 miles ESE. Montolieu.

*Conquet*, *Le*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. In 1375, being then a part of Bretagne, the French took it by ſtorm; and in 1557, it was taken by the Engliſh. 10 miles W. Breſt. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

*Conradſburg*, a fortreſs of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, built for the defence of Elmina.

*Conſar*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NW. Iſpahan. *Long.* 50. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 20. N.

*Conſarbruck*, or *Conz*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, at the conflux of the Sarre and the Moſelle. In the year 1704, the allies threw up ſome intrenchments to defend the paſſage of the Moſelle, but abandoned them the year following. miles S. Treves. *Long.* 6. 42. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

*Conſback*, a town of Sweden, in South-Gothland. 32 miles N. Wadsberg.

*Conſeke*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, who was the Italian vicar of the empire. It contains about 5700 ſouls. 10 miles S. Padua, 10 N. Rovigo.

*Conſerans*, or *Couſerans*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Gaſcony, and the dioceſe of a biſhop, whoſe reſidence was at St. Lifier, the capital. It is bounded on the eaſt by Foix, on the ſouth by Catalonia, and on the north and weſt by Comminges.

*Conſet's Bay*, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes, north of Conſet's Point. 10 miles NE. Bridge-town.

*Conſet's Point*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes.

*Conſiglione*, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 19 m. S. Palermo.

*Conſaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 28 miles SE. Radom.

*Conſtable*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Guiana, at the mouth of the Aprouah. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

*Conſtadt*, or *Kunſtadt*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels. 38 m. E. Breſlau, 24 NE. Brieg. *Long.* 18. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

*Conſtance*, or *Koſtnitz*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a lake called Boden ſea, or the lake of Conſtance; it is very ancient, and was formerly Imperial, but placed under the ban of the empire in the year 1548, by the emperor Charles V. for deſerting the Roman Catholic religion. In the year 1549, it was placed under the power of the houſe of Auſtria by Ferdinand I.; and though the eſtates of Swabia refuſed their aſſent, the ſubjection was ratified by the diet at Augſburg. Being neglected by the houſe of Auſtria, the town fell to decay. Some attempts were made by the emperor Joſeph, in the year 1785, to introduce ſome manufactures from Geneva, by allowing a free exercise of religious worſhip, which may in time operate in its favour. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 570, the ſee being removed hither from Windiſh, a place in Swiſſerland, about ſix miles diſtant. The biſhop, as a prince of the circle, did not generally abide at Conſtance, his reſidence was at Meerberg. From the year 1414 to 1418, was held here a famous council, in which John Huſs and Jerom of Prague were both condemned to be burned. The lake of Conſtance, or Boden ſea, is ſituated between Germany and Swiſſerland, about 40 miles in length, and about 12 broad, of an oval form; the Rhine paſſes through it. The north-weſt ſide of the lake is divided into two parts by a broad ſhoal;

theſe diviſions are called the lakes of Zell and Uberlingen, from the two towns of Radolphzell, or Zell and Uberlingen. The Rhine paſſes only through the lake of Zell. In 1802, the biſhopric of Conſtance was given to the Marggrave of Baden. 30 miles ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

*Conſtantia*, a hamlet or village of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its wine, produced from vines ſaid to be originally brought from Schiras in Perſia.

*Conſtantina*, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. 50 m. SW. Cordova, 42 NNE. Seville.

*Conſtantina*, or *Coſthinah*, a town of Africa, and capital of the eaſtern diſtrict of Algiers, on the Rummel, anciently Cirta, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Numidia. The province of Conſtantina extends on the coaſt of the Mediterranean from the river Booberak to the river Zaine, which ſeparate it from Tunis. The province of Titterie bounds it on the weſt, and the Sahara on the ſouth; about 220 miles being its mean extent from eaſt to weſt, and 110 from north to ſouth. Both the north and ſouth parts are mountainous, and in ſome parts rocky, but generally fertile; and pays a greater revenue to the ſtate than the other two. It forms a part of the ancient *Mauritania Cæſarienſis* and Numidia. We learn from hiſtory, that Cirta was one of the chiefeſt, as well as one of the ſtrongeſt cities in Numidia; the firſt of which circumſtances is confirmed by the extent of the ruins; the latter by its particular ſituation; for the greateſt part of it has been built upon a peninſular promontory, inacceſſible on all ſides except towards the SW. where it was joined to the continent. This promontory Dr. Shaw computed to be a good mile in circuit, lying a little inclined to the ſouthward; but to the northward, it ended in a precipice of at leaſt 100 fathoms in height; from whence is a beautiful landſcape over a great variety of vales, mountains, and rivers, which lie to a great diſtance before it. To the eaſtward the proſpect is bounded by an adjacent range of rocks, much higher than the city; but towards the ſouth-eaſt the country is more open, with a diſtant view of the mountains: and in theſe directions this peninſular promontory is ſeparated from the continent by a deep and narrow valley, perpendicular on both ſides, where the Rummel conveys its ſtream. The neck of land to the ſouth-weſt, where we find the principal gate of the city is about the breadth of half a furlong, being entirely covered with broken walls, ciſterns, and other ruins, which are continued quite down to the river; and carried on from thence over a ſtrip of plain ground that runs parallel with a deep narrow valley. Such was the ſituation and extent of the ancient Cirta; but the preſent city has not the ſame dimenſions, being confined to the peninſular promontory only. Beſides the general traces of many ruins ſcattered all about, there ſtill remain near the center of the town thoſe capacious ciſterns which received the water brought hither from Phyſgeah by an aqueduct, a great part of which ſtill remains, and is very ſumptuous. The ciſterns, which are about 20 in number, make an area of above 50 yards ſquare. The principal gate is of a beautiful reddiſh ſtone, not inferior to marble, well poliſhed and ſhining; the ſide-poſts or pillars whereof are neatly moulded in pannels. An altar of pure white marble makes part of a neighbouring wall, and the ſide of it in view preſents a well-ſhaped ſimpulum in a bold relief. The gate towards the ſouth-eaſt is in the ſame faſhion and deſign, though much ſmaller, and lies open to a bridge that was built over this part of the valley. This, indeed, was a maſter-piece in its kind; the gallery and the columns of the arches being adorned with corniſhes and feſtoons, ox-heads, and garlands. Among the ruins to the ſouth-weſt of the bridge, upon the narrow ſtrip of land, we have the greateſt part of a triumphal arch, called Caſſir Goulah, or the Caſtle (as they interpret it) of the Grant, conſiſting of three arches; the middlemoſt whereof, as uſual, is the moſt ſpacious. All the mouldings and friezes are curiouſly embelliſhed with the figures of flowers, battle-axes, and other ornaments. The Corinthian pilaſters, erected on each ſide of the grand arch are pannelled like the gates of the city, in a ſtyle and faſhion peculiar to Cirta. Without the precincts of the city, under the great precipice, are many ſepulchral inſcriptions. 160 miles E. Algiers. 180 W. Tunis. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

*Conſtantinople*, a city of Europe, and capital of the Turkiſh empire, anciently called Byzantium, but changed to Conſtantinople by the emperor Conſtantine, who made it the ſeat of the Roman empire in the eaſt; the Turks call it Iſtamboul, or the Fertile Place. It is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, being 34 or 35 miles round, including the ſuburbs; its figure is triangular, with two ſides to the ſea. The harbour lies to the north, which is convenient and large, and of eaſy approach from the Black ſea, or from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Golden Horn, from its curve, and the riches of its commerce; the conſtant depth of water allows goods to be landed on the quays, without the aſſiſtance of boats. Conſtantinople is ſurrounded with walls of freeſtone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked with 250 towers. There are 22 gates, 6 on the land ſide, and 16 towards the ſea. The ſtreets are badly paved, nar-

row, dark, and ſlippery, interſperſed here and there with beautiful edifices, public baths, &c. in the midſt of low houſes, built of wood or earth, which often diſappear in the night, deſtroyed by fire or plundered by the ſoldiery. Eden eſtimates the population, conſiſting of Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and other Europeans, at 426,000; Olivier at upwards of 500,000; both writers compute from the conſumption of flour. Prince Cantimir counted 40,000 houſes, without including the ſuburbs: thoſe of the rich are ſumptuouſly and elegantly decorated. They reckon ſeven royal moſques, built with magnificence and taſte, and maintained with care, ſurrounded with ſpacious courts, and adorned with beautiful fountains. Among the moſt celebrated is that of Saint Sophia, which fronts the great gate of the ſeraglio; it was built by the emperor Juſtinian, and the Turks hold it in the ſame veneration as did the Chriſtians; the Grand Signior going there in perſon every Friday. The revenue belonging to it is very great, and it will contain 100,000 perſons conveniently. Beſides a prodigious number of moſques, the Greeks have 30 churches in the city and ſuburbs; the Armenians a great many, and the Roman Catholics ſeveral; and the Swediſh nation has been permitted to build a Lutheran church. The ſeraglio, which occupies the place of ancient Byzantium, was built by Mahomet II. and is 9 miles in circumference, including the gardens; it is an aſſemblage of palaces and apartments, placed by the ſide of one another, without ſymmetry, and without order. The outſide appearance has nothing great, cypreſſes and other evergreens being the chief things to be ſeen; the interior apartments are adorned with paintings of flowers, landſcapes, &c. furniſhed with baths, marble baſons, French and Venetian looking-glaſſes, Perſian tapeſtry, China vaſes, &c. The principal entrance of the palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, The Port, which name is given ſometimes to the whole empire. Through this gate is the entrance to the firſt court, in which are the mint, the infirmary, and other buildings. The ſecond court is called the Divan-court, the great council-chamber being there, with the kitchen, the treaſury, and ſtables. To the north, adjoining to the Divan, is the ſeraglio, properly ſo called, through which is a narrow paſſage leading to the audience chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus far are ambaſſadors permitted to come, but no farther. Betwixt the two moſques of Sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old ſeraglio, in which are ſhut up the wives of the deceaſed ſultans. The ſlave-market is ſituated near a ſtreet which leads to Adrianople. The caſtle of Seven Towers is a ſtate priſon, and ſituated near the ſea of Marmora. Weſt of the city is the imperial palace of Aijub, or Saint Job, with a village of the ſame name, which may be reckoned one of the ſauxbourgs, where in a moſque is the tomb of Sultan Othman, founder of the empire. Galata is another ſauxbourg, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers; the inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews, who chooſe it for their reſidence, for the ſake of living with greater liberty than in the city. Pera is another ſauxbourg, ſituated on an eminence, from whence may be ſeen the ſeraglio, and the coaſt of Aſia; the air is more pure than in the city; here the ambaſſadors of Europe reſide, and the moſt reſpectable ſort of Greeks. Tofana, ſo called from the cannon foundery eſtabliſhed there, is another ſauxbourg. The plague generally viſits this city every year, and makes dreadful havock: fires deſtroy a great number of houſes, which, perhaps, are increaſed by the hopes of plunder. Among the principal curioſities of Conſtantinople may be reckoned the ancient Hippodrome, by the Turks called Atmeidan, in which ſtands a pyramid of Theban marble, inſcribed with hieroglyphics: the coloſſus, or pillar, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquare blocks of freeſtone; a triangular pillar of caſt braſs, repreſenting three ſerpents folded in each other, but the triple head fallen off; a column erected in honour of the emperor Arcadius, &c. Conſtantinople was conſecrated the ſeat of the Roman empire in the year 330; and continued the reſidence of the Chriſtian emperors in the eaſtern part of the empire till the year 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominions. *Long.* 28. 56. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

*Conſtantinow*, a town of Poland, in Vollynia, on the river Slucza. 8 miles NNW. Braclaw, 96 SE. Lucko. *Long.* 27. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Conſtantinow*, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec. 65 miles NE. Kaminiec. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

*Conſterwalde*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 5 miles S. Marienburg.

*Conſuegra*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, containing two pariſhes and three convents. It belongs to the knights of Malta. 25 miles SSE. Toledo, 64 W. Cuença.

*Conſumah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 17 miles N. Dinagepour.

*Conta*, a river of Genoa, which runs into the ſea near Albenga.

*Conta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 31 miles NW. Harriorpour.

*Contalagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 8 miles N. Dinagepour.

*Contas*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

*Contay*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 m. NNE. Amiens.

*Contay*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 20 miles E. Jallaſore.

*Contchoudſong*, a town of Thibet. 380 m. ENE. Laſſa. *Long.* 97. 28. E. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

*Conteſa*, a town of European Turkey, with a port, ſituated in the province of Macedonia, in a ſmall iſland, at the bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon. 48 miles E. Salonica. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

*Conteville*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, at the mouth of the Seine. 6 miles NW. Pont Audemer, 28 W. Rouen.

*Contezendo*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, on the Viſtula. 8 m. W. Marienburg.

*Conthil*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 6 m. NNW. Dieuze.

*Contigliano*, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto, near a lake to which it gives name. 9 miles W. Rieti.

*Contigne*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 miles N. Châteauneuf.

*Contin*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 3 miles W. Konigſberg.

*Contoira*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 23 miles NNW. Turin.

*Contoocook*, a river of United America, in New Hampſhire, which runs into the Merrimack, 4 miles N. Concord.

*Contou*, a town of Africa, on the banks of the Faleni, ſouth of Galam.

*Contoul*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 12 miles N. Durbungah.

*Contoy*, ſee *Loggerhead Key*.

*Contrarietés*, (*Iſle des*,) a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 161. 56. E. *Lat.* 9. 46. S.

*Contreki*, a town of Arabia. 180 miles S. Maſcat.

*Contreras*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 82. 56. W. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

*Contres*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 10 m. S. Blois.

*Controne*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 10 miles SE. Campagna d'Evoli.

*Contumazas*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 65 miles SE. Truxillo.

*Conturſi*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 25 miles E. Salerno. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 39. N.

*Conty*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the Selle. 12 miles S. Amiens.

*Conza*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 12 miles N. Ajaccio.

*Converſano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. 15 miles ESE. Bari. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 41. 9. N.

*Converſera*, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

*Converſion de St. Paul*, (*La*,) a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros in 1606.

*Conway*, ſee *Aberconway*.

*Conway*, a river of North-Wales, which riſes from a lake, ſituated where the three counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, twelve miles north of Dolgelly; and, after dividing the county of Denbigh from that of Caernarvon, falls into the Iriſh ſea at Aberconway.

*Conway Town*, a town of North-America, in New Brunſwick. 45 miles SSE. Frederick's Town.

*Conyadee*, a town of Bengal. 26 miles E. Midnapour.

*Conyouwah*, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the Irawaddy. 50 miles SW. Ava.

*Conz*, ſee *Conſarbruck*.

*Conza*, a city of Naples, in Principato Ultra, of which it is conſidered the capital, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines, near the head of the Ofanto; the ſee of an archbiſhop. Its principal commerce is marble. 48 miles E. Naples. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

*Coochung*, a ſmall circar of Bengal, about nine miles ſquare, weſt of Midnapour.

*Coodavi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 14 miles NNW. Dāraporum.

*Coogdarra*, a town of Bengal. 7 miles NE. Caugmahry.

*Coogreet*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sumbulpour. 30 miles SSE. Sumbulpour.

*Cookoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellicpour. 10 m. ESE. Ellicpour.

*Cooke's Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Eaſter iſland. It is the only anchorage ſheltered from the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt that is to be found in theſe latitudes; and even here a veſſel would run a great riſk from weſterly winds, but that they never blow from that part of the horizon without previouſly ſhifting from eaſt to north-eaſt to north, and ſo in ſucceſſion to the weſt, which allows time to get under weigh; and after having ſtood out a quarter of a league to ſea, there is no cauſe for apprehenſion. It is eaſy to know this bay again: after having doubled the two rocks at the ſouth point of the iſland, it will be neceſſary to coaſt along a mile from the ſhore, till a little ſandy creek makes its appearance, which is the moſt certain mark. When this creek bears eaſt by ſouth, and the two rocks are ſhut in by the point, the anchor may be let go in 20 fathoms, ſandy bottom, a quarter of a league from the ſhore. If the ſhip has more offing, bottom is found only in 35 or 40 fathoms, and the depth increaſes ſo rapidly that the anchor drags.

The landing is eafy enough at the foot of one of the ſtatues. *Long.* 109. 35. W. *Lat.* 27. 11. S.

*Cook's Inlet*, or *Cook's River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Northern Pacific Ocean, between Cape Elizabeth and Point Banks, *i. e.* between *Long.* 207. 9. and 207. 45. E. *Lat.* 58. 42. and 59. 10. N. Captain Cook ſailed up this river 210 miles, as far as *Long.* 210. E. and *Lat.* 61. 30. N. without finding any appearance of its ſource. Capt. C. found the water leſs ſalt, and was, he ſays, convinced of there being a large river: afterwards he found the ſurface of the water perfectly freſh, but ſalt at a greater depth: but is not this rather the effect of melted ſnow than a continued ſtream from a large river? Capt. Vancouver is of a decided opinion, that it is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean only, and has therefore called it *Cook's Inlet*, by which name it will moſt probably be hereafter known.

*Cook's Iſlands*, two ſmall iſlands in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

*Cook's Strait*, a ſtrait in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which divides the two iſlands of New Zealand.

*Cookhouſe*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York. 107 miles NW. New York.

*Cookquago*, a river of New-York, which riſes in the county of Schoarie, croſſes the county of Delaware, and joining with the Papachton, forms the Delaware river.

*Cookſee*, a town of Bengal. 26 miles NW. Burdwan.

*Coolabba*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Concan. 18 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 18. E. *Lat.* 18. 43. N.

*Coolair*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 40 miles W. Nellore.

*Coolangee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baramaul. 21 miles E. Caveripatam.

*Coolany*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Ardnaglaſs Bay, 5 miles SW. Sligo.

*Coolbarya*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles WSW. Nagore.

*Coolee*, a town of Bengal. 10 m. S. Ramgur.

*Coolgrenny*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, the rebels were defeated at this place. 3 m. SSW. Arklow.

*Coolidge Landing*, a town of Maryland, on the Patuxen. 25 miles SSW. Annapolis.

*Cooli-pou*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. 5 miles N. Tie-ling-Hotun.

*Coolloo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oriſſa. 39 miles SW. Cattack, 65 ESE. Boad. *Long.* 85. 20. E. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

*Coolome*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. 20 miles SW. Oakfuſee.

*Coolpahar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 15 miles S. Raat.

*Cooly Point*, a cape of Ireland, at the north entrance into Dundalk Bay, on the coaſt of Louth. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

*Coolyburra*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 15 miles NE. Nagpour.

*Coolynorcha*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Guzerat. 10 miles SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

*Coomareah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Godra. 25 miles SW. Tandla.

*Coomtah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Goondwanah. 45 miles NE. Nagpour, 110 SW. Ruttunpour. *Long.* 80. 50. E *Lat.* 21. 33. N.

*Coomtah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Canara. 10 miles N. Onore.

*Coonaterrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 33 miles ENE. Paniany.

*Coonatoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 12 miles SE. Caveripatam.

*Coondabarry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Naderbar. 25 m. SSW. Naderbar.

*Coondapaddy*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 9 miles NW. Erroad.

*Coondapour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Canara, ceded to Great-Britain in 1799. 6 miles NW. Barcelore, 30 SE. Onore.

*Coontah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa. 8 miles SW. Harriorpour.

*Coontah*, a town of Bengal. 60 miles W. Midnapour.

*Coonum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles N. Madras.

*Coontara*, a town of Bengal. 7 miles W. Rogonatpour.

*Coopa*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles ENE. Iſpahan.

*Coopachitty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 20 miles W. Erroad.

*Coopah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 24 miles N. Gazypour.

*Coopan*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Timor, in a bay. *Long.* 124. 1. E. *Lat.* 9. 57. S.

*Cooper's Iſland*, one of the Bermuda iſlands.

*Cooper's Creek*, a river of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 9. W. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

*Cooper's River*, a river of South-Carolina, which joins the Ashley at Charleſtown.

*Cooper's Iſland*, an iſland on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, near Batavia; about 3200 feet in circumference. The Dutch Eaſt-India Company have on it ſeveral warehouſes, chiefly for coffee.

*Cooper's Iſland*, one of the Virgin iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, about five miles long, and from one to two wide. *Long.* 65. 57. W. *Lat.* 18. 7. N.

*Cooper's Iſland*, a rock of conſiderable height, about five miles in circumference, in the South Atlantic Ocean, about one mile from the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Georgia. *Long.* 36. 4. W. *Lat.* 54. 57. S.

*Coopilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 6 miles S. Cicacole.

*Coorah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Kitchwara. 15 miles SSE. Raajegur.

*Coorapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles SW. Pullumnare.

*Coorawar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 40 miles W. Benares.

*Cooreah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 35 miles W. Kairabad.

*Coorga*, or *Corga*, a circar or diſtrict of Hindooſtan, governed by a rajah, ſituated among the weſtern Gauts, between Canara and Myſore. The inhabitants are a diviſion of the Nayrs, and their chief occupation is war. It is full of mountains and foreſts, which ſhelter innumerable tygers and elephants. In the woods are found the ſandal, and other valuable trees, with the richeſt ſpices of the eaſt. The ſoil is fertile, and the climate temperate. Hyder Ali in vain endeavoured to conquer this country, till a quarrel between the rajah and his brother enabled him to effect his purpoſe. He deſtroyed one family, made priſoners of the other, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the country. The young rajah, then a boy, he compelled to become a Muſſelman, and he was enrolled among the Chilas, or corps of ſlaves, till in 1785 he eſcaped to his own dominions.

*Coorſah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 25 miles WSW. Beyar.

*Coorung*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Birboom. 33 miles W. Nagore.

*Coos, (Lower,)* a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

*Coos, (Upper,)* a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 34. W. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

*Coos*, ſee *Stanchio*.

*Coos Beyhar*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Bootan, on the eaſt by Goolah, on the ſouth by Bittrebund and Rungpour, and on the weſt by Booda and Bootiſhazary; about 50 miles long, and 28 broad. Beyhar is the capital.

*Coos Beyhar*, ſee *Beyhar*.

*Cooſades*, an Indian town of Weſt-Florida, on the Abacoochee. 4 miles W. Alabama.

*Cooſahatchee*, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 80. 55. W. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

*Cooſbarya*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SE. Moorſhedabad.

*Cooſe Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland river, *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

*Cooſerah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 10 miles SE. Bahar.

*Cooſerynagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bundelcund. 50 miles S. Chatterpour.

*Cooſinah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Benares. 8 miles NW. Bidzigur.

*Cooſugurry*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Goragot.

*Cooſee*, ſee *Abacoochee*.

*Cooſumbah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 28 miles SSW. Tolmani.

*Cooſy*, or *Coſa*, a river which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 20 miles E. Boglipour, in Bengal.

*Cootekaera*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SSW. Doeſa.

*Cootally*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles SE. Tinevelly.

*Cootee*, a town of Bengal. 35 m. E. Doeſa.

*Cootehill*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 11 miles NE. Cavan.

*Cooter*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 20 miles NW. Currah.

*Coots*, a town of Pennſylvania. 13 miles NNE. Reading.

*Cooty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 24 miles ENE. Hajypour.

*Copacavana*, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz, near the weſt coaſt of lake Titiaca. 20 miles SE. Xuli.

*Copalnagur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 17 miles W. Comillah.

*Copatz*, a town in the iſland of Cherſo. 8 miles N. Cherſo.

*Copauldurgam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 10 miles SSE. Cenapatam.

*Cope*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles W. Tritchinopoly.

*Copenhagen*, (in Daniſh *Kiobenhaven*,) a city, ſeaport, and capital of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, on a bay of the Baltic, near the Sound, built on a moraſs, and ſurrounded with ſeveral ſmall lakes; yet the air is not unwholeſome. It was only a village till the year 1254, when it became a town. In 1443, it was erected into a biſhop's ſee, and made the reſidence of the king, but ſuffered to enjoy its own municipal laws. A fire, in the year 1728, in 24 hours, conſumed 1650 houſes, 5 churches, the univerſity, and 4 colleges. Another fire, in the month of February 1794, deſtroyed the royal palace. Copenhagen is accounted the beſt built city of the north; the ſtreets are well paved, with a foot-way on each ſide, but too narrow for general uſe. The greateſt part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of freeſtone; the houſes of the nobility are in general ſplendid, and built in the Italian ſtyle. The harbour is always crowded with ſhips, and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize cloſe to the warehouſes on the quays. Copenhagen contains about 4000 houſes, 4 royal palaces, 19 churches, and a great number of public buildings, 11 public places or markets, and 186 ſtreets, almoſt all broad, and in a ſtraight line. The palace, which was burned in the year 1794, was an immenſe pile of building, of hewn ſtone, the wings and ſtables of brick ſtuccoed; this palace was called

*Chriſtianſburg*, being built by Chriſtian VI. at his own expence, without laying any tax on his ſubjects. The hoſpital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 330 beds, occupied by as many poor: the church is ſo placed, that ſervice may be heard by thoſe who are confined to their bed. The houſe of orphans ſupports 60 boys and 40 girls. The public library is well filled; at the top is a tower, deſigned for aſtronomical obſervations. The exchange is a large Gothic building; veſſels are brought very near it by means of canals. Here the merchants aſſemble: there are bookſellers' ſhops, magazines of cloth, ſilk ſtuffs manufactured in the town, and other merchandize. This city owes its preſent beauty to the fire of 1728, having been rebuilt in a better ſtyle. The new part of the town, raiſed by the late king, Frederic V. is extremely beautiful: it conſiſts of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn ſtone, and of four broad ſtreets leading to it, in oppoſite directions. In the middle of the area ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederic V. in bronze, as large as life, which is juſtly admired: it was caſt at the expence of the Eaſt-India Company, by Saly, and coſt 80,000l. ſterling. In 1534, Copenhagen was ſeized by Chriſtopher of Oldenburg, who held it till 1536: it was after a long ſiege taken by Chriſtiern III.; the garriſon was reduced to great ſtraits, and the people became ſo enfeebled by hunger, that they dropt down dead in the ſtreets. In 1801, it was bombarded by the Britiſh. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 35. 41. N.

*Copenane*, a river of South-America, in the province of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 56. N.

*Copet*, a town and barony of Swiſſerland, ſituated on a lake of Geneva, in the bailiwic of Nion, and canton of Bern. The caſtle of Copet ſtood an obſtinate ſiege in the year 1536, when the Bernois conquered the country of Vaud; it then belonged to the houſe of Saluzzo. It belonged lately to the celebrated Monſ. Neckar. The Duke of Glouceſter reſided here ſome time in 1787. 4 miles S. Nion, 7 N. Geneva.

*Copi*, ſee *Cobi*.

*Copiapo*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean N. of the town of Copiapo.

*Copiapo*, a juriſdiction of Chili, rich in gold mines, ſituated in the moſt northern part of Chili. There are likewiſe mines of iron, copper, ſulphur, and lead: the whole ſoil is impregnated with ſal gem. Saltpetre is common. From Copiapo to Coquimbo is neither town or village.

*Copiapo*, a ſeaport town of South-America, in Chili, which gives name to a juriſdiction. 140 miles NNW. Rioja. *Long.* 52. 50. W. *Lat.* 26. 50. S.

*Copinſhaw*, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands. *Long.* 2 32. W. *Lat.* 58. 48. N.

*Copis*, a town of Mingrelia, on the coaſt of the Black ſea. 40 miles W. Cotatis, 15 S. Argia.

*Copiſhang*, a town of Hin'dooſtan, in Bahar. 12 miles W. Bahar.

*Copland Iſland*, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, with a light-houſe, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh ſea. 11 miles ESE. Carrickfergus. *Long.* 5. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

*Copnahow Head*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Skye. *Long.* 6. 40. W. *Lat.* 57. 22 N.

*Coppay*, one of the ſmaller Weſtern iſlands of Scotland. 2 miles weſt from the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

*Coppenbrugge*, a town of Germany, in the county of Spiegelberg. 19 m. SW. Hanover.

*Coppenwinda*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 7 miles SE. Gerolthoffen.

*Copper Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in lake Superiour, near the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 85. 20. W. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

*Copper Iſland*, ſee *Midnoi*.

*Copper Indians*, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 113. W. *Lat.* 67. N.

*Coppermine Hills*, hills of North-America, *Long.* 112. W. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

*Coppermine River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 111. 5. W. *Lat.* 69. N.

*Coppermine River*, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

*Coprovitza*, a town of Croatia, ſmall, but fortified. 25 miles S. Varaſdin.

*Coptopſkill*, a town of New-York. 42 miles N. New-York.

*Coq*, (*Le*,) a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam, on the Senegal. 25 miles SSW. Cayar.

*Coqueiros*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 31. S.

*Coquet*, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the ſea, 7 m. SE. Alnwic.

*Coquet*, a ſmall iſland of England, in the German Ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coaſt of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. *Long.* 1. 36. W. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

*Coquinoca*, a town of Peru. 75 m. SE. Lipes.

*Coquimbo*, or *Serena*, a juriſdiction of South-America, in Chili. The fertility and beauty of the country have induced many families to reſide there. The country produces corn enough to export annually four or five veſſels of 400 tons each to Lima. There are many mines of gold and ſilver.

*Coquimbo*, a town of South-America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Chili, the ſecond town founded by Valdivia, about a quarter

of a league from the ſea, on a river of the ſame name. The ſtreets are built in a line, from north to ſouth, and eaſt to weſt; well watered and ſhaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. The number of houſes between two and three hundred. It has been plundered ſeveral times by the Engliſh. 10 m. SW. Rioja. *Long.* 71. 16. W. *Lat.* 29. 55. S.

*Cor*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the deſert of Cobi. *Long.* 93. 29 E. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

*Cora*, a town of New Navarre. 210 miles S. Caſa Grande.

*Cora*, or *Chora*, a town of the iſland of Samos, on the ſite of the ancient Samos. *Long.* 26. 52. E. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

*Colace*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, 4 miles S. Belicaſtro. *Long.* 16. 56. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

*Coradge*, a river of Syria, anciently called Kerſeos, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles S. Tortoſa.

*Corah*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Allahabad, bounded on the north by the Ganges, which divides it from Oude, on the eaſt by Currah, on the ſouth-weſt by the Jumna, and on the weſt by the ſubah of Agra; about 60 miles long, and from 12 to 25 broad. Corah is the capital.

*Corah*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the ſubah of Allahabad. 140 miles SE. Agra, 90 NW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 43. E. *Lat.* 26. 7. N.

*Corai*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Caſpian ſea, north of Tarki.

*Coral de Beranca*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 80 miles N. Cordova.

*Corallum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 40 m. NE. Rajamundry.

*Corally*, a town of Bengal. 28 miles E. Dacca.

*Corambah*, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 15 miles NW. Doeſa. *Long.* 84. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

*Corambah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 10 miles NW. Bahar.

*Corampour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Ballogiſtan. 20 miles SE. Dadari.

*Corarupa*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 18. 30. S.

*Corapani*, a town of Imiretta, on the Rione. 35 miles ESE. Cotatis.

*Coraſu*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo. 70 miles N. Nangaſaki.

*Coray*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 12 m. WNW. Quimper.

*Coraygong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 12 miles E. Sattarah.

*Corazan*, ſee *Choraſan*.

*Corazema*, a town of Upper Siam. 100 miles NNE. Louvo.

*Corbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, of which it is the capital. It was formerly Imperial. In the year 1760, the Hanoverians were defeated by the French near this town. 12 miles NW. Waldeck, 70 E. Cologn. *Long.* 8. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

*Corbana*, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, in the department of the Golo. 8 miles NE. Calvi. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

*Corbara*, a town of the Popedom, in Umbria. 8 miles SW. Todi.

*Corbaro*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles S. Squillace.

*Corbeck*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 5 miles S. Louvain.

*Corbeil*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, ſituated on both ſides of the Seine, at its conflux with the Juine. It contains three fauxbourgs, and four churches. The principal trade is tanning leather. 9 miles NNW. Melun, 15 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

*Corbeilles*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 8 m. NW. Montargis.

*Corbelin*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 30 miles ESE. Lyons.

*Corbeny*, or *Corbigny*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, with a celebrated church dedicated to St. Marculf. Hither the kings of France, after their unction, formerly retired to ſpend *une neuvaine*, or nine days in prayers, by which they were to receive the power of curing the ſcrophula, or king's evil. 15 miles NNW. Rheims.

*Corbera*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 20 miles S. Valencia.

*Corbetta*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adona. 12 miles W. Milan.

*Corbet's Inlet*, an inlet in Honduras Bay. *Long.* 93. W. *Lat.* 62. 30. N.

*Corbey*, ſee *Corvey*.

*Corbie*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636, and retaken by Louis XIII. the ſame year. Louis XIV. diſmantled it in 1673. 9 miles E. Amiens, 18 W. Péronne.

*Corbieres*, a town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of a bailiwic, in the canton of Friburg. 10 miles S. Friburg.

*Corbieres*, a valley of France, near the Pyrenées, celebrated for a victory which Charles Martel obtained over the Saracens.

*Corbigny*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre. 27 miles NE. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

*Corbits*, a place of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Meiſſen, where a battle was fought in the year 1759, between the Pruſſians and Imperialiſts.

*Corbola*, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino de Rovigo. 12 miles ESE. Rovigo.

*Corbridge*, a town of England, in Nor-

thumberland, formerly a borough, ſending members to parliament, with 1032 inhabitants. It was burned by the Scots in the year 1296, and ſuffered ſeverely from the ſame invaders in 1311. 4 m. E. Hexham.

*Corby*, a town of England, in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and only 436 inhabitants. 17 m. NE. Stamford, 107 N. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

*Corcan*, ſee *Jorian*.

*Corcange*, ſee *Urkonje*.

*Corcelle*, a river of France, which runs into the Arroux, near Autun.

*Corcia*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 14 miles NNW. Corte.

*Corcieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 7 m. SSW. St. Diey.

*Corcora*, a town of Abyſſinia. 160 miles SSE. Siré.

*Corczycz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 46 m. N. Conſtantinow.

*Corczyn*, or *Kortſchin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Viſtula. 48 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

*Corcova*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 22 miles S. Tergozyl.

*Cordelieres*, mountains of South-America; ſee *Andes*.

*Cordes*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 10 m. N. Caillac.

*Cordes Bay*, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia. 5 miles ESE. Forteſcue bay.

*Cordes Touloufianes*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 20 miles NW. Toulouſe.

*Cordeſhagen*, a town of the dutchy of Pomerania. 10 m. W. Coſlin.

*Cordeſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 m. N. Autun.

*Cordevanpatty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles SW. Negapatam.

*Cordevato*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 5 miles N. Concordia.

*Cordevol*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Piavo, between Belluno and Feltri.

*Cordignano*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 8 miles E. Trevigio.

*Cordla*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebiſond, on the Black ſea. 30 miles SW. Trebiſond.

*Cordon*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Nicaragua, at the entrance of the bay of Realejo.

*Cordonas*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles SE. Aviano.

*Cordova*, a province of Spain, and once an independent kingdom, a part of Andaluſia, bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and the countries of La Mancha, on the eaſt by the country of Jaen and Grenada, on the ſouth by the province of Seville, and on the weſt by Seville and Eſtramadura. The country is partly covered with the mountains of Morena and vaſt plains, with ſharp naked rocks, and deep vallies between. Fruits are abundant, as grapes, olives, figs, citrons, &c. Myrtles, lentiſks, pines, wild olives, &c. grow without care. Game is abundant, with a great number of ſheep and goats. The principal towns are Cordova, Lucena, and Montilla. The principal river is the Guadalquivir, which croſſes it nearly in the centre, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt.

*Cordova*, an ancient and rich city of Spain, ſituated on the Guadalquivir, about a league from the Morena mountains. Its ancient name was Corduba; and it is ſaid by ſome to have been built by Marcellus, tho' by others ſuppoſed to be more ancient. It was certainly a town of conſideration under the Romans; the two Senecas, and the poet Lucan, were born here. The bridge was built by the Moors, and is ſupported by 16 arches. The ancient palace of the Mooriſh kings is large and beautiful, but has lately been converted into ſtables, in which 100 Andaluſian horſes are uſually kept. In the firſt ages after its foundation, this city poſſeſſed an univerſity, in which all the ſciences were cultivated. Gallio, the orator, and many other eminent men, ſtudied there. This univerſity flouriſhed alſo under the Moors. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and contains, beſides the cathedral, 16 pariſh churches, 36 convents, 16 hoſpitals, and 2 colleges. The cathedral church was built by the Moors for a moſque, out of the ruins of an ancient Roman temple. The fauxbourgs are handſome, and large enough to be taken for towns. 75 miles NE. Seville. *Long.* 4. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

*Cordova*, a province of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, about 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, croſſed by ſeveral chains of mountains, and watered by ſeveral rivers. The principal town is called by the ſame name, beſides which there are ſome towns and villages. The inhabitants feed a great number of cattle and horſes, which form their principal trade. Serpents are numerous; ſome of them are of an amazing ſize, and exceedingly dangerous, others are harmleſs. This province is but little known.

*Cordova*, a town of South-America, and capital of a province, to which it gives name, in the government of Buenos Ayres, founded, in the year 1550, by Nugnez Prado, and about twenty years after erected into a biſhopric. 450 miles by the common road NNW. Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 65. 10. W. *Lat.* 31. 20. S.

*Cordova*, (*New*,) ſee *Cumana*.

*Cordova*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala. This is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 800 families. There are upwards of thirty ſugar-mills.

70 miles ESE. Puebla de los Angelos. *Long.* 98. 20. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

*Cordova*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 15 miles S. St. Martha.

*Cordovan*, (*Tower of*,) a light-houſe at the mouth of the river Gironde, on the coaſt of France.

*Cordovato*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles N. Concordia.

*Core Bank*, a narrow iſland on the coaſt of North-Carolina, about 40 miles long, and harly 2 broad. *Long.* 76. 26. to 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 34. 22. to 34. 55. N.

*Core Sound*, a bay on the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 5. W. *Lat.* 34. 38. N.

*Corea*, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the north by Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt by the ſea of Japan, on the ſouth by a narrow ſea which parts it from the Japaneſe iſlands, and on the weſt by the Yellow ſea, which parts it from China. It is a peninſula, being every where ſurrounded with the ſea except towards the north. This country conſiſts of eight provinces, in which are found 40 grand cities called *kiun*; 33 of the firſt rank, called *fou*; 58 *tcheous*, or cities of the ſecond rank; and 70 of the third, called *hien*; beſides a great number of fortreſſes well garriſoned. The northern part of Corea is but barren, woody, and mountainous; infeſted with wild beaſts, and but thinly inhabited. It produces neither rice or any other corn but barley, of which the inhabitants make a coarſe kind of bread; but the ſouthern diviſion is rich and fertile, breeds great quantities of large and ſmall cattle, beſides fowl, wild and tame, and great variety of game: it likewiſe produces ſilk, flax, and cotton, which are manufactured among them, except the ſilk which they know not how to weave, but ſend abroad unwrought either to China or Japan, the only two countries they have any commerce with. The paſſage to either is ſhort, though not equally eaſy and ſafe at all ſeaſons. The Corean coaſts are no leſs difficult of acceſs, from rocks and ſhelves, which render the navigation very dangerous. The Coreans drive a conſiderable trade with thoſe two neighbouring countries; and beſides the raw ſilk above-mentioned, they export ſilver, lead, and ſome other coarſe metals; rich furs, which come from the north parts; and above all, the famed root Gin-ſeng, which grows here in great plenty. It is affirmed alſo, that they have mines of gold, that their ſeas produce pearls and variety of fiſh, and that the inland rivers are infeſted with a kind of crocodile of a monſtrous length: they have likewiſe ſome very venomous ſerpents in the ſouthern parts, and great variety of wild beaſts in the northern, particularly bears, wolves, and wild boars. They uſe their oxen for ploughing, and their horſes for carriage. The people are commonly very ſtout and induſtrious, bold and warlike, and equally trained to the plough and to the ſword, bred up to domeſtic trades and to navigation, and are generally affable and civil to foreigners. Their manners, cuſtoms, and religion, nearly reſemble thoſe of the Chineſe. The northern provinces produce the ſtouteſt men and beſt ſoldiers. The rich commonly have fur caps and brocade clothes; and the women wear a kind of lace on their upper and under petticoats: the men of the higheſt rank, both in the northern and ſouthern parts, affect to appear in purple-coloured ſilk, and on public occaſions their clothes are adorned with gold and ſilver: the learned are diſtinguiſhed by two feathers in their caps: and the whole nation in general are well ſhaped, ſprightly, and courteous, lovers of learning, and fond of muſic and dancing. Their language is different from the Chineſe, or rather a mixture of that and the Mancheu Tartar; but they uſe the Chineſe characters in their writings and books. They have ſome learned men among them, who admire the doctrines of Confucius, and deſpiſe the ſuperſtitions of the Bonzaic ſect; but that monkiſh tribe is very numerous all over the country. As for Chriſtianity, there is not the leaſt appearance of its having ever got footing in this country, even when the miſſionaries were in ſuch high favour with the Chineſe emperor. The Corean government is altogether monarchical and deſpotic, though their king is tributary to the emperors of China; yet excepting the tribute and homage he is obliged to pay to them, he governs with an abſolute ſway. His council conſiſts of the governors and general officers, who are obliged at proper times to attend the court, and to be every day within call: few of them, except by particular favour, hold their poſts above three years. He ſuffers no grandees to hold cities or towns, or even villages, by right of inheritance, but only during their lives, after which they are returned to him. Ki-tſe, one of their firſt monarchs, compiled a ſet of laws out of the Chineſe ſhu-king, which he cauſed to be publiſhed in his new kingdom; and they had ſo good an effect on his ſubjects, that theft and adultery were hardly known among them; and they have ſince undergone many revolutions, but are much degenerated from that purity of morals. Their houſes have but one ſtory, and are very plain and thatched; they have no beds, but lie on mats. They uſe plates and diſhes, and moſt of their furniture is plain; they are moderate in eating and drinking, and commonly healthy: their wine is made of a grain called paniz, which is ſaid to be

a coarſer kind of rice. Little can be ſaid concerning the origin and antiquity of the Coreans, except that it is as dark, impenetrable, and (their own account of it) as fabulous and abſurd as that of any other eaſtern nation: they are, however, allowed by moſt Europeans to be of Tartarian extract, and their country to have anciently been inhabited by various tribes of that nation. They were at firſt governed by their reſpective princes, till in proceſs of time they all coaleſced into one kingdom, and were at length ſubdued by the Chineſe. Corea extends from north to ſouth about 500 miles, and 200 wide from eaſt to weſt.

*Cored*, a town of Egypt, ſituated in a fertile country, ſurrounded with gardens, and defended by a caſtle, but of no great ſtrength, as the wall is of earth, and the gates deſtitute of faſtening. 15 m. NE. Belbeis.

*Coreglio*, a town of the ſtate of Lucca. 15 miles N. Lucca.

*Corella*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama. 8 m. W. Tudela, 38 S. Pamplona.

*Corelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 14 miles N. Amood.

*Corena*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 55. S

*Corendelin*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure. 10 miles N. Soleure.

*Corera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 15 miles WNW. Junagur.

*Corf-caſtle*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated in the centre of what is called the Iſle of Purbeck, governed by a mayor and barons, who claim the ſame privileges as the Cinque Ports. It takes its name from a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by King Edgar, now in ruins. Here Edward king of England, called the Martyr, was murdered by order of Elfrida, to obtain the crown for her ſon Ethelred. It ſends two members to parliament. In 1801, the population was 1344, of which 750 were employed in trade and manufactures. The market is on Tueſday. 18 m. SSW. Poole, and 121 W. London. *Long.* 2. 6. W. *Lat.* 50. 38.

*Corfu*, an iſland of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Albania, about 45 miles long, and 24 wide; anciently known under the names of Scheria, Phæacia, Corcyra, and Drepano. In the beſt days of Greece, the Corcyrians formed a powerful republic; in ſucceeding times it belonged to the king of Naples; afterwards ſold for 30,000 ducats to the Venetians, who maintained a fleet of gallies in the port, and a ſtrong garriſon to defend this and the neighbouring iſlands. This iſland contains above 50,000 ſouls, and is divided into four bailiwics or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the moſt delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. There are ſome places mountainous and barren, and good water is ſcarce. Salt forms a great part of its riches. The capital has always borne the name of the iſland. This iſland was taken by the French, and given to them by the treaty of Campo Formio. In March 1799, it was taken from them by the Ruſſians and Turks, and united with Cephalonia, Zante, &c. to form a republic under the denomination of the Seven Iſlands. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Corfu*, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name, the ſeat of a bailiff, a provedi-tor, a captain, &c. and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is fortified, and defended by two fortreſſes; it has a good harbour, and the town has a conſiderable degree of trade. *Long.* 21. 1. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

*Corgia*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 13 m. NNW. Bergamo.

*Corga*, ſee *Coorga*.

*Corgolin*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 5 m. N. Beaune.

*Cori*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 10 miles S. Paleſtrino.

*Cori*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Mewah. 12 miles NE. Macherry.

*Coria*, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the Alagon, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains two churches, two convents, and two hoſpitals; near it are medicinal ſprings. 90 miles W. Toledo, 110 WSW. Madrid. *Long.* 6. 16. W. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

*Coria*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. 7 m. Seville.

*Coria*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 m. SE. Peſquiera.

*Coriaco*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cumana, on a gulf to which it gives name. 40 m. E. New Cordova.

*Coriahgunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dooab. 45 m. WNW. Pattiary.

*Corian*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. 30 miles W. Herat.

*Corideroa*, a rock, ſituated two miles SW. Ila, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland.

*Corigliano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 23 miles NNE. Coſenza. *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 39. 37. N.

*Corigliano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 m. W. Otranto. *Long.* 18. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

*Corimba*, a town of Africa, on the iſland of Loanda.

*Corimpo*, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 24 m. NE. Santa Cruz.

*Corimattum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 18 miles ENE. Coimbetore.

*Coringa*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 28 m. SE. Rajamundry.

*Corinto*, or *Corinto*, or *Coranto*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, ſituated near a

narrow iſthmus to which it gives name, and which joins the Morea to the reſt of Greece; between the gulf of Lepanto and that of Engia, ſaid to have been founded by Siſyphus. It was formerly a powerful city, till it was totally deſtroyed and burnt by Mummius, the Roman conſul. The riches found in the city were immenſe, and the metals melted and mixed together by the fire formed what was called Corinthian braſs; this happened in the year 146 before CHRIST. The temple of Venus poſſeſſed above a thouſand female ſlaves as courtezans. The port in the Sarinic gulf was called Cenchrea; that towards Italy was called Lechæum. Corinth is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the walls are ſuppoſed to be about two miles in circumference. There are but few monuments of Grecian or of Roman ſplendour; the principal remains are at the ſouth-weſt corner of the town; and above the bazar or market are eleven columns ſupporting their architraves, of the Doric order, fluted, and wanting in height near half the common proportion to the diameter. Within them, towards the weſt end, is one taller, not entire, which it is likely contributed to ſupport the roof; they are of ſtone, not marble. During the Peloponneſian war a wall was built acroſs the iſthmus of Corinth from ſea to ſea, reaching about five miles. It was repaired under the Greek emperors. In the year 1451, it was ordered to be deſtroyed by Mahomet II. In the war between the Turks and Venetians in the year 1463, it was attempted to be repaired by the latter, but abandoned. By an article of peace concluded in the year 1698, it was made the common boundary of the Turkiſh and Venetian dominions. The temple of the Iſthmian Neptune was ſituated near Schoenus. Julius Cæſar endeavoured to reſtore it to its former grandeur, and ſent thither a colony; to whom St. Paul preached, and wrote his two epiſtles. Under the Eaſtern emperors, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſubject to the patriarch of Conſtantinople. Roger king of Naples became poſſeſſed of it in the empire of Emanuel. It had afterwards ſovereigns of its own, who ceded it to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1458. The Venetians retook it in 1687, and held it till the year 1715, when they loſt it to the Turks, in whoſe hands it has remained ever ſince. The town at preſent contains about 1300 or 1400 inhabitants; each houſe has a garden, planted with orange and other fruit-trees. 46 miles E. Athens, 342 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 22. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

*Coriola*, a town of Braſil, in the government of Goyas, on the Tocantin river. 100 miles NE. Villaboa. *Lat.* 15. 52. S.

*Coriſco Iſlands*, two iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Guinea, belonging to Benin; ſo named from the violent thunder and lightning which the firſt diſcoverers met with here. One is called Great, and the other Little Coriſco: the largeſt is covered with trees. The inhabitants are negroes; few in number, and governed by a chief. A Dutch ſettlement was attempted, but it did not ſucceed, through the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate. *Lat.* 1. 10. N.

*Corita*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 17 miles SSW. Leon.

*Coritachitty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 26 miles E. Tanjore.

*Coritapetty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dindigul. 13 miles E. Ootampalcam.

*Cork*, a county of Ireland, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the north by the county of Limerick, on the eaſt by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt by the ſea, and on the weſt by the county of Kerry; 99 Engliſh miles in length, and 71 in breadth. It contains 269 pariſhes, 76,739 houſes, and 416,000 ſouls. The county contains more ſoil that is good than is bad, and ſome parts of the county are highly cultivated; the whole is hilly, and, a few places excepted, barren of timber. The principal towns are Cork, Kingſale, Youghal, Mallow, Doneraile, and Bandon-bridge; the principal rivers are Bandon, Blackwater, and Lee. The towns which return members to the Imperial parliament are Cork, Bandon-bridge, Kinſale, Mallow, and Youghall; the county itſelf ſends two.

*Cork*, a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Roſs, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Caſhel, ſituated on an iſland in the river Lee, with two large ſtone bridges over the principal branches of the river. The town has been ſo much improved and enlarged, that it is now above thrice as large as formerly, and its commerce increaſed in proportion. Several broad ſtreets have been lately added, by filling up the canals that formerly ran through them. The Earl of Marlborough beſieged and took this town from King James's army, in 1690, when the Duke of Grafton, who ſerved as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It contains about 8600 houſes, and 80,000 inhabitants, and has twelve companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to 1300l. out of which the mayor has a ſalary of 500l. Its wealth ariſes from the capacious and commodious haven called the Cove, one of the beſt in the world: the entrance ſafe, in which any number of ſhips may ride ſecure from every wind. Twelve hundred veſſels have reſorted here in a year in time of peace, and it is de-

fended by a fort in the great iſland. Ships from all nations victual here. Veſſels of 120 tons may come up to the quay, but thoſe of burden unload at Paſſage, 6 miles from Cork. The exportation, the largeſt in the kingdom, conſiſts chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other proviſions. Here are two good modern hoſpitals for poor boys, beſides alms-houſes, ſchools, an infirmary, exchange, and cuſtom-houſe; which, as well as the other public buildings, and walks, are no great ornament to the city. The houſes are old, and far from elegant in their appearance, except on the new quays, and the city is moſtly compoſed of lanes, interſecting the ſtreets at right angles. Cork is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, and common council; and returns two members to the Imperial parliament. On the 19th of June 1798, the inſurgents were defeated near this town, by the Caithneſs fencibles, with the loſs of 100 men. 120 miles SW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

*Corker Key*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Honduras, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 44. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

*Corkin's Creek*, a rivulet of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 10 W. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

*Corlay*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 15 miles NW. Loudeac.

*Corling*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, on the Perſante. It has conſiderable woollen manufactures, and is the chief place of a bailiwic. 14 m. SE. Colberg, 36 E. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 2. N.

*Cormantin*, (*Great*,) a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the territory of Fantin: large and populous, containing 1200 men, who are all traders or fiſhermen. Here the Dutch have a fort, which was taken by the Engliſh in 1665. *Long.* 1. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

*Cormantin*, (*Little*,) a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a fort, 4 miles WSW. Great Cormantin.

*Cormat*, a town of Perſia, in Lariſtan. 30 miles ESE. Lar.

*Cormatin*, a town and fortreſs of Curdiſtan. Here Timur Bec was killed by an arrow, ſhot from the walls as he was viewing the place. The fortreſs was ſoon taken and demoliſhed, and the garriſon put to the ſword.

*Cormeilles*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 4 m. WNW. Breteuil.

*Cormeilles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 m. NNE. Liſieux.

*Cormery*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 7 miles SE. Tours.

*Cormia*, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Piombino.

*Cormicy*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 m. NW. Rheims.

*Cormolain*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles SSW. Bayeux.

*Cormons*, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz. 7 miles SW. Goritz, 12 SE. Udina.

*Cormorandiere*, a ſmall iſland in the ſtraits of Magellan, near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego, which forms a bay. 10 miles NW. Beaubaſſin.

*Corn Iſlands*, ſee *Manglares*.

*Corna*, or *Korna*, or *Corne*, a town of the Arabian Irak, ſituated at the union of the Tigris and Euphrates, on that ſpot where ſome learned men have fixed the garden of Eden. It is only a ſmall mean place, ſurrounded with a mud wall, and containing but few inhabitants. 60 miles NW. Baſſora. *Long.* 46. 38. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

*Cornage*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 13 miles S. Calahorra.

*Cornaka*, or *Cornacha*, a ſmall barren iſland in the Red ſea, near the coaſt of Nubia, about two miles in circumference. The ſhape has been compared to a lizard with its legs ſprawling out. *Lat.* 23. 36. N.

*Cornaletto*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles NW. Cremona.

*Cornau*, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 6 miles N. Diepholz.

*Corne Iſland*, an iſland, ten miles long, and one wide, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt-Florida. *Long.* 88. 32. W. *Lat.* 30. 11. N.

*Corné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles E. Angers.

*Corne Royal*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 7 miles W. Saintes.

*Cornegliano*, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan. 12 miles SW. Parma.

*Cornegliano*, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan. 12 m. N. Trevigio, 35 SW. Udina.

*Corneillan*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 5 miles S. Aire.

*Corneille, La*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 m. SW. Falaiſe.

*Cornero*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 2 miles N. Breno.

*Corneto*, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, on the Marta, near its mouth, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately held from the Pope, and united with the ſee of Monte Fiaſcone. 38 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

*Cornetta*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles E. Ifpahan.

*Cornigliano*, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 5 m. WNW. Alba.

*Cornigliano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 15 miles E. Milan.

*Cornillia*, a town of Genoa. 5 miles SW. Spezza.

*Cornillon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 7 miles SW. Pont St. Eſprit.

*Cornimont*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 9 miles E. Remiremont.

*Cornito*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 7 miles SSW. Cangiano.

*Cornito*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 15 miles SSE. Potenza.

*Corno*, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 12 miles NE. Aquila.

*Cornogal*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 30 miles NNW. Candi.

*Cornoleda*, a town of Italy. 16 miles N. Bergamo.

*Cornom*, or *Carnon*, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the gulf of Siam, *Long.* 100. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 43. N.

*Cornom*, or *Pulo Cornom*, an iſland in the gulf, near the eaſt coaſt of Lower Siam, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 100. 13. E. *Lat.* 9. 52. N.

*Cornomena*, a town of Italy. 18 miles N. Bergamo.

*Cornouailles*, before the revolution a country of France, in Bretagne.

*Corno's*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia. 18 miles SE. Boſa.

*Cornus*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 10 miles E. Cahors.

*Cornus*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 14 m. E. St. Afrique.

*Cornwall*, the moſt weſterly county of England, almoſt an iſland, being ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the eaſt, where it is bounded by the county of Devon for the length of 43 miles from north to ſouth. From this boundary to the weſtward, the land continually decreaſes in breadth, forming itſelf into a figure reſembling a cornucopia; having the Briſtol Channel on the north, and the Engliſh Channel on the ſouth, both ſeas meeting in a manner in a point, at the promontory called the Land's End, on the weſt. In ſome places it is almoſt 18 miles acroſs; in others, about 13; and in ſome not more than 5. The whole length is about 78 miles. It contains nine hundreds, 201 parihes, and 758,484 acres. The land, ſtretching itſelf out in the form of a narrow peninſula, is high and mountainous in the center, and declines towards the ſea on each ſide. On the ſea-ſhores and the vallies, near the banks of the great rivers, are the chief and almoſt only ſeats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit in many parts the appearance of a dreary waſte. In the vallies, on the ſea coaſts and great rivers, and in almoſt all the low and flat grounds in more inland ſituations, are to be found ſtrata of marl, rich loams, and clays, which, being alternately intermixed, and with poorer ſoils, afford an extenſive field to the induſtry of the inhabitants. The mines of Cornwall conſiſt chiefly of tin, copper, and ſome lead. The ſtrata in which theſe metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from weſt to eaſt, a very conſiderable diſtance into the county of Devon, to the fartheſt part of the Dartmoor hills. This extenſive range forms the high ground in the middle of Cornwall, from which the wind, rain, and ſtorms, have waſhed much of the vegetable earth to enrich the vallies, and in which they have been aided by the operations of the miners. Formerly immenſe quantities of tin were found in the county of Devon, and in the eaſtern part of Cornwall; but at preſent the chief ſeat of mining lies to the weſtward of Saint Auſtle. From hence to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found in various ſtrata, extending along the northern coaſt, keeping a breadth of about ſeven miles. The annual produce of tin for ſeven years, from 1786 to 1792, both incluſive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting to nearly to 10l. 10s. per block, excluſive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of 330,000l. From the ſtream ore is produced generally what is called grain tin, amounting to 5 or 600 blocks per quarter, and ſometimes more: the ſuperior price of this tin above the common tin, at different times, has been from 4l. to 12l. per hundred weight. Native gold has been found in ſome ſtream works, and alſo, but more minutely, blended in ſome mines of tin. The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding on an average about eleven three-fourths in the hundred; and conſequently producing about 4700 tons of copper. The greateſt part of the copper ores are ſent out of the county to be ſmelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at 8l. per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about 320,000l. There are alſo ſome lead mines in different parts of the county, but they are not much worked at preſent, nor is their produce great, although the ores in general, it is ſaid, produce a pretty conſiderable proportion of ſilver. Of iron ore there is abundance in many parts of the county; but there are no mines of this ore which have been much worked. Many tons have indeed been lately ſent to Wales, which the proprietors ſay is ſo rich that they have not been able to find out a proper flux for it. Probably the ore they received has not been properly analyſed. Some ſtate the number of men employed in the mines at 22,000; others at not above 9000; but including the ſtreamers, who are a diſtinct body from the

miners, the number of men, women, and children employed in raiſing the ore, waſhing, ſtamping, and carrying it, will probably amount to 16,000. In Cornwall, the air is milder in winter than in the more internal parts of England, and cooler in the ſummer months. From its being open to the vaſt Atlantic Ocean, without the intervention of any land almoſt to the coaſt of America, it receives the whole force of the ſouth-weſt winds, which are remarked to blow in general throughout Great-Britain four-fifths of the year. The air is thereby more full of moiſture, and frequently ſubject to fogs, but they are not unhealthy. The winters are very open, and there are but few in which gentlemen are able to procure ice to fill their ice-houſes. From the prevalence of the ſouth-weſt winds alſo it is very difficult to raiſe plantations of trees in expoſed ſituations; and it is only in ſheltered vales where any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found; although there is no doubt that this country, as well as the greateſt part of all continents and iſlands, has originally been covered with wood. Myrtles grow every where in the open air, without the aid of green-houſes, both in this county and Devonſhire, particularly on the ſouthern coaſts. Many other tender green-houſe plants are to be ſeen in the open air, in the gardens of the curious. Fruit-trees are every where found to thrive, particularly the apple; and in the eaſtern part of the county a great deal of cider is made, and of very good quality; but very little is produced to the weſt of Truro. The mulberry-tree flouriſhes well in Cornwall in the weſtern parts, and the fruit ripens in perfection. Cornwall returns 44 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the following boroughs: Bodmyn, Boſſiney, Callington, Camelford, Fowey, Grampound, Helſton, Launceſton or Dunheved, Liſkeard or Liſkerret, Eaſt-Looe, Weſt-Looe or Portpigham, Loſtwithiel, Mitchell or Midſholl, Newport, Penrhyn, Saint Germain's, Saint Ive's, Saint Mawe's, Saltaſh, Tregony, and Truro. In 1801, the population was 188,269, of which 2487 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 42,687 in agriculture.

*Cornwall*, a town of the ſtate of Connecticut. 30 miles W. Hertford.

*Cornwall, New*, a country in the weſtern part of North-America, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the north-north-weſt of New Hanover, extending from Gardner's Canal, *Lat.* 53. 15. to Frederick's Sound, 57. 5. N. On this coaſt are found the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, Pitt's Archipelago, Duke of York's Iſlands, iſland of Revilla Gigedo, and innumerable other ſmaller ones.

*Cornwallis*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. 42 miles NW. Halifax. *Long.* 64. 15. W. *Lat.* 45. 10 N.

*Cornwell*, a town of the ſtate of Vermont. 15 miles S. Newhaven.

*Corny*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle. 7 miles S. Metz.

*Coro*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 105 m. SE. Popayan.

*Cor*, ſee *Venezuéla*.

*Coroa*, ſhoals in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. 15 miles SW. the iſland of Pemba.

*Coroa de Moma*, ſhoals in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 50. S.

*Coroa de St. Antonio*, ſhoals in the Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 5. S.

*Corolgotchy*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles ENE. Kithenagur.

*Corollada*, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 10 miles N. Leon de Caracca.

*Coromandel, (Coaſt of,)* the eaſtern coaſt of Hindooſtan along the Carnatic, ſo called, extending from Cape Calymere, *Lat.* 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kiſtnah, *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

*Coron*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles WSW. Vihiers.

*Coron*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a gulf to which it gives name, anciently called the Gulf of Meſſina, with a large harbour. This place was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1685, after a moſt obſtinate ſiege, which laſted 49 days. The Turks retook it in the year 1715, with little loſs. In 1770, it was beſieged by the Ruſſians without ſucceſs. 80 miles SSW. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 56. E. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

*Coron*, one of the Calamianes iſlands. *Long.* 120. 21. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Corona, La*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. The French defeated the Auſtrians here in 1796, but they could not take the place. The following year the French were defeated by the Auſtrians. 14 miles WNW. Verona.

*Coronados, Los*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, conſiſting of two iſlets and three rocks, occupying a ſpace of about five miles, in the North Pacific Ocean. 12 miles from the coaſt of New Albion. *Lat.* 32. 23. N.

*Coronata*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

*Coronata*, an iſland in the Adriatic, about 15 miles long, and 3 broad. *Long.* 15. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

*Coronda al Reig*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 35 miles NW. Iſpahan.

*Corondel*, a ſpring of water, or ſmall river of Arabia Petræa, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Marah of the Scriptures. Near it are

ſome hot ſprings, called Hammam Pharaoune. It runs into the Red ſea, 50 miles SSE. Suez.

*Coronil*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia. 30 miles S. Seville.

*Coroniſi*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the Morea, in the gulf of Napoli. *Long.* 22. 58. E. *Lat.* 37. 29. N.

*Coronum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 miles E. Cicacole.

*Corooraa*, one of the Pelew iſlands.

*Coror*, a river of Abyſſinia, which runs into the Tacazé, 30 m. NW. Amba Salam.

*Copreau*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 7 m. S. Beaune.

*Corpeon's Bay*, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. 2 miles SW. Diep Town.

*Corps*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 20 miles SE. Grenoble.

*Corpſaud les Trois Maires*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 9 miles S. Rennes.

*Corpus*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua. 36 miles N. Leon.

*Corpus*, a town of Paraguay, on the river Parana. 180 miles SE. Aſſumption.

*Corra*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, on the lake Zare. 15 miles SE. Kin.

*Corra*, a river of Perſia, which runs into the lake Zare, near the town of Corra, in the province of Segeſtan.

*Corraan*, a peninſula of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo, ſeparated from Achill iſland by a narrow channel It is about ſeven miles from eaſt to weſt, and from two to four wide.

*Corrales*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 7 miles S. Zamora.

*Corrans*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles N. Brignolles.

*Correah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Gurry Mundlah. 8 miles S. Belharee.

*Correga*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 10 miles NNE. Peniche.

*Correggio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Criſtolo, and capital of a ſmall principality in the dutchy of Modena; united to the Modeneſe in 1635; defended by a caſtle. From this town the celebrated painter Antonio de Allegris took the name of Correggio. 10 miles NW. Modena, 20 S. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 46. E. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

*Correggiolo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 m. S. Mantua.

*Correſe*, a town of the Popedom, in the Sabina. 12 miles N. Tivoli.

*Correze*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Creuſe, on the eaſt by the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, on the ſouth by that of the Lot, on the ſouth-weſt by that of the Dordogne, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Vienne. Tulle is the capital.

*Correze*, a river of France, which riſes about twenty miles NE. Tulle, paſſes by that town, Correze, Brive, &c. and joins the Vezere, three miles below Brive. It gives name to a department through which it paſſes.

*Correze*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, on a river of the ſame name. 8 miles NE. Tulle.

*Corriah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Goondwanah. 45 miles N. Nagpour.

*Corrientes*, (*Las*,) a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, at the union of the Parana and Paraguay. 440 miles N. Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 60. 36. W. *Lat.* 27. 50. S.

*Corrientes Bay*, ſee *Enſenada de Arenas*.

*Corrigrua*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which, in 1798, the rebels made a ſtation. 7 m. SW. Newborough.

*Corrin*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NW. Ifpahan.

*Corroſin*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare. 7 miles NNW. Ennis.

*Corropoli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 38 miles NNE. Aquila.

*Corry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Calicut. 15 miles SSE. Tellichery.

*Corſairs*, a cluſter of iſlands in the gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Morea. 5 miles NW. Cape Skillo.

*Corſano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles E. Aleſſano.

*Corſara*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 29. E. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

*Corſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles NE. Angers.

*Corſegoules*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 13 miles N. Antibes.

*Corſelles*, a town of Switſerland, in the canton of Berne. 7 miles NNE. Lauſanne.

*Corſeul*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. 6 m. WNW. Dinan, 13 E. Lamballe.

*Corſham*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is conſiderable for its woollen manufacture; and in 1801, the population was 2402, of which 717 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles ENE. Bath, 93 W. London.

*Corſiara*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan. 100 miles SW. Schiras.

*Corſica*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about 90 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, called by the ancient Greeks Kyrnos or Kyrnon; the Romans called it Corſica. In the time of Pliny, the number of towns was thirty-four, five or ſix of which only exiſt at preſent. It is not one

of the moſt agreeable countries of Europe, but not ſuch as is deſcribed by Seneca, who was baniſhed thither; he repreſents it as ſurrounded with rocks, and affording nothing but barren deſerts, in want of water and bread-corn, and winter deſtroying the olives. This is not a juſt repreſentation: the inhabitants reap good harveſt in ſummer, and gather plenty of fruit in the autumn; the warmth of the climate is cooled by the ſea-breezes. The air is healthy, except on the eaſt coaſt near Aleria, and ſome few other places, where the marſhes exhale malignant vapours. There are ſeveral excellent ports on the coaſts; the interior part is very mountainous; a long chain of mountains divides it into two unequal parts; in which are diſperſed thick foreſts; it is watered by a great number of rivers well ſupplied with fiſh, and the coaſts abound with tunny, ſturgeon, oyſters, &c. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings, both hot and cold. Quadrupeds are in great number; the horſes are ſmall, but lively: aſſes and mules are likewiſe ſmall, but of wonderful ſpirit and agility. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but in general lean; the cows give but little milk, for want of better paſture; the inhabitants generally make uſe of oil inſtead of butter. Goats and ſheep are in great plenty. Among the wild animals is the muffoli, an animal like a ſtag in ſize and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely ſhy and nimble; wild boars are common, as likewiſe foxes, but not wolves. Among the birds, are eagles, vultures, turtles, wood-pigeons, thruſhes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. The ſcorpion found in the iſland is without venom: a large ſpider, whoſe ſting is as ſharp as that of the bee, ſeems the only venomous inſect in the iſland. Near Vico is a foreſt of wood, ſaid to be capable of maintaining a numerous fleet. Oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, cheſnuts, and olives, flouriſh here; the latter is one of its principal riches. Vines grow almoſt in every part of the iſland; the wines are ſweet and ſtrong, and generally uſed by the Germans inſtead of mountain. Other trees are the mulberry, laurel, myrtle, &c. Wheat is cultivated; as likewiſe barley, rye, and millet. The bees produce a great deal of honey, which is liable to be bitter, and not much admired; but the wax is excellent. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and ſilver; a mine of the latter was opened in the year 1767, where a quintal of mineral produces eighteen ounces of ſilver. Here and there are found mines of alum and ſaltpetre; the granite of Corſica is nearly equal to the Oriental. Porphyry, jaſper, talk, amianthus, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, are found ſcattered in the mountains; and the ſouth coaſt abounds with beautiful coral. Corſica was at one time ſubject to the Carthaginians, who, to render the inhabitants the more ſubmiſſive, deſtroyed their vines and olive trees,—a deteſtable piece of policy, and unworthy of any nation. The Romans drove out the Carthaginians; the Goths ſucceeded the Romans, and the Saracens the Goths. The Franks took it from the latter, and gave it to the Pope. The Pope ceded it to the republic of Piſa. The Genoeſe having vanquiſhed the Piſans, became maſters of this iſland. The Corſicans mortally hated the Genoeſe for their rigorous treatment, and ſeveral times attempted to throw off their yoke. In the year 1735, the malcontents concerted a plan of a new and independent form of government; and in 1736, they proclaimed Theodore baron Newhoff, a native of Weſtphalia, for their king. The Genoeſe called in the French to their aſſiſtance; and Theodore, unable to reſiſt their united power, left the iſland to ſolicit friends in England and elſewhere; but he ſolicited in vain. Involved in debt, he was ſeveral years confined in England, a priſoner in the King's Bench, till relieved by an act of inſolvency; when he regiſtered his kingdom of Corſica for the uſe of his creditors, and died at Weſtminſter in 1756. In the abſence of Theodore, the malcontents were headed by Gaffori, who was aſſaſſinated in 1753. Paſcal Paoli ſucceeded him, who governed with prudence, and fought with courage, till at length he was forced to ſeek an aſylum in England; and in the year 1769, Corſica was ceded to France. The French eſtabliſhed their government on a milder ſyſtem. At the late French revolution, in 1789, Corſica was conſtituted a department of France, at the particular requeſt of Paoli. In conſequence, however, of ſome miſunderſtanding, Paoli revolted, called in the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, and drove the French from the iſland. Thus, in the year 1794, Corſica was annexed to the Britiſh dominions, and the ſovereignty was declared to be in his Majeſty George III. king of Great Britain, and his ſucceſſors, according to the order of ſucceſſion: and Corte was eſtabliſhed as the capital. The Engliſh ſoon evacuated the iſland, and it again became a part of France. It was afterwards divided into two departments; of the Golo, of which Baſtia is the capital; and that of the Liamone, of which Ajaccio was conſtituted the capital. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

*Corſoe*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean, 22 miles E. Algiers.

*Corſoer*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, built on a promontory, which extends into the Great Belt. The harbour is excellent for ſmall veſſels, but not deep. It is defended by a caſtle ſurrounded with ramparts, which

ſerves alſo as a magazine for corn. 52 m. SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 15. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

*Cartale*, a town of Hindooſtan, near the coaſt of Malabar. 8 miles E. Tellichery.

*Corte*, a town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, at the foot of a rock, at the conflux of the rivers Reſtonica and Tavignano; enlarged and fortified by the French; containing about 3000 inhabitants. It was, during the poſſeſſion of the iſland by the Engliſh, made the capital, the ſeat of the parliament, and the reſidence of the viceroy. 27 miles SW. Baſtia. *Long.* 9. 17. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

*Corte Maggiore*, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Piacenza. 6 miles W. Piacenza.

*Cortegana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia. 38 m. NW. Seville.

*Cortellazzo*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, on the north ſide of the gulf of Cagliari.

*Cortellona*, a town of Italy. 10 miles E. Pavia.

*Cortemiglia*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, ſituated on the river Bormida. Part of the town is defended with a wall and ancient towers; to the other part, which is built at the foot of a hill, the river ſerves for a wall. It anciently had a large and beautiful caſtle, now fallen to decay. 4 m. N. Gorzegno, 16 E. Cheraſco.

*Cortene*, a fortreſs of Georgia, ſituated on a lofty mountain. In 1403, it was taken by Timur-Bec; the commander and garriſon were beheaded, and their wives and children made ſlaves.

*Cortes*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 21 miles from Tudella.

*Cortica*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 11. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

*Corticos*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 9 m. E. Mirandella.

*Cortigiano*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 21 miles NNW. Padua.

*Cortiſadas*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. 20 miles NE. Thomar.

*Cortona*, a town of Etruria, and one of the twelve ancient cities, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence; with a celebrated academy. It contains ſeven churches, built with taſte, and adorned with beautiful paintings, and twelve convents of both ſexes. The walls were conſtructed of large blocks of ſtone, without cement, many parts of which are in good preſervation. 42 miles SE. Florence. 83 N. Rome. *Long.* 11. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 16. N.

*Coru*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 40. 10. W. *Lat.* 3. 12. S.

*Corvano*, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles E. Severina.

*Corvara*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 23 miles E. Aquila.

*Corvera*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 9 miles NW. Gandia.

*Corvey*, a town and celebrated abbey of Germany, with a principality in the circle of Weſtphalia about twelve miles long and ten wide, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the Weſer. The abbey was founded in the year 822. It paid 60 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed to the Imperial chamber 108 rix-dollars. The abbot depends immediately on the Pope. The annual revenues of the abbey are about 30,000 or 40,000 florins. In 1801, Corvey was given among the indemnifications to the Prince of Naſſau Dillenburg. 24 miles E. Paderburn, 14 NW. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

*Corvingradi*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 5 miles SW. Niſſa.

*Corvino*, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles NNW. Lucera.

*Corullon*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 32 miles W. Aſtorga.

*Coruna*, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SSW. Palamow.

*Corunkeer*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 12 m. ENE. Akowla.

*Corunna*, (*La*,) a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia; of which it is called the capital, from being the ſeat of a royal audience, of a governor-general, and the intendant of the province. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town: the former ſituated on the ſide of a hill, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle; the latter, called alſo Pexaria, is ſituated at the bottom of a hill, on a tongue of land, waſhed on three ſides by the waters of the Atlantic. The town is of a circular form, fortified in the ancient manner, and contains one collegiate and four pariſh churches, and four convents. The harbour is large and ſafe, and defended by two caſtles. In 1385, the Duke of Lancaſter landed here when he went to claim the crown of Caſtile. He made himſelf maſter of ſix gallies, but was not able to take the town. 28 m. N. Compoſtella, 30 NW. Lugo. *Long.* 8. 7. W. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

*Corvo*, the moſt northerly of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantic, about four leagues in circumference, with a ſmall port; and containing about 500 inhabitants. It is ſaid to have derived its name from the number of crows found there on the firſt diſcovery. *Long.* 31. 6. W. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

*Corvol Orgueilleuſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 6 miles SW. Clamecy.

*Corus*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, anciently called Cyrrhus. It was formerly a biſhopric, and the ſee of the celebrated Theodoret. The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill viſible. 40 miles NNW. Aleppo, 15 SW. Antab.

*Corwen*, a town of North-Wales, in Merionethſhire; the rendezvous for the Welſh forces in 1666, when Owen Gwynned ſtopped the progreſs of Henry II. 10 miles W. Llangollen, 202 WNW. London.

*Corybary*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Calcutta.

*Coryvrekan*, a gulf or bay between the iſland of Jura and Scarba, on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, with a dangerous whirlpool.

*Cos*, ſee *Stanchio*.

*Coſa*, ſee *Coſſy*.

*Coſacs*, or *Coſaques*, a people ſituated originally on the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaic and the Dnieſter. They are divided into three branches, called Coſakki ſa Porovi, or Coſacs on the Boriſthenes; the Coſakki Donſki, or the Coſacks on the Don: and the Coſakki Jaiki, or Coſacks on the Jaik. The chief ſeat of the Coſacks on the Boriſthenes was by them called a ſetſcha, and conſiſted of a fortified camp, which, though removed from place to place, was never at a great diſtance from the porogi or cataracts of the Dnieper. The conſtitution of this little military nation was one of the moſt curious in the world; war was the ultimate aim of their ſocial connection, their habitual trade, and their darling employment. Agriculture and the breeding of cattle they entirely neglected, and followed the fiſhery and the chace, no otherwiſe than as matters of paſtime; celibacy was enjoined as a fundamental law of their ſtate, but they made a practice of bringing off women from their neighbours; in order to keep up their numbers, they not only ſtole children wherever they could catch them, but criminals and vagabonds from all the nations around were welcomed and adopted by them. There are but few European languages that were ſpoken among them. Their conſtitution was purely democratic; every Coſac enjoyed equal rights. Their ataman was elected annually; and on expiration of his office, fell again to the rank of the common Coſacs; every citizen of the republic had equal pretenſions to this ſovereign dignity. No written laws were known to them, but they had uſages which held the place of law, and by which deciſions were made with extraordinary ſtrictneſs and impartiality. A Coſac who killed his fellow-citizen, was buried alive with the body. A thief was obliged to ſtand three days on the pillory, and puniſhed with laſhes till frequently he died under the ſcourge. The generality of them adhered to the Greek church. Their moral character was conformable to their way of life and form of government: they had all the virtues and vices of a free people ſubſiſting by war and rapine. They were courageous and ſavage, hoſpitable and greedy of prey, active and temperate on their expeditions, and lazy and gluttonous at home. The number of effective men among them amounted at times to 40,000. Theſe Coſacs often changed their ſovereignty, if we may ſo call the relation in which this rude people ſtood, one while with Poland, then with the Tartars and the Porte, and laſtly with Ruſſia. Peter the Great deſtroyed their ſetſcha, on taking part in the rebellion of the Ukrainian hetman Mazeppa; but they aſſembled again afterwards under the protection of the Khan of the Crimea, and were re-admitted, in 1737, as Ruſſian vaſſals. A chancery was erected for the purpoſe of overſeeing them, which however had little or no influence on their internal government; the only obligation they were under to the empire was to appear in the field when commanded, at which times they were paid and provided as was cuſtomary with the Coſacs. In the Turkiſh war which terminated in 1774, they not only proved faithleſs on ſeveral occaſions, but betrayed their deſign of rendering themſelves independent. When they recaptured the region of the Dnieper, which at that time was called New Servia, but afterwards belonged to the new Ruſſian government, and was peopled with coloniſts, they declared that country to be their property, practiſed hoſtilities againſt the ſettlers, and partly by artifice and partly by violence reduced about 50,000 Malo-Ruſſians to their obedience. This rebellion, their life of celibacy and rapine, the total neglect of agriculture in ſo fertile a country, and the conſtant reſiſtance they made to every attempt at bringing them to a better conduct, at length determined the Empreſs, in the year 1775, entirely to annihilate the exiſtence of this little Spartan ſtate. A body of Ruſſian troops ſurrounded and diſarmed them; a manifeſto was iſſued by which it was left to their choice, whether by adopting a decent and moral regimen they would become uſeful ſubjects, or take themſelves out of the empire; a part of them remained and took various trades; others in numerous bands withdrew to the Turks and Tartars, or led a roving life about the Ruſſian frontiers. The country which they had poſſeſſed was added to the then new Ruſſian government, and belongs at preſent to that of Ekaterinoſlav. By an ukaſe of the 30th of June 1792, Catharine II. aſſigned to theſe Coſacs, who rendered themſelves ſerviceable during the laſt Turkiſh war, the iſland of Taman, (belonging to the province of Taurida,) with the entire region between the river Cuban and the ſea of Azof, as far as the rivers Yeia and Laba, (a tract of 1017 ſquare geographical miles,) for their place of ſettlement; they obtained at the ſame time, under the name of Coſacs of the Euxine, a well-watered [illegible]

conſtitution, and the right of electing their own atamans; but are immediately dependent on the governor of the province of Taurida, and are placed under the department of the college of war. Their numbers of both ſexes amount now to about 20,000, among whom is a diſciplined corps, well equipped, of 15,000 men.—The Coſakki Donſki, or the Coſacs of the Don, inhabit a tract of country on the banks of the river Don, between the governments of Saratov, Caucaſus, Voronets, and Ekaterinoſlav, as far as the ſea of Azof. Their territory, which even now amounts to upwards of 3600 ſquare miles, was formerly far more extenſive; but ſince the rebellion of 1708, a part of it has been added to the adjacent provinces. As the Donſkoi Coſacs have preſerved their conſtitution entire, they live under a military regimen different from the other governments. Their number is eſtimated at 200,000, of whom a corps of light cavalry of 25,000 is always ready for marching. Internal revolutions, and a diſpoſition to broils, have given birth to many emigrations. The Donſkoi Coſacs are moſtly well-ſet handſome men; the generality of them have a countenance completely Ruſſian, but in many is ſeen a mixture of the Tartarian, probably from their female anceſtors of that race. Their moral character is entirely Ruſſian; but their education and courſe of life render them more bold and reſolute than the Ruſſian vulgar. Totally negligent of all ſcience and letters, they have at all times had people who have rendered themſelves famous as heroes and conquerors, and ſometimes as rebels or tyrants.—The Coſakki Jaiki, or Coſacs of the Jaiki, or Ural, according to traditions, firſt aroſe about the beginning of the fifteenth century by an inconſiderable number, who drew towards the Caſpian ſea as freebooters, and afterwards eſtabliſhed themſelves at the mouth of the river Ural, formerly called the Yaïk, augmented by Tartarian ſtragglers and priſoners of war. The colony ſoon ſpread farther up the ſhores of this river; and at the time of their voluntary ſubmiſſion to Tzar Michaila Fredorovitch, they were already a conſiderable nation, which has ſince much increaſed by emigration from the Don. At the commencement of the 17th century, they obtained from the Ruſſian government a regular conſtitution, with permiſſion to ſettle in their preſent poſſeſſions. They were placed on the footing of the Coſacs of the Don, obtained the free and exceedingly-productive fiſhery of the Ural; the licence to fetch their ſalt, duty-free, from the adjacent ſaline lakes; the liberty to diſtill brandy; together with ſeveral other privileges. Preſuming upon their opulence, in the year 1772, they roſe up againſt a reform, propoſed by the government, of the irregular troops; they were, however, ſoon reduced to obedience. The year following, a part of them joined the crew of the famous rebel Pugatſchef; on the reſtoration of tranquillity, the government reſtored to them their poſſeſſions and privileges. Since that time their political conſtitution has a ſomewhat different form, to prevent the like misfortunes in future. Their number is computed to be about 30,000 men fit to bear arms, and they keep up a corps properly equipped of 12,000 men, among whom, however, are many Tartars and baptized Kalmuks. Their proper homeſtead is along the right ſhore of the Ural, from the mouth of the Ilek to the Caſpian ſea; where, beſides their grand capital, Uralſk, they poſſeſs the important town of Gurief on the Caſpian, and perform ſervice in the line of forts on the Ural, againſt the Kirghiſes. Their territory, which extends in length 80 geographical miles, yet forms no particular diviſion in the political geography of the empire, but belongs to the government of Caucaſus. Their conſtitution, in the main, reſembles that of other Coſacs. Their officers ſerve without any farther pay than what they all receive from the crown, and which amounts yearly for the whole hoſt to 5000 rubles; but they have ſeveral other privileges in the fiſhery, annexed to their rank: the people generally make choice of perſons of good condition, though ſometimes of quite common Coſacs, who ſtand in ſome degree of credit with the reſt. The common men when they remain at home, receive ammunition every year from the crown, and when they march, the ordinary pay. They carry the arms generally uſed by the Coſacs; but their weapons, horſes, and riding-gear, are particularly good.

*Cosale*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 6 miles SE. Civita Borella.

*Coſalſurar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 18 miles E. Notchengong.

*Coscolley*, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Calcutta.

*Coſeile*, a river of Calabria, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

*Coſeir*, (*El*,) or *Coſſir*, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Red ſea. The houſes are built of clay, and the regular inhabitants are few, though ſtrangers continually paſſing make the town appear populous. Proviſions are ſcarce, and even the butter is brought from Arabia; the only good water is brought by Arabs from Terſowi, about three hours diſtant. This town, from a quarrel with the inhabitants, was bombarded by the Coventry, an Engliſh frigate, when the fort and ſeveral houſes were deſtroyed, and 600 of the peo-

ple killed. Old Cofeir is ſituated about 3 miles to the north. 100 miles SSE. Suez. *Long.* 34. 8. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

*Coſel*, or *Koſel*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder, belonging to Pruſſia, and fortified by Frederick II. 32 miles ESE. Neiſſe, 23 SSE. Oppeln. *Long.* 18. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

*Coſenitz*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 50 miles ENE. Culm.

*Coſenza*, a city of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, ſituated on ſeven ſmall hills at the foot of the Apennines; the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for his ſuffragan the biſhops of Martorano and Caſſano. The metropolitan is the only church within the walls; but there are three pariſh churches in the fauxbourgs. There are twelve convents. The environs are beautiful, populous, and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine and ſilk. This town was anciently the capital of the Bruii, and a place of conſequence in the ſecond Punic war. In the tenth century it was burned by the Saracens, but ſoon recovered itſelf. Louis III. of Anjou, died there in 1434, and lies buried in the metropolitan church. Coſenza has frequently ſuffered from earthquakes, particularly in the year 1638. 145 miles SE. Naples. *Long.* 16. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

*Coſepary*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles NW. Tiagar.

*Coſeus*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 80 miles S. Bagdat.

*Coſguriacki*, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biſcay. 115 m. WNW. Parral.

*Coſhabarya*, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Kiſhenagur.

*Coſhakan*, a town of Curdiſtan. 30 miles SW. Betlis.

*Coſia di Donna*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. 54 m. WSW. Boſa.

*Coſicé*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 5 miles NE. Friuli.

*Coſina*, ſee *St. George's Key*.

*Coſiniſſa*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 44. E. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

*Coſlan*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 3. 23. W. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

*Coſſi*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. 52 miles SSE. Siliſtria. 25 NE. Marcenopoli.

*Coſſiaco*, a town of Iſtria. 12 miles W. St. Veit.

*Coſſlin*, ſee *Coſslin*.

*Coſmaar*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles E. Ramgur.

*Coſmin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh. 16 miles SW. Kaliſh.

*Coſmin*, a town of Pegu, on an iſland formed by the branches of the river Irawaddy or Ava. 24 miles ESE. Perſim.

*Coſmoledo*, a cluſter of rocks and iſlets, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 48. 20. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. S.

*Coſmu*, a town of Bengal. 10 m. NNE. Burwah.

*Coſnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, near the Gironde. 18 miles S. Saintes.

*Coſne*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre, on the Allier. The principal trade of the inhabitants is cutlery. In the environs are mines of iron, and a number of forges. It was often taken and retaken in the wars of the ſixteenth century. 27 miles N. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

*Coſne*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles S. Cerilly.

*Coſpoda*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Neuſtadt.

*Coſpour*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Aſſam. 376 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 92. 57. E. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

*Coſſaijura*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 24 miles SE. Midnapour.

*Coſſay*, a province of Aſia, in the northern part of Ava.

*Coſſe le Vivier*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 9 m. SSW. Laval.

*Coſſi di Donna*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

*Coſſibogon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles E. Kimedy.

*Coſſidea*, a town of Bengal. 70 miles SE. Dacca.

*Coſſimabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 10 miles N. Gazypour. *Long.* 83. 53. E. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

*Coſſimbazar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on the river Hoogly, which ſurrounds it. This place lies in a central ſituation for trade, and has always been the place of reſidence for different European factors. In the year 1756, it was taken by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, previous to his taking Calcutta. 5 miles S. Moorſhedabad. 90 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 26. E. *Lat.* 24. 6. N.

*Coſſimbazar*, or *Coſſimbuzar*, a river of Bengal, which ſeparates from the Ganges about 30 miles below Rajemal, paſſes by Moorſhedabad, Coſſimbazar, &c. and at Nuldea joins the Jellinghy to form the Hoogly.

*Coſſimcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 68 miles SW. Cicacole, 80 NE. Rajamundry. *Long.* 83. 7. E. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

*Coſſimpour*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Soorore, and elſewhere by Dinagepour. 10 miles long, and 3 broad.

*Coſſipour*, a town and fortreſs of India, in the country of Almora. 28 miles N. Rampour, 92 ENE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 20. E. *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

*Coſſipour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 34 miles WSW. Arrah.

*Coſſir*, ſee *Coſeir*.

*Cöſslin*, or *Coſzlin*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the river Niſbeck, 3 miles from the Baltic; ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1648: the ſeat of a court of juſtice for Farther Pomerania. 28 miles NNW. New Stettin, 68 NE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

*Coſſobamba*, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 12 m. SW. Latucunga.

*Coſſoevoey*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. *Long.* 132. E. *Lat.* 4. 21. S.

*Coſſonay*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, built in the year 442, and at one time a large town, but now much reduced. 8 miles NW. Nion.

*Coſſova*, (*Plains of*,) a tract of European Turkey, in Servia, where, in 1386, a battle was fought by the Turks under Amurath I. againſt the united forces of the Hungarians, Walachians, Dalmatians, Triballians, and Albanians, in which the Turks were victorious; but the next day as Amurath was walking over the field of battle, he was killed by a Triballian ſoldier, who was concealed among the dead. In 1447, another battle was fought, when the Turks under Amurath II. gained a complete victory. This is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Campus Merulæ.

*Coſta*, a river of Guinea, which croſſes the ivory coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 4. 5. W. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

*Coſta*, a town of Italy, in the bailiwic of Locarno. 6 miles W. Locarno.

*Coſta*, a town of Italy. 20 m. N. Bergamo.

*Coſta Alta*, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 5 miles W. Cadora.

*Coſta Head*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Pomona. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 59. N.

*Coſta Rica*, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the eaſt by the Spaniſh Main, on the ſouth-eaſt by the province of Veragua, and on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by the Pacific Ocean; 150 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; it is full of deſerts and foreſts, thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. A great part of the inhabitants live independent of the Spaniards. There are mines both of gold and ſilver; but, from the difficulty of working them, they have been abandoned. The principal commerce conſiſts in cattle, hides, honey, and wax. It has ports in each ſea. Carthage is the capital.

*Coſta Rica*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Eſcondida, 5 miles St. Carlos, in the province of Nicaragua.

*Coſtainitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 33 miles S. Niſſa.

*Coſtainitza*, a town of Croatia, on the borders of Boſnia. In 1557, it was taken by the Turks. In 1594, it was taken by the Hungarians; and ſoon after by the Turks. 42 miles SE. Agram, 34 NNW. Banjaluka. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

*Coſtignola, or Coſtigliola*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 8 miles NNW. Coni, 5 SSE. Saluzzo.

*Coſtheim, or Koſtheim*, a town ſituated on an iſland in the Rhine, near the mouth of the Maine; taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral times during the ſiege of Mentz, as a place of conſiderable importance; on the ſide of the river oppoſite to Mentz, 1 mile to the eaſt.

*Coſton's Inlet*, a channel between two ſmall iſlands of New Jerſey. *Long.* 74. 36. W. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

*Coſtow*, or *Coſtway*, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, 2 miles N. New Malton, in the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire.

*Coſtoſa*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. It is celebrated for the quarries of beautiful white marble mentioned by Pliny, one of which is oval, 3 miles in circumference, near 650 yards long, and 490 broad; this mine has been gradually dug out, and the excavation formed within it is ſupported by upwards of 1000 ſquare pillars of marble. 5 miles S. Vicenza.

*Coſtoſa*, a town of Italy. 11 m. SW. Verona.

*Coſwick*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbſt, ſituated on an eminence near the Elbe, with a château, the reſidence of the dowager princeſſes. 12 miles SE. Zerbſt, 6 E. Deſſau. *Long.* 12. 32. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

*Cotahamba*, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Cuſco. 86 miles SW. Cuſco. *Long.* 71. 40. W. *Lat.* 14. S.

*Cotah*, a town of Bengal. 36 miles NW. Burdwan.

*Cotamangulam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 9 miles E. Colar.

*Cotamna*, a town of Ruſſia, between Novgorod and Tver, where there are ſome large blue ſtones, which John Baſilowitz ordered to be removed from the ſepulchres at Revel, and carried to Moſcow; but news arriving of his death, they were unloaded and left here.

*Cotantin*, or *Coutantin*, or *Cotentin*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Lower Normandy, including the towns of Coutances, Valogne, St. Sauveur, Cherbourg, Barfleur, Carentan, Ville-Dieu, Granville, &c.

*Cotapam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 54 miles S. Tanjore.

*Cotapar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles NNE. Ongoli.

*Cotate*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SSE. Travancore.

*Cotaringen*, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the ſouth coaſt. 100 miles W. Banjar Maſſim.

*Cota-Tengah*, a town of the iſland of Borneo. 30 miles N. Banjar Maſſin.

*Cotatis*, or *Kutatis*, or *Cutais*, a town of Aſia, the capital of Irimetta, on the river Riona, containing about 200 houſes, and a palace for the prince; the walls are thick, and it is defended by ſtrong towers. In 1770, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who put the Turkiſh garriſon to the ſword; this is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Cyta, the country of Medea. 110 m. WNW. Teflis, 150 NNE. Erivan. *Long.* 43. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 26. N.

*Cotay*, a town of Peru in the dioceſe of Guamanga. 24 miles NW. Guancavelica.

*Cothamaver*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Jyenagur. 18 m. ESE. Paraſkoli.

*Cothus*, or *Cotuitz*, a town of Luſatia, the capital of a circle ſituated on the Spree, late belonging to the king of Pruſſia, but ceded by the treaty of Tilſit, in 1807, to the king of Saxony. It was pillaged by the Imperial troops in 1631. 36 miles SSW. Francfort on the Oder, 48 NNE. Dreſden. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 45 N.

*Côte*, (*La*,) one of the richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt beautiful diſtricts in Swiſſerland, in the country of Vaud, about 15 miles in length, at a little diſtance from the lake of Geneva; celebrated for its wine, which bears the name of the diſtrict.

*Cote*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 27 miles E. Gazypour.

*Cote*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad. 15 miles SSW. Currah.

*Cote Coſſum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Delhi. 18 miles SE. Rewari.

*Côte d'Or*, a department of France, from a mountain of that name, ſituated to the ſouth of Dijon. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Aube, on the north-eaſt by the Upper Marne, on the eaſt by the Upper Saône, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of Jura, on the ſouth by the department of the Saône and Loire, and on the weſt by the departments of Nyevre and Yonne. It is formed chiefly out of the province of Burgundy. The form is irregularly oval. 65 miles from north to ſouth, and from 25 to 50 from eaſt to weſt. Dijon is the capital.

*Côte St. Andre*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere; celebrated for its wine. 18 miles SE. Vienne.

*Côtes du Nord*, (*North Coaſts, Department of*,) one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the Engliſh channel, on the eaſt by the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the ſouth by that of Morbihan, and on the weſt by that of Finiſterre and the ſea, formed of a part of what was before called *Bretagne*; about 65 miles from eaſt to weſt; and 27 to 45 from north to ſouth. St. Brieuc is the capital.

*Coteckney*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Nuſe, 20 m. W. Newbern.

*Coteen*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 18 m. NE. Gandicotta.

*Cotemul*, a town of the iſland of Ceylon. 20 m. S. Candi. *Long.* 81. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. N.

*Cotefwould Hills*, hills of England, in the county of Glouceſter, remarkable for the number of ſheep it feeds, and the goodneſs of the wool; a few miles SE. of Glouceſter.

*Cothen*, a town of Germany, and capital of the principality of Anhalt Cothen, containing two churches, two ſchools, and an orphan-houſe for Calviniſts and Lutherans. Here is likewiſe an hoſpital, and a caſtle where the prince reſides. 12 m. SW. Deſſau, 10 E. Bernburg. *Long.* 12. 4. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

*Cothjeb*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tedla.

*Cothy*, a river of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towey, 3 miles ENE. Caermarthen.

*Cotiari*, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Ceylon. 20 miles SSE. Trincamaly. *Long.* 81. 35. E. *Lat.* 8. 16 N.

*Cotiel*, a town of the iſland of Borneo. 140 miles N. Banjar Maſſim.

*Cotignac*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles E. Barjols.

*Cotignola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, built in the year 1276; it is ſmall, but ſurrounded with walls and ditches. 25 miles SSE. Ferrara.

*Cotla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Kitchwana. 22 miles SSW. Ragoogur.

*Cotla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 40 miles NW. Poonah.

*Coto*, or *Verlon*, a town of Africa, on the ſlave coaſt. 16 miles ENE. Cape Mondego.

*Cotoca*, a town of South-America, in the province of Chiquitos. 40 miles NW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

*Cotombo*, ſee *Tombo*.

*Cotopaxi*, a mountain of Peru, 3126 toiſes above the level of the ſea, with a volcano, remarkable for its frequent violent eruptions.

*Cotour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 14 miles W. Vencatighery.

*Cotputly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat. 8 miles SSW. Delhi, 90 NNW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 50. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

*Cotran*, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 55 miles SW. Gherri.

*Cotrona*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, founded by a colony of Greeks. 14 miles W. Cangiano.

*Cotroneï*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles W. St. Severina.

*Cotrona*. ſee *Crotona*.

*Cotrongiano*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia. 10 miles E. Saſſari.

*Cotta*, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meiſſen. 4 miles S. Pirna.

*Cotta*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles SW. Corageot.

*Cotta*, or *Cottica*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Nayrs country. 18 m. SE. Tellichery.

*Cotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 50 miles WSW. Rachore.

*Cotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad. 16 miles E. Koudar.

*Cottacotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 11 m. SSW. Combam.

*Cottacotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 20 miles S. Tademeri.

*Cottan*, a town of Little Bukharia, a place of conſiderable trade between the Tartars and the Indian merchants.

*Cottapatam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles SE. Nellore.

*Cottapilla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 26 m. WNW. Bomrauzepollam.

*Cottapilla*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 25 miles Rettinghery.

*Cottapilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 28 miles SE. Warangole.

*Cottapollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 miles SW. Cicacole.

*Cottapollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly. 20 m. N. Condapilly.

*Cottapollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 15 miles S. Culloor.

*Cottapollam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 17 miles WSW. Gurramunda.

*Cottapoloor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 31 miles NE. Bomrauzepollam.

*Cottafeveru*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 22 miles S. Tademeri.

*Cottenbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 3 miles NW. Bayreuth.

*Cotteput*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baramaul. 25 miles E. Darempoury.

*Cottilah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat. 82 miles S. Delhi, 72 W. Agra. *Long.* 77. 7. E. *Lat.* 27. 24. N.

*Cottiwar*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, bounded on the north by Chalawara, on the eaſt by Goelwara, on the ſouth by Barrea, and on the weſt by Sorut; about 60 miles long, and 40 broad.

*Cottycoon*, a town of Bengal. 45 miles W. Moorſhedabad

*Cotuah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 25 miles SE. Bettiah.

*Cotulah*, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Palamow.

*Cotumba*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, which gives name to a diſtrict. 25 miles SE. Saferam. *Long.* 84. 24. E. *Lat.* 24. 38. N.

*Cotuy, El*, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. 110 miles ESE. Cape Français, 70 NNE. St. Domingo.

*Cotuy*, or *Yuna*, a river of Hiſpaniola, which paſſes by El Cotuy, and empties itſelf into the bay of Samara.

*Cotwally Hoſſainpour*, a ſmall province of Bengal, ſouth of Dinagepour.

*Cotzio*, or *Cozzat*, a town of Boſnia, on the river Drave. 104 miles SW. Belgrade, 108 SE. Banjaluka.

*Cova*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NE. Viſeu.

*Covanore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar. 20 miles SSW. Tripatore.

*Couang-yang*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 40 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

*Covarubias*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. 16 miles S. Burgos.

*Coubbet Elilmi Veladeh*, ſee *Kech*.

*Coubeby*, a town of Paleſtine, anciently Emmaus. 13 miles NW. Jeruſalem.

*Coubou*, a town on the north-eaſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 55. E. *Lat.* 2. 18. N.

*Coucha-Hotun*, a town of Thibet. 180 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 84. 24. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Couchahar*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the road from Smyrna to Tocat.

*Cou-chan*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 85 miles ENE. Ning-ki-tao.

*Couchetou*, a town of Thibet. 27 miles ENE. Acta-Hotun.

*Couches*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 miles ESE. Autun.

*Cou-chi*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan. 30 miles ENE. Kou-ang.

*Couchoumili*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Grecian Archipelago. 5 miles SE. Stamphalia.

*Couco*, a diſtrict of Africa, governed by an independent king or chief. The country is mountainous, but fertile, and is ſituated between Algiers and Boujeiah.

*Couconda*, a town of Africa, in the country of Biafares, on the Rio Grande. *Long.* 11. 6. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

*Couconda, Little*, a town of Africa. 30 miles W. Couconda.

*Coucou-tchacſue*, a town of Thibet. 12 miles N Cha-tcheou.

*Couconron*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 27 m. W. Privas.

*Coucy*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Oiſe, and ſeat of a tribunal: it is divided into two parts, called Coucy le Chapelle and Coucy le Château. 12 m. W. Laon, 13 ESE. Noyon.

*Couda*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis. 50 miles S. Tunis.

*Coudabully*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, ceded to Great-Britain in 1799. 45 miles SE. Seringapatam.

*Coudel*, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 12 miles SW. Goumel.

*Coudray, Le*, a town of France. 6 miles NE. Paris.

*Coudras*, an iſland of Canada, in the river St. Laurence, 45 miles below Quebec.

*Coudures*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 5 miles S. Grenade.

*Covelo*, see *Covolo*.

*Covelong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, on the ſea coaſt. In 1754, it was taken by Col. Clive. 20 miles S. Madras.

*Coventry*, a city of England, in the county of Warwick; for ſeveral centuries eſteemed a rich and flouriſhing town on account of its manufactures. The number of inhabitants, taken at different periods in the laſt 200 years, is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15,000; but on that violent convulſion, the diſſolution, trade grew ſo low, and occaſioned ſuch a deſertion of people from the city, as to reduce them to 3000. To remedy this evil, Edward VI. granted the city a charter for an additional fair. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehenſion of a ſiege, they were found to amount to 9500. By Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, there appears to have been 2065 houſes, and 12,117 people. In 1801, the number of houſes was 3134, and of inhabitants 16,034, of theſe 7002 were employed in trade and manufactures. It was ſurrounded with walls in the 14th century, the expences of which were defrayed by money ariſing from taxes on wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and ſheep, conſumed in Coventry. Theſe walls were in great ſtrength and grandeur, furniſhed with 32 towers, and 12 gates; and continued till the 22d of July 1661, when great part of the wall, moſt of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down by order of Charles II. When the king ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham, he ſent to this city to acquaint them that he meant to reſide there for ſome time, and deſired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen offered to receive the king, but refuſed admittance to any of the ſoldiery. Incenſed at this, Charles attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates, but was repulſed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loſs. In the following month Coventry was regularly garriſoned by the parliament, and remained in its poſſeſſion during the whole war. Coventry was incorporated by King Edward III. and the firſt mayor was choſen in 1348; it was erected into a county, with a conſiderable diſtrict, in the year 1451, by Henry VI. Both theſe charters were farther confirmed by James I. It ſends two members to parliament; the number of voters is eſtimated at about 3000. Two parliaments have been held in this city. The firſt in 1404, by Henry IV. which was ſtyled Parliamentum Indoctorum, ſo named from its inveteracy againſt the clergy. The other in 1459, by Henry VI. and was called Parliamentum Diabolicum, by the reaſon of the multitude of attainders paſſed againſt Richard duke of York, and his adherents. Here was formerly a celebrated monaſtery founded by King Canute for nuns, who being ſoon after turned out, Leofric earl of Mercia, in the year 1043 enlarged and in a manner rebuilt it: he endowed it with ſuch revenues, that Robert de Limſey, biſhop of Lichfield and Cheſter, transferred the epiſcopal ſee hither; but this ſee a few years after returned to Lichfield; yet ſo as that the ſame biſhop is ſtyled biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield. A ſtory has been handed down for ſome centuries, that Leofric, the firſt lord of this city, being angry with the citizens, oppreſſed them with heavy taxes, which he reſolved not to leſſen on any other terms than that his wife Godiva, who interceded earneſtly with him for their relief, ſhould ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city; which, if we may credit the common report, ſhe did, covered up in her very long hair, unſeen of any, and delivered her citizens of Coventry from ſuch a number of taxes for ever. Coventry contains three pariſh churches, beſides ſeveral places of worſhip for Diſſenters, Methodiſts, and Quakers. When the cathedral was ſtanding, Coventry poſſeſſed a matchleſs group of churches, all ſtanding within one cemetry. St. Michael's at preſent is a ſpecimen of the moſt beautiful ſteeple in Europe; every part of it is ſo finely proportionable, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren ſpoke of it as a maſter-piece of architecture. The principal manufactures are ribbons, gauzes, camblets, &c. A little out of the town is the head of the great canal to Oxford; and another canal is made to join the Staffordſhire canal near Lichfield: the former paſſes by Braunſton, and of courſe opens a communication by water between Coventry and London. The market is on Friday. 50 miles N. Oxford, 91 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

*Coventry*, a town of the ſtate of Connecticut. 14 miles NE. Norwich.

*Coveron*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 7 miles W. Nantes.

*Coveripark*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, remarkable for a victory obtained by the Britiſh under Colonel Clive over the French and Indians in 1754; the French threw down their arms, and ſurrendered priſoners of war. 9 miles E. Arcot.

*Coveriporum*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore county, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Cauvery. 60 miles NNE. Coimbetore, 65 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 54. E. *Lat.* 11. 49. N.

*Couchon*, a river of France, which runs into the Authion by two ſtreams, near Beau-

fort, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

*Couefnon*, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, *Long.* 2. 33. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

*Couet*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 5 miles SW. Delmont.

*Coufa*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 122 miles S. Bagdat.

*Cougan*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 18 m. N. Pa.

*Cougin-pe*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. 30 miles S. Tchahan Soubarkan.

*Couhé Verac*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 9 miles SSE. Luzignan.

*Couheſton*, or *Coheſton*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Choraſan, on the ſouth-eaſt by Segeſtan, on the ſouth-weſt by Irak, and on the north-weſt by Comis; about 220 miles in length, and from 80 to 150 in breadth. Tabaſkile appears the principal town.

*Covin*, ſee *Couvin*.

*Couir*, ſee *Cui*.

*Coulaba*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the coaſt of Malabar. 2 miles E. Bombay.

*Coulam*, a town of Tinevelly, on the ſouth coaſt of Hindooſtan. 15 miles NE. Cape Comorin. *Long.* 77. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

*Coulan*, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Travancore country, ſituated on a navigable river, with a good harbour. On the firſt arrival of the Portugueſe in India, this place was governed by a queen, who ruled over a ſmall principality. It was taken from the Portugueſe by the Dutch, in 1662. Herbert ſays, that at one time it contained 100,000 inhabitants. 52 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 34. E. *Lat.* 8. 54. N.

*Coulanges les Vineuſes*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, celebrated for its vineyards. 6 miles S. Auxerre.

*Coulanges ſur Yonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 15 miles S. Auxerre.

*Coulans*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 7 miles E. Le Mans.

*Coulaſgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles E. Arcot.

*Couleuvre*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 m. NE. Cerilly.

*Coulding's Harbour*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North-America. 15 miles N. Portlock's Harbour.

*Coulibœuf*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles ENE. Falaiſe.

*Coulikaut*, a town of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt. 16 miles S. Portſmouth. *Long.* 61. 29. W. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

*Coulney*, or *Foulney*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, in Yorkſhire.

*Coulombiers*, *Les*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 4 miles NE. Luzignan.

*Coulombs*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, near Nogent le Roi.

*Coulommiers*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and ſeat of a tribunal. 30 miles NE. Melun, 24 NNW. Provins.

*Coulon*, or *Dalai*, a large lake of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 116. 54. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

*Coulonge*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 13 miles NE. Château Thierry.

*Coulonges les Royaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 10 miles NNW. Niort.

*Coulongke*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 7 m. NE. Domfront.

*Coulons*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 7 miles SW. Gien.

*Coultſchi*, a town of Thibet. 15 miles W. Dharmſaleh.

*Coumour*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 126. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

*Couna*, or *Coyna*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 6 miles SSE. Liſbon.

*Covolo*, a fortreſs of the Tyroleſe, to guard a paſs in the road from Germany to Italy, on the Brenta, and borders of the Veroneſe, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in September 1796. 20 miles N. Vicenza, 23 E. Trent.

*Counda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Palnaud. 14 miles W. Timercotta.

*Covorden*, a city of Holland, in Overiſſel, the capital of Drent, one of the ſtrongeſt places in the United Provinces, in the form of a regular pentagon, with ſeven large baſtions, called after the names of the provinces; ſeven half-moons, and ſeven ravelins; and beſides, a fortreſs ſurrounded with five other baſtions, and a double ditch, very large and deep; the ramparts high and thick: added to this, its ſituation, in the midſt of a moraſs, renders the approach extremely difficult. It has frequently been taken and retaken by the Spaniards and Dutch; the latter fortified it in 1579, on account of its important ſituation, being reckoned the key of the provinces of Groningen and Frieſland; the Spaniards took it in 1581. Maurice prince of Orange retook it for the States in 1592; a little time after, the Spaniards attempted to blockade it, but the prince obliged them to retire, and abandon the forts which they had conſtructed in the environs. In the year 1672, Covorden was attacked by Chriſtopher Bernard de Ghaelen, biſhop of Mun-

fter, and taken the 12th of July, being fhamefully given up by the governor. Charles de Rabenhaut, who commanded the Dutch forces, being informed that the garrifon, confiding in the ftrength of the place, were very remifs in their guard, refolved to furprife it; and profiting by the rigour of the feafon, which had frozen the morafs, fent fome troops under the command of Colonel Eyoergen, who arrived at Covorden the 23d of December, at three o'clock in the morning, made themfelves maflers of the city, killed the governor, and fent the garrifon prifoners to Groningen In 1795, Covorden was taken by the French. 60 miles NE. Arnheim, 45 S. Embden. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

*Coundour*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gooty. 13 miles S. Gooty.

*Coupang*, a town of the ifland of Timor, where the Dutch have a fettlement. It is fituated in a large bay, which affords an excellent road for fhipping. *Lat.* 10. 12. S.

*Coupele*, a defile in the mountains, between Hindooftan and Thibet, eaft of the Ganges, near Loldong. Here was a celebrated pagoda, which was taken by Timur Bec.

*Coupiac*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 miles E. Alby.

*Couptrain*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 miles N. Vilaine.

*Cour*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 9 m. S. Blois.

*Coura*, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 4 miles NE. Lamego.

*Couradie*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 22 miles S. Arrah.

*Courantin*, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 57. 26. W. *Lat.* 6. N.

*Courbali*, a town of Africa, in the country of Biafares. *Long.* 14. 13. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

*Courban-ajatou*, a poft of Chinefe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 107. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

*Courbeville*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne. 7 m. SW. Laval.

*Courcelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. In 1688, Philip king of France was defeated near this town by Richard I. king of England. 6 miles NW. Bapaume.

*Courcelles*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles S. Langres.

*Courchamp*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles SW. Saumur.

*Courcité*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles E. Mayenne, 10 NNE. Ervy.

*Courcon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 miles S. Auxerre. 18 miles E. St. Fargeau.

*Courcouſon*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet. 45 m. NE. Totun-Hotun.

*Courdemange*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 3 miles S. Vitry le Francois.

*Coure*, a poft of Chinefe Tartary. *Long.* 123. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

*Courgains*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 18 m. N. Le Mans.

*Courgegur*, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 17 miles W. Simpy.

*Courgis*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 5 miles E. Auxerre.

*Courgivaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles WSW. Sezanne.

*Courgna*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, on the Orco. 10 m. SW. Ivrea.

*Courland, (Dutchy of,)* bounded on the north by the gulf of Riga, on the eaft by the gulf of Riga and Semigallia, on the fouth by Samogitia, and on the weft by the Baltic. This country was interwoven with Livonia till the year 1561, when it was erected into a peculiar dukedom by Gottard Kettler, who held it as a fief of the crown of Poland. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the male race of Kettler became extinct. In 1737, the Ruffian intereft prevailed, and Count Erneft John Von Birom was elected duke by the nobility of Courland, in oppofition to Poland. In 1796, it loft its fmall title to independence, and became annexed to Ruffia. The country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Candau. The religion is chiefly Lutheran.

*Courle*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 15 miles SW. Thouars.

*Courlin Iſlands*, two fmall iflands near the weft coaft of Scotland. 4 miles E. from the ifland of Scalpa.

*Courmetou*, a town of Thibet. 22 miles W. Orto.

*Courmonteral*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 miles W. Montpellier.

*Cournillion*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 12 miles S. Die.

*Cournon*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 2 m. W. Billon.

*Couronne, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its manufactures of paper. 3 miles SW. Angouleſme.

*Couroullac*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. 12 miles SW. Harchar.

*Courpiac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 m. NE. Cadillac.

*Courpiere*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 18 miles E. Clermont Ferrand.

*Cours*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dar-Fur. 12 miles NNW. Cobbé.

*Courſan*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 3 miles N. Narbonne.

*Courſegoules*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 m. N. St. Paul.

*Courſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles W. Rochelle.

*Courſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles SW. Auxerre.

*Court of Aldermen*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, ſo called by Capt. (then Lieut.) Cook, in the year 1769. They lie in the compaſs of about half a league every way, and five leagues from the main; between which and them lie other iſlands, moſt of them barren rocks, of which there is great variety: ſome of them are as ſmall in compaſs as the monument at London, but riſe to a much greater height, and ſome of them are inhabited. *Long.* 183. 37. W. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

*Courta*, a fort of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 22 miles SE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 26. E. *Lat.* 26. 1. N.

*Courtallum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 16 m. WNW. Trichinopoly.

*Courtallum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NE. Tanjore.

*Courtanvaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 12 m. W. Vendôme.

*Courtenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 13 miles SW. Sens.

*Courteron*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 m. S. Bar ſur Seine.

*Courthezon*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, ſituated on the Seille, and containing about 2000 inhabitants. 3 miles S. Orange.

*Courtine, (La,)* a town of France, in the department of the Creuze. 12 m. S. Felletin.

*Courtiſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles NE. Châlons ſur Marne.

*Courtlary*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of Bienne. 7 miles NW. Bienne.

*Courtmacſhery Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. *Long.* 8. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

*Courtomer*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 5 miles E. Seez.

*Courtonne la Ville*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles SE. Liſieux.

*Courtray*, called by the Flemings *Cortryck*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lys, ſituated on that river, and celebrated for its manufacture of table linen. Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, built a caſtle in 1385, and fortified the city with many towers. In the year 1302, the famous battle of Spurs was fought near Courtray, between the French and Flemings, in which the former were defeated with the loſs of 20,000 men. In 1382, Charles VI. attacked the Flemings, who had revolted againſt their comte Lewis, and having defeated them at Roſebeck, he ſacked and burned Courtray. This town was often taken and retaken in the laſt century; the French became maſters in 1643, and the Marechal de la Ferté Sennetere obliged the Spaniards, who had begun a ſiege, to retire. In 1645, the King of Spain took it, and added to its fortifications. In 1646, the Duke of Orleans, uncle to Lewis XIV. took it, in ſight of the army of Spain, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, who could give it no ſuccour; the following year the Archduke Leopold took it from the French by aſſault. In 1667, it was again taken and fortified by the order of Louis XIV. and ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668. In 1678, it was by the peace of Nimeguen reſtored to Spain. In 1683, the French again became maſters of the town and citadel, which they diſmantled in 1684, and reſtored to Spain in 1697. The French took it the 18th of June 1792, under the command of General Luckner, but retired from it ſoon after. In April 1794, the French took it again. 22 miles SW. Ghent, 24 S. Bruges. *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

*Courville*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Eure. 7 miles W. Chartres.

*Courzieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 m. W. Lyons.

*Couſa*, a river of Africa, which riſes in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 5. S.

*Cous*, ſee *Kous*.

*Couſan*, or *Couſha*, a town of Little Bukharia, which was taken and plundered by Timur Bec. 70 miles ENE. Acſu.

*Couſance*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 10 miles S. Lons le Saunier.

*Couſſay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 10 m. SSE. Loudon.

*Couſel*, ſee *Kuſel*.

*Couſſergues*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 29 miles SE. Rhodez.

*Couſſey*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges. 3 m N. Neufchâteau.

*Couſſon*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Blois.

*Cotahou*, a town of Thibet. 25 miles E. Manas-Hotun.

*Coutances*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Channel; before the revolution, the ſeat of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop. The principal trade is in grain, butter, and cattle. There are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. 33 m. WSW. Bayeux. *Long.* 1. 22. W. *Lat.* 49. 3 N.

*Cou-tcheng*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 37 miles SW. Tſin-tcheou.

*Cou-tching*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 18 m. SSW. King.

*Cou-tching*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 22 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

*Cou-tching-keou*, a ſmall Chineſe iſland, *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat* 35. 55. N.

*Couterne*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles SE. Domfront

*Cou-tien*, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 32 m SSE. Kien-ning.

*Coutoukou-Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. 225 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 111. 23. E. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

*Coutour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dindigul. 6 miles N. Ootampaleam.

*Coutras*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, ſituated at the conflux of the Ille and Drôme, containing about 2900 inhabitants. In October 1585, a battle was fought here between the Catholics, under the Duke de Joyeuſe, and the Huguenots, commanded by the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. in perſon, when the latter obtained a complete victory. The Duke de Joyeuſe was killed, and above 5000 of his troops: on the ſide of the King of Navarre, the loſs was ſmall. 9 miles NNE. Libourne.

*Coutreki*, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Oman, on the ſea coaſt. *Lat.* 20. 58. N.

*Couture*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 m. NE. Bethune.

*Couture d'Argenſon*, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 24 miles SE. Niort

*Couvertoirade*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 12 miles SE. Milhau.

*Couvignon*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 3 miles WSW. Bar ſur Aube.

*Couvin*, or *Cuivin*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 15 miles SSW. Liege.

*Couxea*, a town of Upper Guinea, in the country of Sierra Leona. *Long.* 9. 24. W. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

*Cou-yang*, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 5 miles SW. Tſin-tcheou.

*Couzon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles SE. Sedan.

*Cow*, a rock on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, about a mile E. from the Bull. *Long.* 10. 7. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

*Cow Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in Palk's Paſſage, between the continent of Hindooſtan and Ceylon. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 9. 37. N.

*Cow Iſland*, ſee *Buffaloe Iſland*.

*Cow*, or *Cowvuil*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Sind, 30 m. below Attock.

*Cow and Calf*, rocks near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in Dundrum bay. 4 m. W. St. John's Point. *Long.* 5. 40. W. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

*Cowal*, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire, extending as a peninſula between Loch Fine and the Frith of Clyde.

*Cow and Calf*, rocks at the ſouth entrance of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 2. W. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

*Cow and Calf*, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. *Long.* 93. 45. E. *Lat.* 14. 51. N.

*Cow's Bay*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Benguela.

*Cow Paſture River*, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river. *Long.* 80. 8. W. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

*Cowanghanock Creek*, a river of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

*Cowey Stakes*, a place of England, near Chertſey, where Cæſar is ſaid to have paſſed the Thames.

*Cowbridge*, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Tueſday, and 759 inhabitants. The Eaſter quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held here. 12 miles W. Cardiff, 176 WNW. London.

*Cowda*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis. 5 miles NW. Tunis.

*Cowee*, a town of United America, in the Tenaſſee government. 34 m. S. Knoxville.

*Cowen*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Caermarthen.

*Cowes*, a ſeaport town on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, ſituated on the river Meden, which divides it into eaſt and weſt Cowes. The harbour is as ſafe as any in the Britiſh Channel, and by far the moſt convenient for veſſels bound to Holland, and the eaſt countries; and is much frequented by ſhips to repair damages ſuſtained at ſea, and to water, until the ſeaſon permit them to proceed on their reſpective voyages. Several ſhips of war have been built at this port. Cowes was without a name till Henry VIII. built here, and on the oppoſite point at Eaſt Cowes, two forts, or block-houſes, for the ſecurity of the iſland and road. The town of Weſt Cowes ſtands on a riſing ground, at the mouth of the river Meden: the view on approaching it by ſea is very beautiful: it owes its origin and increaſe to its excellent harbour, where

ſhips are not only ſecure from ſtorms, but ſo happily ſituated as to be able to turn out, either to the eaſtward or weſtward, whenever a fair wind offers. The town is well peopled, and enjoys a good trade for the ſale of proviſions; eſpecially in time of war, when large fleets of merchant-ſhips often ride here for ſeveral weeks, waiting either for wind or convoy. The town is but indifferently built, and the ſtreets are very narrow. Paſſage boats are continually paſſing between this place and Portſmouth and Southampton; and the packet with the mail from the iſland to London ſails from hence. 9 miles WSW. Portſmouth, 10 SSE. Southampton. Weſt Cowes fort is ſituated *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

*Cowie*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea a little to the north of Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

*Cowie*, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineſhire, erected into a burgh of barony by Malcolm Canmure; near it are the remains of an ancient caſtle. 2 miles N. Stonehaven.

*Cowie*, (*El*,) a town of Nubia. 18 miles S. Terſowir.

*Cowiſhar*, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 80. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

*Cowkparah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. 40 miles W. Midnapour.

*Cowley*, one of the Gallapagos iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, ſituated on the equinoctial line.

*Cowlydroog*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bednore. 6 miles S. Bednore.

*Cowpens*, a place of North-Carolina, where, in 1781, the Britiſh troops under Colonel Tarleton were defeated by the Americans under Colonel Morgan. The cannon, colours, and baggage-waggons, fell into the hands of the victors. The loſs of the Britiſh troops in this unfortunate affair amounted to at leaſt 600 men, and of them near one half killed and wounded. The loſs of the Americans, according to their account of it, was ſo ſmall as ſcarcely to deſerve credit; 12 killed and 60 wounded.

*Cowra*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles from Koonda.

*Cowreea*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Rogonatpour.

*Cowtah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 16 miles ESE. Lucknow.

*Cowyat*, a town of Burmah, on the Irawaddy. 35 miles W. Ava.

*Cox's Town*, a town of Virginia, in the Potomack. 20 miles N. Winchester.

*Coxova*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 47. E. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

*Coxwyck*, a town of Norway. 44 miles NNE. Romſdal.

*Coya*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 12. W. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

*Coyama*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 115 m. NNE. Popayan.

*Coyba*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. 12 miles long, and 5 broad. *Lat.* 7. 58. N.

*Coyeah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 24 miles SW. Kairabad.

*Coyegem*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles S. Courtray.

*Coyeta*, a town of United America, in the Tenaſſee government. 20 m. W. Knoxville.

*Coygach Point*, ſee *Ru More*.

*Coyl*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes twenty miles N. from Chuta Nagpour, in the province of Bahar, and joins the Soane, 34 miles S. Conjoor: they both together form the Bramne.

*Coyna*, ſee *Couna*.

*Coypu*, a river of Chili, which runs into the Ralema near Puren.

*Coyr*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 60 miles N. Berar.

*Coyron*, a mountain of France, in the department of the Ardèche, which gives name to a diſtrict.

*Coytlaſtla*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala. 15 m. NW. Vera Cruz.

*Coz*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 12 miles SW. Leyria.

*Cozachi*, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biſcay. 140 m. NW. Parral.

*Cozè*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles SSW. Saintes.

*Cozumel*, an iſland of North-America, near the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan, inhabited by native Indians: the country is fertile, and abundant in fowl and cattle. In 1519, Cortes touched at this iſland in his expedition to Mexico, when he found Jerom de Aguilar, a Spaniſh dean; who, in going from Darien to Hiſpaniola a few years before, had been taken priſoner and made a ſlave to the Indians. On the arrival of Cortes, he obtained his liberty, and became his interpreter, having learned the language. 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 wide. *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

*Cozza*, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia. 30 miles SSE. Boſnaſerai.

*Cozzano*, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 21 miles E. Ajaccio.

*Cozzo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 16 miles S. Novara, 9 SW. Vigevano.

*Crab Iſland*, ſee *Bieka*.

*Crab Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the river Cambodia, near the coaſt of Chiampa. *Long.* 106. 27. E. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

*Crab Vally*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. 2 m. S. Reed Point.

*Crabbenda*, a village of Holland, taken by the Engliſh in September 1799. 8 m. N. Alcmaer.

*Cracatoa*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea. This is the ſouthernmoſt of a group of iſlands in the entrance of the Strait of Sunda, about three leagues in circumference. Cracatoa is eſteemed very healthy in compariſon of the neighbouring countries. It conſiſts of high land, riſing gradually on all ſides from the ſea, and the whole is covered with trees, except a few ſpots which the natives have cleared for rice fields. The number of people on the iſland is very inconſiderable. Their chief, like thoſe of all the other iſlands in the ſtrait, is ſubject to the king of Bantam. The coral reefs afford plenty of ſmall turtles, but other refreſhments are very ſcarce, and ſold at an enormous price. On the full and change days, it is high water at ſeven in the morning; the water riſes three feet two inches perpendicular. *Long.* 105. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 9 S.

*Cracau*, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 2 miles ESE. Magdeburg.

*Crach*, a fortreſs of Arabia Petræa, built in the twelfth century, by a Saracen lord, on the ſite of the ancient Petra.

*Crackerout*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Samland. 25 miles SSW. Memel.

*Craco*, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 8 miles NNW. Turſi.

*Cracovia*, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by Siradia, on the north-eaſt by that of Sandomir, on the ſouth by Hungary, and on the weſt by Sileſia. It belongs to Auſtria, and is annexed to the kingdom of Galicia. The principal towns are Cracow and Landſcron.

*Cracow*, a city of Auſtrian Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Viſtula, where it is joined by the Radawa; built by Cracus I. king of Poland, with ſpoils taken from the Franks, and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is ſurrounded by walls, large, and well built: the ſtreets wide and ſtraight, but badly paved. It contains ſeveral churches and convents; on the weſt ſide is a fauxbourg, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round: on the ſouth ſide is a royal caſtle near the bank of the Viſtula, alſo walled round, and defended with towers and baſtions. The cathedral is not large, and rather rich than handſome: here was preſerved a conſiderable treaſure in the regal jewels, the crown, the ſceptre, and the globe, uſed at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned for near five centuries, until the laſt, who was crowned at Warſaw; here too they were buried. It is dedicated to St. Staniſlaus, biſhop of Cracow, who was killed by King Boleſlaus II. at the altar of a church, ſituated on a hill, named Skalka, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was cuſtomary for the king elect to walk to this church, as if to expiate the crimes of his predeceſſor. Cracow is the ſee of a biſhop, created in the year 1000, and ranks the firſt biſhop in that kingdom. This city was formerly near the centre of Poland, but was in the year 1592 a frontier town; it occupies a great ſpace of ground, yet, with its ſuburbs united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. The deva ſtation was begun by Charles XII. king of Sweden, who took it at the beginning of the laſt century, but it ſuffered ſtill more ſeverely in the late invaſion by the Ruſſians and Pruſſians. In 1769, it was taken by the Ruſſians under Suwarrow. The caſtle held out for ſome time, but being in want of proviſions it ſurrendered at length upon honourable terms. Koſciuſko drove out a Ruſſian garriſon in March 1794, but being called to the ſupport of Warſaw, Cracow was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the troops of Pruſſia on the 15th of June following. 264 m. S. Konigſberg, and 128 SSW. Warſaw. *Long.* 19. 50. E *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

*Cradley*, a township of England, in Worceſterſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1434, of whom 685 were employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles NE. Stourbridge.

*Crado*, a town of Africa, on the ſlave coaſt. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

*Crailburg*, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles NE. Waſſerburg.

*Craich*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, oppoſite Spire.

*Craig-Alvie*, a mountain of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Murray, a little to the north of the river Spey.

*Craigan*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 15 miles NW. Perth.

*Craigberyon*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 3 m. NE. Callender.

*Craigchonichan*, a place of Scotland, near Kincardine in Roſsſhire, where the Marquis of Montroſe was defeated by Col. Strachan.

*Craig Davie*, or *Bervie Brow*, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Kincardine. *Lat.* 56. 49. N.

*Craigendive*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. 4 miles E. from the iſland of Jura.

*Craiggag Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland. 16 miles NE. Dornoch. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

*Craig-Leith*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Forth, about a mile N. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

*Craig Logan*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Wigton. 9 miles NNW. Strathraweſ.

*Craigmillar Caſtle*, an ancient fortreſs of Scotland, once a royal caſtle, and the reſidence of James V. during his minority, and of Queen Mary after her return from France

in 1561. It was a place of confinement for the Earl of Mar, younger brother to James III. In 1554, it was burned by the Engliſh. 3 miles S. Edinburgh.

*Craigow*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs. 18 m. E. Fort Auguſtus.

*Crail*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, erected into a burgh by Robert Bruce; and unites with Anſtruther, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem to ſend one member. It conſiſts of two principal ſtreets, extending parallel along the ſhore, which is high and ſteep. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1650; and their chief employment is fiſhing. At Crail a battle was fought between the Danes and the Scots. 18 miles SE. St. Andrews, 39 NE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 43. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

*Crain*, or *Crainburg*, a town of the dutchy of Carniola, on the Save, which contains 5 churches and a convent. It was formerly the reſidence of the marggraves, who received their title from the town. In it is a citadel. 20 miles W. Laubach, 20 N. Trieſte. *Long.* 14. 11. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

*Crainberg*, a mountain of Carniola. 6 miles NW. Feldes.

*Crainfeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Heſſe. 14 m. W. Fulda.

*Crakau*, or *Kroka*, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meiſſen. 19 miles NNE. Dreſden.

*Crakau*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 10 miles NNW. Marienburg.

*Crake*, a river of England, which riſes in the part of Lancaſhire called Furneſs, and joins the Leven at its mouth.

*Crakenish Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 14. N.

*Crakoln*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 8 miles E. Heilſberg.

*Cralicowavelika*, a town of Sclavonia, on an iſland formed by a ſmall river, near the Save. 52 miles E. Carlſtadt, 156 S. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

*Cramcutan*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 114. 18. E. *Lat.* 3. 13. S.

*Cramlow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 32 m. NW. Cracow.

*Cramond*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the river Almond, which forms a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Here are veſtiges of a Roman ſtation. 5 miles W. Edinburgh.

*Cramond*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Forth. 4 miles NW. Leith.

*Crampel*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ihne at Stargard.

*Cranach*, ſee *Cronach*.

*Cranach*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Retach near Cronach.

*Cranbrook*, a town of England, in the county of Kent. In this town ſome of the inhabitants of Louvain, after a quarrel with the Duke of Brabant, firſt eſtabliſhed the woollen manufacture, under the protection of Edward III. in the fourteenth century. It has a market on Saturday, and 2561 inhabitants. 13 miles S. Maidſtone, and 48 SSE. London. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

*Cranburn*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, on the borders of Hampſhire and Wilts, ſituated near a large chace which extends as far as Saliſbury; it has a market on Thurſday, with 1402 inhabitants. 12 miles SW. Saliſbury, 98 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 54. W. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

*Cranbury*, a town of New Jerſey. 11 miles SSW. New Brunſwick.

*Crane Iſland*, an iſland in the Potomack. 30 miles SW. Annapolis.

*Crane Iſland*, a narrow iſland, about ſix miles in length, in Hunting Sound, on the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

*Cranenburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, ſeparated from the dutchy of Cleves; formerly Imperial, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Proteſtant church. This town was granted to a phyſician for the term of his life, for having recovered the elector Frederick William from a diſeaſe likely to prove mortal. 3 m. W. Cleves.

*Craney Iſland*, a ſmall iſland of Virginia, in James river. *Long.* 76. 25. W. *Lat.* 37. 1. N.

*Cranfield*, a townſhip of England, in Bedfordſhire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 961, of whom 557 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles SSW. Bedford.

*Cranganore*, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, with an irregular fortreſs, built by the Portugueſe: from whom it was taken by the Dutch in 1662. The Dutch ſold it, in the year 1789, to the rajah of Travancore, which cauſed a war between the Engliſh and Tippoo Sultan king of the Myſore, who diſputed the right of the Dutch to diſpoſe of it, and actually took poſſeſſion of it in 1790. It was however taken by the Engliſh ſoon after. 58 miles SSE. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 58. E. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

*Crangen*, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 6 miles NNE. Polnow, 16 E. Coſlin.

*Cranpſchen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles E. Thorn.

*Cranſac*, a village of France, in the department of the Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters. 15 miles NW. Rhodez.

*Crantzperg*, a town and caſtle of Bavaria. 16 miles NNE. Munich.

*Cranon*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Oudon. 9 miles W. Château Gontier, 5 S. Laval. *Long.* 0. 52. W. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

*Cranon*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Berar. 50 miles WNW. Mahur.

*Cranne*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 10 miles SE. Laon.

*Crapak*, a long chain of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Tranſilvania.

*Crapelnaw*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles S. Oſterrod.

*Crapino*, a town of Naples. 20 miles W. Vieſte.

*Crapone*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 18 miles N. Le Puy en Velay.

*Craſta*, a mountain of European Turkey, in Albania. 4 miles N. Albaſano.

*Craſtanovitza*, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna. 26 miles NW. Banjaluka, 20 SW. Gradiſca.

*Crati*, a river of Naples, which riſes about four miles S. Coſenza, and runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

*Cratinen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Natangen. 28 miles S. Raſtenburg.

*Crato, (O,)* a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſurrounded by an ancient wall, and containing a church, an hoſpital, and a convent. This town belonged to the knights of Malta. In 1662, it was taken by the Spaniards ſword in hand: the governor was ſhot. 10 miles W. Portalegre, 43 N. Evora. *Long.* 7. 21. W. *Lat.* 39. 9. N.

*Cratoweſs*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 3 miles S. Stonehaven.

*Cravant*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1423, between the Engliſh and the French. 9 m. SE. Auxerre.

*Cravatore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 70 m. E. Aurungabad.

*Craven*, a county of the ſtate of North-Carolina.

*Crawford*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkſhire, chiefly inhabited by miners, of whom 500 are employed in lead works near the town. Native gold has ſometimes been found in the gravel under the peat, waſhed away by the rains. The country about is called Crawford Muir. Here was formerly a caſtle. In 1801, it contained 1671 inhabitants. 40 miles S. Glaſgow, 364 N. London.

*Crawford*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the Mattopony. 5 miles N. Weſt Point.

*Crawford, (New,)* a town of the iſland of Jamaica. 14 miles N. Kingſton.

*Crawford, (Old,)* a town of the iſland of Jamaica. 11 miles N. Kingſton.

*Crawford's Dike*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on the Clyde, with a convenient harbour, capable of containing veſſels of conſiderable burthen. 2 miles above Greenock.

*Cray*, a river of England, which runs into the Darent, near Dartford in Kent.

*Cray*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in Glamorganſhire.

*Crayford*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the ſmall river Cray, which ſerves to work a mill for a ſlitting and rolling iron, and another for a cotton manufacture. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1210, and of theſe 662 were employed in trade and manufactures. This place is alſo famous for a great battle fought here in 457, between Hengiſt the Saxon, and Vortimer the Britiſh king, in which the latter loſt 4000 men, and four of his chief commanders. The rout was ſo general and deciſive, that Hengiſt from that time was left in quiet poſſeſſion of his Kentiſh kingdom. 2 miles W. Dartford, 13 ESE. London.

*Creances*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 10 m. S. Coutances.

*Creange*, or *Krichingen*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, heretofore the capital of a county, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. The county was ſmall, and paid 40 florins for the Roman month, and 13 rixdollars, 46 kreutzers, to the Imperial chamber. 38 m. WSW. Deux Ponts.

*Creechio*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 10 miles E. Civita di Chieti.

*Creche*, a river of America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi, *Long.* 90. 5. W. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

*Crecy*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 m. S. Meaux.

*Crecy*, or *Crecy en Ponthieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of Auguſt, 1346, between the Engliſh and French. Edward III. and his ſon the Black Prince, were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great ſlaughter, 30,000 foot and 1,200 horſe being left dead in the field; among whom were the King of Bohemia, the Count of Alençon, Louis count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility. 10 miles N. Abbeville, 100 N. Paris.

*Crecy ſur Serre*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 7 miles N. Laon.

*Credan Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of Waterford harbour. *Long.* 6. 59. W. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

*Credera*, a village of Italy, in the department of the Adda, remarkable for being the place where the order of Auguſtine friars firſt originated.

*Crediton*, or *Kirton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Exeter in the year 1 50;

and in the reign of Edward I. it ſent members to the Engliſh parliament, then ſitting at Carliſle: it is governed by a magiſtrate, called portreeve. There is a large manufacture of ſerges carried on here. The market is on Saturdays for proviſions, wool, and yarn. In 1801, the population was 4929, and of theſe 3166 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles SE. Exeter, 180 W. London.

*Credo*, a mountain of France, between Lyons and Mantua.

*Credy*, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, near Exeter.

*Cree*, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Ayrſhire, and runs into Wigton bay.

*Cree Indians*, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 103. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

*Cree-Town*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightſhire. It receives its name from the river, and was formerly called Ferry-town of Cree, from a ferry or paſſage kept. In 1764, the inhabitants were little more than 100; in 1794, they amounted to near 11,000; and the town has lately been erected into a burgh of barony. A conſiderable number of veſſels belong to the port, from 20 to 60 tons. A little below the town, veſſels of 500 tons may anchor with ſafety. 42 miles NW. Dumfries, 384 N. London. *Long.* 10. 22. W. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

*Creech*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 7 miles W. Dornoch.

*Creich*, or *Kreich*, ſee *Craich*.

*Creichgow*, or *Crichgaw*, a country of Germany, between Swabia and the Lower Palatinate.

*Crefeld*, ſee *Crevelt*.

*Creglingen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach, on the Tauber. 30 miles NW. Anſpach, 22 S. Wurzburg.

*Creikowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 24 miles SSE. Brunn.

*Creil*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe. 6 m. NW. Senlis, 7 S. Clermont.

*Creil de Bournezeau*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 10 miles ESE. La Roche ſur Yonne.

*Creilſheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anſpach, on the Jaxt. 24 miles WSW. Anſpach, 13 WNW. Dunckelsbuhl. *Long.* 10. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

*Crema*, a city of Italy, in the department of the Adda, heretofore capital of the Cremaſco, ſituated on the river Serio, well built, populous, and fortified, rich, and commercial; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna. It contains five pariſh churches, and ſixteen convents for devotees of both ſexes. It has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1428, but paid no impoſts. The name is ſaid to be derived from the word *cremata*, *burned*, as being built on the ruins of a more ancient and heretical town, burned by order of the Archbiſhop of Milan, in the year 951. 22 miles ESE. Milan. *Long.* 9. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 22. N.

*Cremaſco*, a late country of Italy, which takes its name from Crema the capital, inſulated in the Milaneſe. It belonged to the Venetians, though not united to any other part of their territories, but is now included in the department of the Adda, in the kingdom of Italy. It is ſmall, but fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

*Cremaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 5 miles S. Roanne.

*Crembs*, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Lyzer, about ſix miles N. Milſtatt.

*Cremſperg*, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 7 miles N. Milſtatt.

*Cremieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin. 18 miles E. Lyons.

*Cremitten*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Samland. 15 miles E. Konigſberg.

*Cremmen*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, containing about 300 houſes. 22 miles NNW. Berlin, 20 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 13. 3 E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

*Cremnitz*, or *Kremnitz*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, celebrated for its ſilver mines. The town itſelf is very ſmall, not containing fifty houſes, but the fauxbourgs are of great extent. 56 miles N. Gran, 100 E. Vienna. *Long.* 19. 13. E *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

*Cremona*, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Upper Po, heretofore capital of the Cremoneſe, ſituated in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, protected by a fort, as the town is by a caſtle. A canal, which paſſes through the town, forms a communication between the Oglio and the Po: the circumference is about five miles. The principal ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, adorned with ſome ſmall ſquares, and a few palaces, but the houſes in general are not well built. Here is an univerſity of no great celebrity; 40 pariſh churches, and 43 convents of both ſexes, with about 12,000 inhabitants. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. The town is ſaid to have been built 391 years before Chriſt. From the tower of one of the churches is an extenſive view over the fertile plains of Lombardy. Cremona ſurrendered to the French in May 1796, without reſiſtance, and was evacuated by them on the 17th of April 1799. On the 20th, they were defeated near the town by the Auſtrians, with the loſs of 400 priſoners. 38 m. SE. Milan. *Long.* 10. 2. E. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

*Cremoneſe*, late a country of Italy, in the

Milaneſe, taking its name from Cremona, the capital, bounded on the eaſt by the dutchy of Mantua, on the north by the Breſſan, on the weſt by the Lodeſan and Cremaſco, and on the ſouth by the Parmeſan, from which it is ſeparated by the Po. It for a long time belonged to Spain, till the famous war for the ſucceſſion of Charles II. when it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, and made a fief of the empire. It is fertile, particularly in wine and fruit. It now forms the chief part of the department of the Upper Po.

*Crempe*, or *Krempe*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein, ſituated on a brook or ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Stoer. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle. 4 miles N. Glackſtadt, 27 NW. Hamburg.

*Crems*, or *Krems*, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube. 23 m. SW. Znaym, 32 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 48. 73. N.

*Crems*, or *Krems*, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Crems.

*Cremsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. NW. Ebern.

*Cremſier*, or *Cremſir*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on the Morava. It was formerly a ſmall village, till Bruno biſhop of Olmutz purchaſed the ſite, and built a fine palace, which ſoon rendering it populous, it was walled and fortified. In 1645, it was taken by the Swedes. 20 miles S. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

*Crenan Craig*, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay. 13 miles SSE. Stranraer.

*Crendiek*, a lake of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

*Creon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 m. SE. Bourdeaux.

*Crepon*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 m. NE. Bayeux.

*Crépy*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe. 12 miles S. Compeigne, 12 ENE. Senlis. *Long.* 2. 57. E. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.

*Crépy en Laonnois*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne. 4 m. NW. Laon.

*Creſcent Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean ſo called from its form by Capt. Wilſon of the Duff, who diſcovered it in May 1797. It is a low iſland, about ſix or ſeven miles in circumference. The captain ſaw about 25 of the inhabitants, who oppoſed his landing. There were many of the cowharra trees upon it, and ſome others of an uſeleſs kind. The ſhore is grey coral, ſand, and ſtones, thrown up by the violence of the ſea, forming a wall at the ſouth-eaſt point, about 20 or 30 feet above the ſurface. On this point there were three piles of coral ſtones; two were built round and ſmall, and one ſquare, the ſides of which might be about twelve feet, and ſix in height, with a hole at one ſide ſeemingly to creep in at. Among the natives whom we ſaw were three or four women carrying children at their backs; theſe probably were all that were on the iſland. They are of a light copper colour, and of middling ſtature. There is a ſimilarity in the accent of their language to the other highlanders with whom we are acquainted, but the daſhing of the ſea againſt the ſhore prevented their being underſtood. Some were quite naked, except a piece of cloth round their middle; others had a large piece of cloth thrown over their ſhoulders, and reaching half way down the leg: one, who perhaps was the chief, wore a piece of very white cloth round his head in the form of a turban, and no ornaments were perceived. It was difficult to imagine on what they ſubſiſted, for they ſeemed neither to have bread fruit, cocoa nuts, or any fruits whatever: nor was one canoe ſeen employed in fiſhing.

*Creſcentino*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, on the Po, in a fertile country, but low ſituation. In the diſputes between the Guelphs and Gibelines, many perſons who were driven from Vercelli, Monferrat, &c. went to this place, then only a village, and employed their wealth in building houſes; thus it grew daily, and probably from that circumſtance obtained its name. The inhabitants alſo incloſed it with walls, but theſe not being ſufficient to ſuſtain the attacks of an enemy, the French, in the war with the Emperor, fortified it in the modern manner, ſurrounding it with walls, baſtions, foſſes, and other works. There are two churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. It was taken by the French in 1704, and retaken by the allies in 1706. 20 miles NE. Turin, 19 WSW. Vercelli. *Long.* 8. 0. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

*Creſina*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 6 miles NNW. Breſcia.

*Creſpino*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 15 m. NE. Ferrara.

*Creſſanges*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 m. SW. Moulins.

*Creſſi*, ſee *Crecy*.

*Creſt*, (*Le*,) a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 6 miles SE. Clermont Ferrand.

*Creſt*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dróme, near which is a caſtle, a few years ſince uſed as a ſtate priſon for ſtate criminals, guarded by a company of infantry or invalids. 15 m. N. Montelimart, 13 SSE. Valence. *Long.* 5. 6. E. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

*Crevalcora*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 8 miles SW. Cento.

*Crevacora*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Sefia. 12 miles W. Biella, 22 N. Vercelli.

*Crevant*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. In 1423, a battle was fought here between the Engliſh and the French, in which the latter were defeated, a great many officers killed, and the Earl of Buchan, who commanded, taken priſoner.

*Crevaſta*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 35 miles SSE. Durazzo.

*Crevaſta*, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 8 miles S. Joannina.

*Crevecœur*, a town and fortreſs of Holland, ſituated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuſe, taken by the French from the Dutch on the 27th of September 1794. The garriſon marched out with all the honours of war, and were allowed to retire into the interior parts of the ſtate, on condition of not ſerving again during the war. 4 miles N. Bois le Duc, 20 E. Breda.

*Crevecœur*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 15 m. SE. Caen.

*Crevecœur*, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt, where Charles Martel gained a victory in the year 717. 4 miles S. Cambray.

*Crevecœur*, a Dutch fort and factory in Africa, on the gold coaſt.

*Crevelt*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the county of Meurs, near which the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1758. The French in this battle loſt 7000 of their beſt troops in killed, wounded, and priſoners. The Count de Giſors, only ſon of the Duke de Belleiſle, about 25 years of age, and newly married to the heireſs of an illuſtrious houſe, was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment. 16 miles S. Meurs, 6 NW. Duſſeldorf.

*Crevic*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 m. NW. Luneville.

*Creuilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 m. NW. Caen.

*Creuſe*, a department of France, which takes its name from the river Creuſe, which paſſes through it. Gueret is the capital.

*Creuſe*, (*Little*,) a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near Freſſelines.

*Creuſe*, a river of France, which riſes about eight miles ſouth of Felletin, croſſes the department to which it gives name, and the department of the Indre, ſeparates the department of the Indre and Loire from that of Vienne, till about five miles E. from La Have it loſes itſelf in the river Vienne.

*Creuſen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Mayne. 7 m. S. Bayreuth.

*Creutz*, or *Kreitz*, a town of Croatia, near the ſource of the river Glocovni. 16 miles SSE. Varaſdin, 118 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

*Creutz*, a town of Auſtria. 5 miles W. Efferding.

*Creutz*, a town of Pruſſia, in the circle of Samland. 27 miles NW. Konigſberg.

*Creutz*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichſtatt. 4 m. WNW. Aichſtatt.

*Creutzberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe 25 miles ESE. Caſſel. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

*Creutzburg*, or *Kluſsboreck*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, with a caſtle and two churches. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in honey, wax, leather, and flax. 28 miles ENE. Brieg, 26 NE. Grotgau. *Long.* 18. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

*Creutzburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. 14 miles SSW. Konigſberg. *Long.* 20. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

*Creutzburg*, or *Creutzberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of the Eiſenach, near the Werra, over which is a bridge of ſtone. It has a caſtle; and in the neighbourhood are ſalt-works. 12 miles SW. Mulhauſen, 7 NNW. Eiſenach. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

*Creutzburg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 10 m. NE. Teutſch Brod.

*Creutznach*, or *Creutzenach*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, annexed to France, with the county of Sponheim. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes; in 1688, by the French; and during the war between the French republicans and allies, it has been taken and retaken ſeveral times. 6 miles S. Bingen. 30 WNW. Worms. *Long.* 7. 49. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

*Creutzoff*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 16 miles SSW. Mittaw.

*Crewkern*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the borders of Dorſetſhire, about a mile from the Parret, with ſome manufactures of dowlas, ſailcloth, girtweb, and ſtockings. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1618; of whom 551 were employed in trade and manufactures. The market on Saturdays is well ſupplied with proviſions and corn. 20 miles SE. Taunton, 133 W. London. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

*Crewyn*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye at Builth.

*Cribé lahou*, a town of Africa, on the ivory coaſt. 7 miles E. Cap-lahou.

*Crichton's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 41. N.

*Crickhaeth*, or *Crickeith*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, ſituated on the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea, with a market on Wedneſday; and 396 inhabitants. It is defended by a caſtle. 21 miles S. Caernarvon, 236 NW. London.

*Crickhowell*, a town of South-Wales, in

the county of Brecknock, with 566 inhabitants, near the Uſk; much reſorted to by invalids, for the purpoſe of drinking goats' milk and whey. The ruins of an ancient caſtle are yet viſible. There is a market on Thurſday, well ſupplied with fiſh and proviſions. 3 m. ESE. Brecknock, 149 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

*Cricklade*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Thames, anciently a place of ſome conſequence. It contains about 250 houſes, and is a borough town; but the inhabitants having been convicted of corruption, the freeholders of ſeveral adjacent places are added to the voters for members to ſerve in parliament. The river Thames is navigable to this town; and a canal is now made between the Thames and the Severn, which joins the former at this place. It has a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitans was 1333. 30 m. W. Oxford, 83 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 53. W. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

*Crieff*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, ſituated at the foot of the Grampian hills. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a weekly market on Thurſday. 18 miles W. Perth, 57 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 52. W. *Lat.* 56. 23. N.

*Criel*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, near the ſea. 4 miles SW. Eu, 10 SW. Dieppe.

*Crillon Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Saghalien, near Cape Crillon.

*Crim Cremenda, or Selat*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tauris; formerly the capital of the Crimea, but after the country became ſubject to the Tartars it gradually declined. 24 m. NW. Theodoſia.

*Crimal*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 30 m. NW. Rajamundry.

*Crimea*, a peninſula of Europe, ſituated on the Black Sea, annexed to the Ruſſian dominions, and forming a part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav, under the name of Taurida.

*Crimeln*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 2 miles N. Weyda.

*Crimmitzſchau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg, ſituated on the Pleiſſe, built in the thirteenth century; the inhabitants carry on manufactures of cloth, flannels, and linen. 8 miles NW. Zwickau. *Long.* 12. 18. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

*Crinitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles S. Zwickau.

*Crio*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouth-weſt point of Natolia; near it are the ruins of ancient Cnidos. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

*Criquebœuf ſur Mer*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, on the ſea coaſt. 7 m. W. Harfleur, 7 N. Pont l'Evêque.

*Criquetot*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles N. Montivilliers.

*Criſpalt*, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 10 miles SE Altorff.

*Criſpello*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 25 miles E. Civita Borella.

*Criſſey*, a kingdom of the iſland of Java, on the north coaſt, ſituated to the eaſt of Samarang.

*Criſſiana*, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 16. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

*Croughpatrick*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 3 m. SW. Caſtlebar.

*Croak*, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 88. 12. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

*Croara*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Croſtolo. 18 m. SW. Modena.

*Croatia*, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, from which it is ſeparated by the river Drave, on the eaſt by Sclavonia and Boſnia, on the ſouth by Dalmatia, and on the weſt by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria; about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croats derive their origin from the Sclavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for ſome time were ſubject to Dalmatia. In the eleventh century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary, and the Croats have ever ſince continued under the dominion of that monarchy, except a ſmall part ſubject to the Turks: tho' not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Waradin, or Little Waradin, Kreutz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagrab, Carlſtadt, and Sluin. Turkiſh Croatia, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Unna, and occupies a ſpace about 40 miles long, and 20 wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Kulpa and the Save.

*Croce*, (*Old,*) a town of the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 47. E. *Lat.* 5. 11. S.

*Crockneſs*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hoy, one of the Orkney Iſlands. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 58. 50 N.

*Crocodile River*, a river of America, which runs into lake Winebago. *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

*Croq*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe. 8 miles E. Felletin.

*Crocy*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles E. Falaiſe.

*Crocyer Reich*, or *Creſſer Reich*, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, on the north ſide of the Moſelle; ſold by the counts of Sponheim, in the year 1274, to the archbiſhops of Treves; now annexed to France.

*Croghan*, a river of Ireland, which runs into Oughter Lough, 6 miles W. Cavan.

*Croia*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently the capital and reſidence

of the Albanian kings. The famous Scanderberg uſed this place as a fortreſs, from whence he continually haraſſed the Turks; but when the Turks became maſters of Albania they deſtroyed the fortifications. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Durazzo. 20 m. NE. Durazzo.

*Croiſette*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Maine; remarkable for a ſlaughter of the Engliſh by the inhabitants, with the aſſiſtance of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples; near Châlons ſur Marne.

*Croiſic*, (*Le*,) a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, about nine miles from the mouth of the Loire, ſurrounded with ſalt marſhes. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable coaſting trade. 21 miles W. Nantes.

*Croiſſille*, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 11 m. NNW. Annecy. 10 S. Geneva.

*Croay*, a ſmall Scotch iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Harris. *Long.* 7. 6. W. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

*Croiſilles*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles N. Bapaume.

*Croix*, (*La*,) a lake of Louiſiania. *Long.* 93. 10. W. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

*Croix*, (*La*,) a mountain of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies. 13 miles W. Pignerol.

*Croix* (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles SE. Louviers.

*Croix St. Leufroy*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NE. Evreux.

*Croix ſur Meuſe*, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe. 12 miles SSE. Verdun.

*Crokane*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 5 miles N. Dungarvan.

*Crolles*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wine. 10 miles NE. Grenoble.

*Cromach Craig*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 5 miles N. Crieff.

*Cromach Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff. 3 miles NW. Cullen.

*Cromarty*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated in the frith of Murray, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarſe cloth, and a conſiderable coaſting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins. The river on which it ſtands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. *Long.* 3. 55. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

*Cromarty*, a ſmall county of Scotland, bounded on the north by a frith or river, called the Frith of Cromarty; on the eaſt by the frith of Murray, and every where elſe by the county of Roſs. This county is the ſmalleſt of the kingdom, being only 12 miles long, and 3 broad. Cromarty is the chief town. The frith is the moſt commodious of Scotland, and capable of containing all the navy of England with ſafety. The country is tolerably fertile; but though once almoſt a continued foreſt, is now deſtitute of timber. Cromarty returns one member to the Britiſh parliament alternately with Nairn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3052; of whom 575 were employed in trade and manufactures. 262 in agriculture.

*Cromary*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône. 7 miles N. Beſançon.

*Cromau* or *Kromlow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. 18 m. NE. Znaim. *Long.* 16. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

*Crombach*, a town of Germany. 7 miles NE. Siegen.

*Cromer*, a ſeaport town of England, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fiſhing veſſels, being chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. Many attempts have been made to raiſe a pier, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but without ſucceſs, the ſea waſhing it away.—The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many houſes, fell a ſacrifice to the inundation of the ſea. It is a place of reſort for ſea-bathing, and has a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, there were only 676 inhabitants. 23 m. N. Norwich, 127 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

*Cromford*, a village of England, in Derbyſhire, celebrated for its lead mines. In 1777, a pig of lead was diſcovered with an inſcription in honour of the Emperor Adrian: and in 1783, another with an inſcription in Roman characters. 2 miles N. Wirkſworth.

*Cromont*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. E. Abbeville.

*Crompton*, a townſhip of England, in Lancaſhire, near Manchester. In 1801, the population was 3482, of which 2464 were employed in manufacture.

*Crompton Point*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 21. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

*Cromwell's Ledge*, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

*Crona*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles NNW. Bourbon Lancy.

*Crona*, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 3. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

*Cronach*, a fortified town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, near the river Cronach; near it ſtands a mountain-fortreſs called Roſenberg. 30 miles NE. Bamberg. *Long.* 11. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

*Cronach*, a river of Franconia, which joins the Rotach. 1 mile NE. Zeulen.

*Cronberg*, a mountain of Swifferland. 3 3 miles Appenzell.

*Cronborg*, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on a point of land on the weſt coaſt of the Sound, a little to the eaſt of Elſinoor, and oppoſite to Helſingborg in Sweden: built by Frederick II. king of Denmark, in the year 1577, on piles of oak, ſtrengthened with ſtone. In 1658, it was taken by Charles Guſtavus king of Sweden, after a ſiege of a month, and reſtored to Denmark in 1660. The unfortunate queen Matilda was impriſoned here before ſhe was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden, ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was committed. 24 m. N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

*Crone*, or *Koronow*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia. 56 miles S. Dantzic.

*Cronebane*, mines of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 8 miles SSW. Wicklow.

*Cronenberg*, ſee *Kronberg*.

*Cronenburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles NW. Geroldſtein.

*Cronheim*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach. 3 miles W. Gunzenhauſen.

*Cronleſgrun*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 5 m. NW. Bayreuth.

*Cronoby*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia. 8 miles Gamla Karlby.

*Cronſchwitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 2 miles NE. Weyda.

*Cronſpurg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 2 m. SW. Altorf.

*Cronſtadt*, or *Kronſchad*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Retuſari, in the gulf of Finland; the town comprehends the eaſternmoſt part of the iſland, is ſpacious, containing a number of good houſes, churches, and public edifices; but, on account of many inferior buildings, mean houſes, vacant places, &c. by no means handſome. It is populous, eſpecially in the ſhipping ſeaſon, when the ſtreets are thronged with mariners from all the ports of Europe, particularly the Engliſh; on whoſe account, as well as thoſe who are ſtationary on this iſland for the purpoſe of commerce, here is a chapel maintained by the Ruſſia company of London, at which the ſervice of the church of England is regularly performed every Sunday throughout the year. The Lutherans have alſo a church on this iſland for the uſe of the Germans. Numerous as the inhabitants of this place are, from the fleet lying here, the garriſon, the cuſtom-houſe, the corps de cadets, the labourers in the docks, yards, &c. together with their connections, and the families that live here for the reaſons above-mentioned, yet the number of regiſtered burghers is but ſmall; in the year 1783, they were only 204. The Man of War's Mole, as it is called, in its preſent ſtate, is well worth the attention of the curious, and accordingly is viſited by the numerous travellers that take Peterſburg in their route, with great ſatisfaction. It is incloſed by a ſtrong and elegant rampart, built of granite, in the ſea, under the direction of that gallant commander and upright man, the late Admiral Samuel Grieg. Here are alſo the celebrated Peter's Canal, and the docks: the canal was begun under Peter the Great, and completed by General Subras in the reign of Elizabeth. At the end of the canal ſtand two pyramidal columns, with inſcriptions relative to this undertaking. It is lined with maſonry, is 1050 fathoms long, in breadth at bottom 60 fathoms, and at top 100; it is 24 fathoms deep, and in this manner ſtretches 358 fathoms into the ſea. Adjoining to the canal are the docks, in which ten or more ſhips of the line may be refitted at once. They are furniſhed with flood-gates, for admitting and letting out the men of war. The water is evacuated from the baſin by a ſteam-engine, conſtructed by an Engliſh engineer, and worked by coals from England. Here is a foundery for caſting cannon-balls, under the direction of that ingenious artiſt Mr. Baird, from North-Britain; and a rope-walk for making ſhip's cables of all ſizes. The marine cadet corps was founded by Peter the Great in 1715, for the education of ſea-officers; and the empreſs Elizabeth enlarged it in 1752, for 360 pupils. It is now removed to Peterſburg. The marine hoſpital at Cronſtadt is on a very extenſive ſcale. In 1788, it had at ſeveral times 25,007 patients; and in 1789, it had 16,809. Of the former number, 20,924 went out cured; and of the latter 12,974. 20 m. W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 29. 22. E. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

*Cronſtadt*, or *Kronſtadt*, or *Braſſau*, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated about five miles from the river Alt, near the borders of Walachia, from which it is ſeparated by mountains; chiefly inhabited by Germans. The ſuburbs are inhabited by Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saxons. 50 m. ENE. Hermanſtadt. *Long.* 25. 15. E. *Lat.* 45 53. N.

*Crooked Haven*, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Bamff. 3 miles NW. Cullen. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

*Crooked Iſland*, or *Samana*, one of the Bahama iſlands. *Long.* 73. 55. W. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

*Crooked Lake*, a lake of New-York. 40 miles S. Lake Ontario. *Long.* 77. 16. W. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

*Crooked Creek*, a river of Penſylvania,

which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 79. 35. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

*Crooked River*, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 81. 34. W. *Lat.* 31. 4. N.

*Crooked Reach*, a channel in the ſtraits of Magellan, between the coaſt of Patagonia, and an iſland extending from Paſſage Point to St. Jerom's Point.

*Croomdah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Baglana. 26 miles NE. Amednagur.

*Cropalati*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles SE. Roſſano.

*Cropani*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, reduced to a village by an earthquake. 9 miles ENE. St. Severina.

*Cropaſcia*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles W. Umbriatico.

*Cropredy*, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the forces of the king and thoſe of the parliament, in which the latter were defeated. 3 m. N. Banbury, 78 NW. London.

*Croſicien*, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 52 miles WSW. Lemberg.

*Croſne*, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 80 miles WSW. Lemberg.

*Croſs*, a town of Virginia. 9 miles N. Richmond.

*Croſs Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 38. W. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

*Croſs Creek*, ſee *Fayetteville*.

*Croſs Fells*, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, and one of the loftieſt in South-Britain.

*Croſs Iſland*, an iſland in Lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 10. W. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

*Croſs Iſland*, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Main, at the entrance into Machias Bay. *Long.* 67. 15. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

*Croſs Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands. *Long.* 1. 41. W. *Lat.* 59. 46. N.

*Croſs Kirk*, a town of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sanda. *Long.* 2. 31. W. *Lat.* 59. 6. N.

*Croſs Lake*, a lake of New-York. 17 miles S. lake Ontario.

*Croſs River*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

*Croſs Sound*, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, between King George III.'s Archipelago and the continent of North-America, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in the year 1778. Towards the eaſt it communicates with Chatham's Strait. The entrance is ſituated between Cape Spencer and Cape Croſs. It contains ſome iſlands, and branches into ſeveral arms, the principal of which extend towards the north. On the ſurface of the water in the Sound, Capt. Vancouver ſays, were a great number of ſmall though hard pieces of looſe ice, ſome of which at firſt ſight occaſioned conſiderable alarm, from their ſtrong reſemblance to ſea-beaten rocks, juſt level with the ſurface of the water, which had the appearance of breaking over them with great violence, and preſented the navigating of this inlet as an extremely intricate and difficult taſk; eſpecially as no bottom could be reached with 80 and 90 fathoms of line, cloſe to theſe apparent dangers. A little time, however, ſoon diſcovered them to be nothing more than dark-coloured and dirty pieces of ice, which left me without any apprehenſions for our ſafety; and I had afterwards every reaſon to believe that this ſound is free to navigate, and is not incommoded with either rocks or ſhoals, that are not ſufficiently conſpicuous to be eaſily avoided. In the courſe of the day we had been viſited by ſome of the natives in a very civil manner; they ſold us a few fiſh, and ſome indifferent ſea-otter ſkins, for our various articles of traffic; but for the ſkins they preferred old clothes of any deſcription to cloth in the piece. *Long.* of the entrance 223. 40. E. *Lat.* 58. 8. N.

*Croſſen*, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Sileſia; afterwards ſubmitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquiſate of Brandenburg in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1746, when the Queen of Hungary ceded the ſovereignty to the King of Pruſſia; and it now makes a part of the New Mark.

*Croſſen*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, formerly the capital of a dutchy of the ſame name: ſituated on the Oder, near its conflux with the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calviniſts, manufactures of cloth, and extenſive breweries. It is ſurrounded with old walls. In 1757, Croſſen was taken by the Ruſſians. 21 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, 68 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 7. E. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

*Croſſin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 24 miles SW. Lublin.

*Croſſen am Elſter*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Naumburg Zeitz, on the Elſter. 11 miles S. Naumburg, 22 E. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

*Croſs Land*, a townſhip of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, with 1221 inhabitants in 1801; of whom 542 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles SW. Huddersfield.

*Croſswell Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland.

*Croſſwick*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey. 7 miles SE. Trenton.

*Croſſolo*, a department of Italy, formed of part of the late dutchy of Modena: it con-

tains about 172,785 inhabitants, who fend 12 repreſentatives to the National Council. Reggio is the capital.

*Croſtolo*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po about a mile north-weſt from Luzzara, in the dutchy of Mantua.

*Crotched Mountain*, a mountain of New Hampſhire. *Long.* 71. 50. W. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

*Crotchy*, a town of Sindy, about four or five miles from the place where veſſels lie, in the river Larrybunder, and about a mile from the ſide of a creek, which has water only for ſmall boats. It is fortified with a mud wall, and flanked with towers. It formerly belonged to the Bloachees; but the Prince of Sindy, finding it better ſituated than any part of the ſea coaſt for the inland caravans, exchanged ſome other place for it. Caravans cannot reach Tatta, on account of the branches of the Indus; but find no difficulty in reaching Crotchey, bringing from the interior country cotton, (raw and ſpun) almonds, raiſins, dates, gram, ghee, oil, hides, and ſome piece-goods; carrying back ſugar, rice, pepper, &c. 80 miles W. Tatta. *Long.* 66. 10. E. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

*Crotenay*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 m. SE. Poligny.

*Crotingen*, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania. 10 miles NNE. Memel.

*Croton*, a river of New-York, which runs into the Hudſon, 6 miles N. Tarrytown.

*Crotona*, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop. This town is defended with a ſingle wall and a caſtle erected by Charles V. The houſes are mean, and the ſtreets narrow. Cheeſe and corn form the chief articles of commerce, and large granaries are erected in the ſuburbs for the ſtowage of the latter; of which the average quantity annually exported is 200,000 tomoli. Veſſels lie in an open road, but a new haven has been formed. 10 miles SE. St. Severina. *Long.* 17. 25. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

*Crotorf*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 11 miles ESE. Homberg.

*Crotoy, Le*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Somme, about three miles from the ſea, on the north ſide of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St. Valery. In 1423, Crotoy was taken by the Engliſh. 10 miles NW. Abbeville. *Long.* 1. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

*Crottendorf*, or *Krettendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 18 miles S. Chemnitz.

*Crotzka*, a town of Hungary, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube. In the year 1739, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialiſts and the Turks: the loſs on the ſide of the Imperialiſts was, of the infantry 3974 killed, and 3763 wounded; and of the cavalry 1741 killed, and 764 wounded; 1565 horſes were killed, and 619 wounded: at the ſame time a battle was fought between the fleets of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a ſmall diſtance from the town. 15 miles SE. Belgrade.

*Crou*, a town of Africa, on the gold coaſt. 5 miles SE. Sanquin.

*Crou, La*, a river of France, which runs into the Seine a little below St. Denys.

*Crouch*, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the ſea. 10 miles NE. Rochfort; celebrated for its oyſter-beds.

*Crouet*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 2 m. NE. Montmelian.

*Croughnamalin*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 10 m. WNW. Killala.

*Croupiere*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 5 miles S. Thiers.

*Croulin Iſlands*, two ſmall iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 57. 19. N.

*Croutelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 4 m. SW. Poitiers.

*Crouy*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 10 miles NE. Meaux.

*Crouy*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the north coaſt of Flores. *Long.* 122. 42. E. *Lat.* 8. 1 S.

*Crouzille*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 17 miles SE. Limoges.

*Crow Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Cork. *Long.* 10. 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

*Crow Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Currituck ſound, near the coaſt of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 24. N.

*Crow Meadow River*, a river of America, which runs into the Theakiki, *Long.* 89. 2. W. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

*Crow Town*, a town of Georgia, on the Tenaſſee. *Long.* 86. 14. W. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

*Crow Taing*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ronal ſhay.

*Croweland*, or *Croyland*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near which formerly ſtood a celebrated abbey, ruins of which remain. The inhabitants derive a conſiderable gain from wild ducks, caught in decoys; in 1801, they were 1425 in number. 12 m. NNE. Peterborough, 93 N. London. *Long.* 1. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

*Crowle*, a town of England, in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 1143 inhabitants. 34 miles N. Lincoln, 169 N. London. *Long.* 1. 49 W. *Lat.* 53. 36 N.

*Crown Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſtern ſea, near the north-weſt coaſt of New Guinea. *Long.* 146. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 18. S.

*Crown Iſlands*, two ſmall fortified iſlands

in the Baltic, at the entrance into the harbour of Copenhagen.

*Crown Point*, a fort and ſettlement of United America, in the ſtate of New-York, on the verge of lake Champlain. 12 m. N. Ticonderago. *Long.* 73. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

*Croxton Kyriel*, a village of England, in Leiceſterſhire. Here was formerly a monaſtery, in which the bowels of King John were interred. 8 m. NE. Melton Mowbray.

*Croy*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles NW. Amiens.

*Croy*, or *Crouy*, an iſland in the Southern Indian ſea, diſcovered by Kerguelen, in 1773. It is of conſiderable height, and about nine miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 34. E. *Lat.* 48. 40. S.

*Croyere* (*La*) *Iſlands*, a groupe of five iſlets, in the North Pacific Ocean, ſo called by Perouſe. Capt. Dixon called them Hazy Iſlands. *Long.* 134. 41. W. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

*Croydon*, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, with a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was alienated and ſold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture. The palace is intended to be rebuilt at Park-hill farm, half a mile from Croydon. The church is ſaid to be one of the largeſt and handſomeſt in the county. In 1801, the population was 5743, of which 660 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles S. London. *Long.* 0. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

*Crozen*, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. 16 m. NW. Châteaulin.

*Crozet*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 m. NW. Roanne.

*Cruachan*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, the perpendicular height 3390 feet above the level of the ſea. 25 m. S. Fort William.

*Cruanacarra*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 55. W. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

*Cruanakilly*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

*Cruckfalla*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 3 miles SE. Bloody Farland's Point.

*Crucoli*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles SE. Cariati.

*Cruden*, or *Crudane*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. This place owes its origin to a battle fought here in the 11th century, between Malcolm II. king of Scotland, and Canute the Dane, afterwards king of England, in which the Scots were victorious. The night after the battle, the armies lay near each other, and the light preſented ſuch a ſcene of carnage as inclined both parties to a peace, which Canute and Malcolm ſwore to obſerve. Canute, with his troops, left Scotland; and Malcolm not only cauſed the dead bodies of the Danes to be honourably interred, but commanded a chapel to be erected on the ſpot, dedicated to St. Claus, the patron of Denmark and Norway, in memory of the event. No traces of this chapel are now to be ſeen. The village near which the chapel was founded was called Croju-Dane, or Cruden; which ſignifies Kill the Dane; and there is a tradition that the Daniſh military cheſt was concealed near this place, but it has never yet been diſcovered. 25 miles N. Aberdeen.

*Cruden Bay*, a bay of Scotland, formed by a river of the ſame name, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen. 8 miles S. Peterhead. *Long.* 1. 48. W. *Lat.* 57. 21. N.

*Cruikſton*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, originally belonging to a powerful family of the name of Croc. In the reign of Malcolm II. it came by marriage to the Stuarts. In this caſtle Darnley often courted the beautiful queen Mary. 2 m. E. Paiſley.

*Cruit*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland. 10 miles S. Bloody Farland's Point. *Long.* 8. 19. W. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

*Crulay*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure & Loire. 10 m. E. Verneuil.

*Crum*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles ESE. Hasfurt.

*Crumarad*, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 2 miles N. Killybegs.

*Crumau*, ſee *Cromau*.

*Crumau*, or *Krumlaw*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Moldaw. 32 miles S. Bechin, 76 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

*Crumlin Water*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Neagh. 6 m. S. Antrim.

*Crummock Water*, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, which abounds with char and trout.

*Crump Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

*Crump Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt-Indies, about a mile long, north-eaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 25. W. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

*Cruna del Conde*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero, near Aranda de Duero.

*Cruſwitz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Breſeſkie, under Popiel, in the beginning of the 9th century, made the capital of the kingdom. This was the native place of Piaſtus, who, in 830, from being a wheelright, was elected to the throne of Poland. 30 miles NE. Gneſna.

*Cruti*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 6 miles NNW. Altdorff.

*Cruxhaven*, see *Cuxhaven*.

*Crays*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 m. SW. Sifteron.

*Cruysfiord*, a bay on the coaſt of Norway. 20 miles S. Bergen.

*Cruz*, (*La*,) a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 50 m. S. Popayan.

*Cruz*, *Rio Cruz*, ſee *Camefim*.

*Cruz de Padre*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Cuba. *Long*. 80. 5. W. *Lat*. 23. 11. N.

*Cruzani*, a town of the iſland of Corſica, on the Liamone. 18 miles NNE. Ajazzo.

*Cruzes*, a town of Panama. 15 miles NW. Panama.

*Cruzcool*, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long*. 91. 8. E. *Lat*. 21. 30. N.

*Cruzy*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 12 m. W. Beziers.

*Cruza le Chatel*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles E. Tonnere.

*Cryma*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 8 miles SW. Tunis.

*Cſagyavitza*, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Drave, 9 miles E. Vilevo.

*Cſakathurn*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on a ſmall river, between the Muer and the Drave, celebrated for its wine. 20 miles W. Caniſcha, 95 S. Vienna. *Long*. 16. 28. E. *Lat*. 46. 35. N.

*Cſanad*, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros. 64 miles N. Belgrade, 200 SE. Vienna.

*Cſerepaxa*, a town and caſtle of Hungary. 8 miles NE. Erlau.

*Cſeringrad*, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. 5 miles N. Peterwardin.

*Cſerna*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Orſova

*Cſerna*, a town of Sclavonia, 20 miles S. Eſzek.

*Cſernick*, a town of Sclavonia. 11 miles NE. Gradiſca. *Long*. 17. E. *Lat*. 45. 36. N.

*Cſoged*, a town of Tranſylvania. 16 miles E. Udvarhely.

*Cſokaku*, a town and caſtle of Hungary. 12 miles NNE. Stulweiſen.

*Cſongrad*, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Keres and Theys. 22 m. N. Zegedin.

*Cſyeck*, or *Oſyck*, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm. 22 miles N. Culm.

*Cuabang*, or *Tunghoa*, a town of Cochinchina, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Chineſe ſea. *Long*. 105. 25. E. *Lat*. 19. 15. N.

*Cuadac*, a ſeaport town of Tonquin, on a river called Cuadac or Rokho, near its mouth. *Long*. 105. 23. E. *Lat*. 19. 55. N.

*Cuadac*, or *Rokho*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Chineſe province of Yunnan, paſſes through the kingdom of Tonquin, and runs into the Chineſe ſea, *Long*. 105. 25. E. *Lat*. 19. 54. N.

*Cuadian*, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a river of the ſame name. 55 miles W. Sagnien.

*Cuadian*, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Sagnien, 6 m. S. Cuadian.

*Cub*, (*North*,) a ſmall iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 80. 50. W. *Lat*. 54. 25. N.

*Cub*, (*South*,) a ſmall iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 80. 30. W. *Lat*. 53. 42. N.

*Cuba*, a very large iſland in the Weſt-Indies, being 800 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 70 in its mean breadth from north to ſouth. It was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1492, but did not ſubmit to Spain till 1511. In the year 1510, a pilot having diſcovered that the channel between Cuba and the continent of the North was the moſt convenient paſſage for ſhips from Mexico to Europe, the Havannah was built on the north coaſt as a port to receive them. It was firſt built of wood, and the increaſing riches attracted the Engliſh and French pirates, who frequently pillaged it. In 1669, it was taken by the freebooter Morgan. In the year 1741, Admiral Vernon made an eſtabliſhment on the ſouthern coaſt, and built a fort which he called Cumberland, but was ſoon after obliged to evacuate it, on account of the intenſe heats of the climate. In 1761, the Engliſh again took the Havannah, and found immenſe treaſures. A governor, or captain-general, commands in the iſland, who directs all affairs civil and military; an intendant is the head of the finances. The iſland is divided into eighteen juriſdictions, with magiſtrates to each. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the iſland from eaſt to weſt, and divides it in two. The copper mines ſurniſh 30 the Spaniſh colonies with upwards of [illegible] pieces of gold and ſilver are collected in the ſand of the river, which makes it [illegible] that there are veins of the ſame [illegible] mountains. Few countries have the moſt conſiderable and [illegible] the Havannah [illegible] 6 July and [illegible] the year is [illegible] lity to any in America, produ[illegible] long pepper, an [illegible] calina ſiſtula, [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] and in [illegible] agreeable [illegible] wood. [illegible] been introduced, [illegible] bitants have raiſed [illegible]

quantity of coffee is inconſiderable. Among the trees are oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. In 1763, ſome emigrants from Florida introduced bees, which multiplied with ſuch great rapidity in the hollows of old trees, that they had ſoon ſufficient for their annual conſumption. In 1770, they had more than enough; and in the year 1777, they exported 715,000 pounds. The horned cattle have increaſed ſo much, that the foreſts are filled with droves of them, which run wild, and are hunted and killed only for their ſkins; ſwine are abundant, both wild and tame. The chief birds are paroquets, turtle-doves, and partridges; water-fowl are numerous: on the coaſts are found a great number of turtles. The principal fiſh are mullets and chads. *Long.* 73. 50. to 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. to 23. N.

*Cuba*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 9 miles NNW. Beja.

*Cubagua*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Cumana, in South-America, between the iſland of Margarita and the continent, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus; chiefly viſited by the Spaniards for the ſake of pearls found on its coaſts; but in 1524, the banks of pearls diſappeared, and the fiſhermen, who were Indians from the Lucayes Iſlands, were nearly exhauſted. The ſoil is dry, barren, and nitrous, without freſh water, and producing little elſe but ruſhes. *Long.* 63. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 56. N.

*Cubaimaru*, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, in a bay of the ſame name.

*Cubaimaru Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

*Cubale*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. 36. S.

*Cuban*, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and empties itſelf by two mouths, one into the ſea of Azoph, the other into the Black ſea; forming the ſouthern boundaries of the Ruſſian empire in that part.

*Cuban Tartary*, a part of Tartary, ſituated to the north of Perſia, now united to Ruſſia, which takes its name from the river Cuban.

*Cubb's Creek*, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton river, *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

*Cubeaba*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Darfur, 30 miles W. Cobbé.

*Cubeſſa*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedjed, in the road from Aleppo to Baſſora. 130 miles WSW. Meſchid Ali.

*Cubjac*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 miles E. Perigueux.

*Cubio*, ſee *Gubbio*.

*Cubiſh*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 15 miles N. Hodeida.

*Cublanc*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 m. SW. Brive.

*Cubota*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. 20 miles SE. Achita.

*Cucana*, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 7 miles W. Palma la Nuova.

*Cucchiara*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples. 18 m. NW. Vieſte.

*Cuchecunna*, a town of Candahar. 68 miles WNW. Candahar.

*Cuccia Nova*, a town of Croatia. 32 m. ESE. Agram.

*Cuchimochi*, a town of Japan, on the iſland of Ximo. 25 miles S. Naka.

*Cuchut*, a town of New Navarre. 160 miles SSE. Caſa Grande.

*Cuckanara*, ſee *Jagrenatporum*.

*Cuckeree*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bundelcund. 15 miles SW. Pannah.

*Cuckfield*, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, in the road from London to Brighthelmſtone, with a weekly market on Friday. 14 miles N. Brighthelmſtone, 40 S. London.

*Cuckmere*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles W. Beachy Head.

*Cuckold's Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 28. W. *Lat.* 13. 32. N.

*Cucula*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 27 miles NE. Innaconda.

*Cucuron*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 7 miles S. Apt.

*Cucurpe*, a town of New Navarre. 15 m. S. Caſa Grande.

*Cucuta*, a town of New Grenada. 40 miles N. Pamplona.

*Cudahi*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 2 miles S. Feſhn.

*Cudaly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 40 miles NW. Gogo.

*Cudanapattam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles S. Pullumnaire.

*Cuddalore*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, ſituated near where St. David's ſtood; this town was taken by the French, under the command of General Lally, in the year 1758, and again in 1783. 15 miles SSW. Pondicherry, 85 NE. Trichinopoly. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Cuddapa*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan. 116 miles NW. Madras, 58 W. Nellore. *Long.* 78. 57. E. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

*Cuddapa*, a circar of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by the country of Golconda, on the eaſt by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the Myſore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. The principal towns are Cuddapa, Gandicotta, and Combam.

*Cuddafur*, a town of Hindooſtan. 24 m. E. Benares.

*Cuddumruſil*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NNW. Illamabad.

*Cudgenere*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Kitchwana. 18 miles S. Rajegur.

*Cudgi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 34 miles SSW. Arrah.

*Cudgwah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Cude. 10 miles E. Corah.

*Cudhar*, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

*Cudjeree*, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly. 45 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 5. E. *Lat.* 21. 52. N.

*Cudjera*, a town of Bengal. 38 miles SSE. Ghidore.

*Cudimoody*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 13 m. WNW. Carroor.

*Cudoogal*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 24 miles S. Hydrabad.

*Cudivoja*, a town of Walachia. 30 miles SW. Bucharest.

*Cudreſin*, a town and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the ſouth-eaſt borders of Neufchâtel. This town was taken by aſſault, in the year 1475, by the Swiſs cantons, and allotted to the cantons of Berne and Friburg, who reſtored it to the Duke of Savoy. In 1536, the inhabitants ſurrendered to the Bernois without reſiſtance, under which canton it remains. 5 m. SE. Neufchâtel, 21 W. Berne. *Long.* 6. 49. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

*Cudruah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, on the Myhie. 50 m. SE. Mahmoodabad.

*Cudwah*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles ESE. Dacca.

*Cue*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 100 miles SSW. Tauris.

*Cueba*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 85 miles N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

*Cuello*, a town of South-America, in New Grenada, on the Madalena. 36 m. WNW. Santa Fé de Bogota.

*Cuença*, or *Bamba*, a town of South-America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, and audience of Quito, containing between 25 and 30,000 inhabitants. 150 miles S. Quito. *Long.* 78. 44. W. *Lat.* 2. 56 S.

*Cuença*, a city of Spain, in New Caſtile, anciently called Canca, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo. This town was built by the Moors on a high and craggy hill, between the rivers Xucar and Huecar, which makes it naturally ſtrong. The aſcent is difficult, the ſtreets narrow, and ſo ſteep, that horſes cannot be uſed in ſome of them. It has no water except what is brought from other hills at ſome diſtance. In the year 1176, it was beſieged by Alonſo king of Caſtile, and ſurrendered at the end of ten months. It was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1706; but ſoon after retaken by the Duke of Berwick. 75 miles E. Madrid, 100 WNW. Valencia. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

*Cuenja*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 32 miles S. Leon.

*Cuencame*, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biſcay. 52 miles S. Parral.

*Cuera*, or *Zuera*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego. 10 miles N. Saragoſſa.

*Cuernavaca*, or *Cuernavaca*, a town of Mexico, which in the time of Cortes was the capital of a people called Tlahuicas. 40 miles SSW. Mexico. *Long.* 100. 56. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

*Cuers*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 miles NNE. Toulon.

*Cuevas*, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biſcay. 70 m. NW. Parral.

*Cuevas*, a town of New Biſcay. 150 m. SW. Parral.

*Cufa*, a town of the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deſerta, on the Euphrates, founded by the troops of Calif Omar, after the taking of Ctefiphon. It is now in ruins. 90 miles S. Bagdad, 4 SE. Meſchhid Ali.

*Cugnaſco*, a town of Italy. 5 miles S. Bellinzona.

*Cui*, or *Couir*, a town of Lower Siam, on the weſt coaſt of the gulf. 170 m. SSW. Juthi. *Long.* 99. 56. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

*Cujavia*, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Viſtula; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Gneſna, whoſe reſidence was at Wladiſlaw, the capital, and who was long called the biſhop of Kruſwitz, becauſe he reſided at a town of that name. It has paſſed under the dominions of Pruſſia.

*Cuicior*, a town of Thibet. 30 miles SW. Laſſa.

*Cuellé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles WSW. Laval.

*Cuilli*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the north coaſt of the lake of Geneva, ſurrounded with walls and ditches in 1440. 5 m. SE. Lauſanne.

*Cuiſery*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 13 miles SSE. Châlons.

*Cuitaperi*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, on the Tornea. 25 m. N. Tornea.

*Cuivaniemi*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river ſo named, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. 25 m. N. Uleå.

*Cuizin*, ſee *Couzin*.

*Cuivau*, ſee *Couzan*.

*Cul de Sac*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the north part of the Cul de Sac Royal.

*Cul de Sac*, a general term for a bay in the Weſt-India iſlands.

*Cul de Sac des Anglois*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Cape Ferre.

*Cul de Sac François*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 53. W. *Lat* 14. 34. N.

*Cul de Sac*, (*Grand*,) a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia.

*Cul de Sac*, (*Grand*,) a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe. *Long.* 61. 52. W. *Lat* 16. 30. N.

*Cul de Sac Marin*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 14. 31. N.

*Cul de Sac*, (*Petit*), a bay of Guadaloupe. 7 miles S. Grand Cul de Sac.

*Cul de Sac Robert*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. W. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

*Cul de Sac Royal*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 61. W. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

*Cul de Sac Vache*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 57. W. *Lat.* 14. 31. N.

*Culdameri*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Singrowla. 35 miles SE. Saipour.

*Culebra*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian ſea, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 57. N.

*Culebras*, a river of Mexico, which ſeparates the province of Coſta Rica from that of Veragua, and runs into the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

*Culeche*, ſee *Coleche*.

*Culeikat*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. 32 miles N. Mogador, 120 W. Morocco.

*Culemburg*, a town of Holland, in the ſtate of Gueiderland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Leck. It was taken by the French in 1672, who diſmantled it two years after. The lords of Culemburg have been very illuſtrious, and were powerful in the year 1150. It was erected into a comté in the year 1555, by Charles V. in favour of Florent de Pallant. This Florent de Pallant was among the confederate nobles, who preſented the remonſtrance againſt the inquiſition, and in favour of liberty of conſcience, to the Dutcheſs of Parma, the 5th of April, 1566. During the ſucceeding troubles he retired to Culemburg, where he lived peaceably, and died in the year 1598. Dying without children the comté deſcended to the Comte de Waldeck, who had married the heireſs by a collateral line. 27 miles SSE. Amſterdam, 16 N. Bois le Duc. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

*Culhat*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 10 m. E. Riom.

*Culiacan*, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Cinaloa, on the eaſt by New Biſcay, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the gulf of California; about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. The ſoil is fertile, and the air healthy. There are ſome ſilver mines. The principal towns are Culiacan, Petatlan, and St. Miguel.

*Culiacan*, a town of North-America, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Mexico, on a river called alſo Culiacan. 480 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 108. 23. W. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

*Culiacan*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 109. W. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

*Cull*, a poor ſeaport town of Algiers, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf, in the country of Algiers, with a tolerable port. It was anciently called Collops Magnus: at preſent there are but ſmall remains of grandeur. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

*Cullan*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 30 miles S. Bourges.

*Culleanpour*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles W. Silhet.

*Cullen*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, ſituated at the mouth of a river of its own name, in the frith of Murray. It is a royal burgh, and united with Bamff, Kintore, Elgin, and Inverary, ſends one member to parliament. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the linen manufacture and fiſhing. The population in 1801, was 1076. A bridge is built acroſs the river which leads to Cullen-houſe, a ſeat of Lord Findlater, which, in 1745, was conſumed by the rebels. 12 miles W. Bamff. *Long.* 2. 44. W. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

*Collera*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the ſea-coaſt, at the mouth of the Xucar. 21 miles S. Valencia, 10 NNW. Gandia.

*Cullis*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles SW. Châlons.

*Culloden Muir*, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever deſtroyed the hopes of that family and their friends. 4 miles E. Inverneſs.

*Culloor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda, celebrated for its diamond mines. 15 miles W. Rajahmundry, 100 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 80. 37. E. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

*Cullpor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 20 miles E. Guntoor.

*Cullore*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 12 miles E. Surat.

*Cullum*, a town of Bengal. 10 miles ENE. Nattore.

*Cullumpton*, or *Collumpton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of ſagathies, ſerges, and other

woollen goods. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3138, of whom 1050 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 miles N. Exeter, 159 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

*Cully*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the north coast of the lake of Geneva. 5 miles ESE. Lauſanne.

*Cullyton*, or *Celeton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and 1641 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Lyme, and 150 W. London. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

*Culm*, a city of Poliſh Pruſſia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, and the ſee of a biſhop. This town was built in the 13th century, and is ſituated on the Viſtula. It was given by a duke of Maſovia to the knights of the Teutonic order, who made it the ſeat of their tribunal as long as they were poſſeſſed of the territory of Culm, during which time the Culmean law was generally received throughout Pruſſia: from the Teutonic knights it became ſubject to the kings of Poland; and afterwards to Pruſſia. It is large, without commerce, and thinly inhabited. It was once Anſeatic, and had till lately the privilege of coining money. 13 miles NNW. Thorn. *Long.* 18. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

*Culm*, a river of England, which runs from Cullumpton in Devonſhire to the Ex.

*Culm*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 8 miles NE. Eger.

*Culmain*, a town of Bavaria. 14 miles E. Bayreuth.

*Culmbach*, (*Marquiſate of*,) a principality and country of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Bamberg and the county of Reuſs, on the eaſt by the Vogtland and Bohemia, on the ſouth by the Upper Palatinate, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Bamberg. It is compoſed of mountains and plains; the ſoil is in ſome places rich and deep, in others ſandy and ſtony, but generally fertile, becauſe well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called Fitchtelberg, or mountain of Pines, from the number of thoſe trees which grow on it, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, ſulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead; with quarries of flate and marble; corn, hemp, and flax abound; nothing is wanted but wine. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains fifty-four towns. The principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hoff. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nab, the Eger, the Saal, and the Pregnitz. The principality pays 529 rixdollars for the Roman months, and to the chapter of Wetzlaar 338 rixdollars, for which it enjoys ſeveral privileges. The revenues, managed with economy, may amount to a million of florins. The military eſtabliſhment conſiſts of two regiments of cavalry, and three of foot, and a ſmall corps of horſe guards, in all 2500 men. It has one city and ten boroughs, ſituated on the Eger, Saal, Nab, and Main. The city of Culmbach, ſituated on the river Main, and formerly the capital of the principality to which it gives name, [illegible] on the Main. In 1792, it was ceded by the [illegible] 25 miles NNW. Bayreuth, and 25 SW. Hof. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

*Culmbach*, or *Culmbach*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, built in the year 1251. 12 miles SE. Culm.

*Culmitzfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neuſtadt. 5 miles E. Wevla.

*Culnare*, a town of Sweden, in Tavaſtland. 15 miles S. Janſow.

*Culnaſh*, a town of England, in Devonſhire, which, in 1801, contained within its parish 1496 inhabitants, of whom 769 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 m. E. Cullumpton. 160 W. London.

*Culnark*, a town of Bengal. 24 miles SE. Moorley. *Long.* 89. 8. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

*Culnark*, a town of Bengal. 12 m. SW. Kiſhenagar.

*Culpetty*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 48 miles WNW. Dindigul.

*Culpee*, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly. 28 miles S. Calcutta.

*Culpepper*, a county of Virginia.

*Culroſs*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the Forth, containing about 220 houſes. It is a royal borough, joined with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Queenſberry, and Dumfermline, to ſend a member to the Imperial parliament. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Ciſtercian abbey, founded in 1217, by Malcolm Canmore. There are a conſiderable number of lakes in this county, formerly the cauſeways of Culroſs were the moſt conſiderable in Scotland, and an act was paſſed in 1563, by which it was ordained that the Culroſs meaſure ſhould be the ſtandard of Scotland, but at preſent they are but little worſe. The manufacture of girdles was eſtabliſhed in this town, till in the year 1752, the duty on them was ſet aſide by an act of parliament. In the beginning of the 11th century a battle was fought near this town, between the Danes and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated. 15 miles S. Stirling, and 22 W. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

*Culſy*, a town of Bengal. 12 m. NW. Gorage.

*Cultagh*, a town of Munſter, in the province of Connaught, county of Mayo.

*Cultivan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 21 miles W. Cuddapa.

*Cumay*, a town and peninſula of Crim, ſituated on the bottom of a large bay.

*Cuma*, a small island in the Mediterranean. 5 miles W. Naples.

*Cuma*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 4 miles NW. Pozzuolo.

*Cuma*, a town of Brasil, near the coast of the Atlantic. 20 miles NW. St. Luis de Marannon.

*Cumaja*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jushpour. 18 m. NE. Odeypour.

*Cumamotta*, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 22 miles N. Udo.

*Cumana*, a province of South-America, in the government of the Caraccas, bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, on the east by the Oronooko, on the south by Spanish Guiana, and on the west by Venezuela. The military force of the province amounts to three companies of Europeans, 450 artillery men, and 2245 militia. The whole population amounts to about 80,000.

*Cumana*, or *New Cordova*, a town of South-America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Caraccas. This town was built in the year 1520, and was first called New Cordova, but is now generally known by the name of Cumana. It is fortified, but the situation is unhealthy. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, and other productions of the country. The road is commodious for its depth and semicircular form, which defends it from the violence of the winds. *Long.* 64. 36. W. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

*Cumardu*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles S. Patna.

*Cumaryah*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles E. Dacca.

*Cumbach*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 4 miles NW. Gabel.

*Cumbal*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 45 m. SSW. Pasto.

*Cumbava*, or *Sumbava*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea; 180 miles in length from east to west, and from 20 to 40 broad. *Long.* 116. 20. to 119. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 5, to 9. 2. S.

*Cumbawa*, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 117. 5. E. *Lat.* 8. 27. N.

*Cumber*, a village of Ireland, in Downshire. In a battle fought here in June 1798, the insurgents were victorious, near Newtown.

*Cumberland*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Scotland and the Solway Frith, thirty miles; on the east by Northumberland and Durham, fifty-eight miles; on the south by Westmoreland and Lancashire, fifty-nine miles; and on the west by the Irish sea, sixty-seven miles: in all 224 miles in circumference, fifty-eight miles in length, and rather above thirty in breadth. The surface is diversified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular inclosures, in some parts enriched with rising plantations; the whole watered by innumerable streams and extensive lakes, abounding with fish of various denominations, and plenty of game. Though this county enjoys an extent of sixty-seven miles of sea coast, yet it cannot boast of its navigable rivers; the tide flows not more than two or three miles up the greatest part of them. Cumberland may be considered as forming two different districts, the mountainous, and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous districts are separated into two divisions, one of which bounds the east side of the county, and is the highest part of that ridge of mountains that divides the eastern and western coasts of the island, from Derbyshire in England, to Linlithgow in Scotland. Cross-fell, Hartside-fell, Geltsdale-forest, and Spadeadam-waste, are the names of that portion of the ridge which passes through this county. These mountains are composed of strata of different kinds of stone, and are rich in coal, lime, and lead ore, but are no way remarkable for any striking irregularities of surface. The other division of mountainous districts occupies the south-west part of the county; and they are known by the names of Skiddaw, Saddleback, Helvellin, Wrynose, Hardknot, Seafell, &c. &c. which are remarkable for their steep, broken, rocky sides, and romantic shapes; and are in general one mass of that kind of stone which produces the beautiful blue slate, so much and so deservedly esteemed for covering the roofs of houses. They are destitute of coal, lime, or any metallic ores; but in some measure repay this defect, by affording such valuable slates, and producing that singular mineral substance, black lead, which is found near Keswick in this county, and it is said, no where else in the southern part of the kingdom. The mountainous districts contain 342,000 acres; improveable common, 150,000; old inclosures, 470,000; lakes and waters 8000; total quantity of acres in the whole county, 970,000. In a county like Cumberland, enjoying such an extent of sea-coast, and where so large a portion is occupied by mountains, and those reckoned amongst the highest in the kingdom, the climate must be various. Along the coast, and for a considerable way up the rivers, the snow seldom continues above twenty-four hours; but upon the mountains the snow will lie unmelted for six or eight months; of course the lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, while on the higher grounds, and upon the mountains and their vicinity, the air is cold and piercing. But the whole is healthy, though subject to great and frequent falls of rain, particularly in the autumn, which makes their harvests very precarious and expensive. The soil is various;

fertile, rich, ſtrong loams occupy but a ſmall portion of this county: dry loams, including the various degrees from the rich brown loam to the light ſandy ſoils, are found in a greater proportion than any other; and peat earth is more prevalent on the mountainous diſtricts, particularly thoſe adjoining to Northumberland and Durham: it is alſo found on moors or commons in the lower parts of the county. A little below Carliſle, was the famous Picts' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, acroſs the iſland, from the German ocean to the Iriſh ſea; about 100 miles in length, eight feet wide, and twelve feet high, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper ore, lapis calaminaris, and ſalmon. Cumberland contains one city, and fifteen towns, viz. Carliſle, the city; Aldſton, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Heſket, Newmarket, Holm, Ireby, Keſwick, Kirkoſwald, Longtown, Penrith, Ravenglaſs, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. The principal river is the Eden. It ſends ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Carliſle, and two for Cockermouth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 117,230; of whom 18,387 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 21,062 in agriculture.

*Cumberland*, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

*Cumberland*, a town of America, in the ſtate of Virginia. 20 miles W. Richmond.

*Cumberland*, a town of Virginia. 28 m. E. Richmond.

*Cumberland*, a town of North-Carolina. 7 miles NNE. Fayetteville.

*Cumberland*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode iſland.

*Cumberland Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 18. W. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

*Cumberland Bay*, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Juan Fernandez. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

*Cumberland Bay*, a bay on the northern part of North-America. *Long.* 65. 20. W. *Lat.* 66. 42. N.

*Cumberland Bay*, a large bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Georgia. *Long.* 36. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 16. S.

*Cumberland Bay*, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's land, between Cape Cumberland, and Point Pringle.

*Cumberland Bay*, a bay on the coaſt of America, north of Cumberland iſland.

*Cumberland Fort*, ſee *Fort Cumberland*.

*Cumberland Harbour*, a bay on SE. coaſt of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

*Cumberland Houſe*, a ſettlement of North-America, near the Pine-Iſland lake. *Long.* 102. 13. W. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

*Cumberland Iſland*, an iſland in the Atlantic, about twenty miles in circumference, near the coaſt of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 42. W. *Lat.* 31. N.

*Cumberland Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 140. 36. W. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

*Cumberland Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 32. E. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

*Cumberland Mountains*, mountains of United America, which croſs the Tenaſſee government, and join the Allegany, in the ſtate of Virginia.

*Cumberland River*, a river of North-America, which riſes in the mountains called Cumberland Mountains, at the weſtern borders of Virginia, and runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

*Cumberland Strait*, a ſtrait in the North Sea, weſt of Davis's Strait, beginning *Long.* 65. 30. W. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

*Cumbermere*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sirowy. 37 miles S. Sirowy.

*Cumbinama*, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 40 m. NE. Jaen.

*Cumbray* (*Little*,) a ſmall iſland of Scotland, with a light houſe, about half a mile S. from Great Cumbray. *Long.* 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

*Cumbray*, (*Mickle*, or *Great*,) an iſland of Scotland, about ſix miles in circumference, at the mouth of the river Clyde, between the iſle of Bute and the county of Ayr. *Long.* 4. 42. W. *Lat.* 55. 48.

*Cumelbroog*, ſee *Calaramcenda*.

*Cumenda*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 6 miles NE. Bergamo.

*Cumerelly*, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NW. Burdwan.

*Cumiana*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles N. Pinerolo, 12 SW. Turin.

*Cumieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne; celebrated for its wines. 3 miles NW. Epernay.

*Cumimpilly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore. 10 miles NE. Ellore.

*Cumlapoar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 15 miles SE. Curver.

*Cumlofs*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pagnitz, on the Elbe. 5 miles NW. Wittenberg.

*Cummin*, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 7 miles S. Gadebu.

*Cummum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Bickanere. 15 m. S Bickanere.

*Cumnock, New*, a town of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, with 1112 inhabitants. In the parish is a lead mine, with limeſtone, freeſtone, and coal. 17 miles ESE. Ayr.

*Cumnock, Old*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrſhire, with mines of lead and coal, and quarries of limeſtone and freeſtone. It

1801, it contained 1798 inhabitants. 15 miles ESE. Ayr.

*Cumo*, a town of Sweden, in North Finland, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. 24 miles SE. Biorneborg.

*Cumray*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bundelcund. 15 miles SE. Pannah.

*Campalungo*, a town of Walachia. 56 miles NNW. Bucharest.

*Cumſhawſhaw's Sound*, a bay on the east coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 132. W. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

*Cuna*, a town of Upper Lusatia. 4 miles S. Görlitz.

*Cunaiter*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore. 25 miles N. Travancore.

*Cundagoſe*, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Burdwan.

*Cundamahully*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 50 miles NW. Seringapatam.

*Cundamungulum*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NNE. Tanjore.

*Cundapour*, ſee *Coondapour*.

*Cundera*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour. 30 miles W. Poonah.

*Cundi*, a town of Africa, in the Zaire, oppoſite Congo.

*Cundigurry*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 20 miles SW. Periapatam.

*Cundola*, a town of Guzerat. 48 miles NE. Junagur.

*Cundole*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 11 miles S. Arrah.

*Candoor*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly. 8 m. NE. Condapilly.

*Cundwagunge*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bundelcund. 10 m. SE. Chatterpour. *Long.* 80. 7. E. *Lat.* 24. 52. N.

*Cundwah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bundelcund. 15 miles SE. Chatterpour.

*Cundwah*, a town of Bengal. 13 miles W. Purneah.

*Cundyeura*, a town of Bengal. 62 miles NNE. Dacca.

*Cuneges*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 m. SSW. Bergerac.

*Cunene*, a river of Africa, which rises in Bemba, and afterwards changes its name to Bembarongue.

*Cung*, ſee *Kung*.

*Cungeverily*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles N. Terriore.

*Cungavar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Sumbul. 15 miles W. Sumbul.

*Cunitlana*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 15 miles W. Guaxaca.

*Cunivos*, a juriſdiction of Peru, on the Maragnon. 300 miles NNE. Lima.

*Cunlhatt*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 9 m. NNW. Ambert.

*Cunnatasudloo*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Coimbetore. 9 miles SE. Coimbetore.

*Cunnerſdorf*, ſee *Kunnersdorf*.

*Cunningham*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Ayr.

*Cunvoor*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Taye, in the county of Glamorgan.

*Cunuguati*, or *Cunugnales*, or *Nueva Villa Rica*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

*Cuny*, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Sligo Bay. 5 miles W. Sligo.

*Cuolagh Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Cork, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Kenmare river. *Long.* 9. 53. W. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

*Cuoni*, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-Tong. 15 miles NW. Kiao.

*Cupar*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeſhire. It is the county town, and united with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrew's, ſends one member to parliament. The government is veſted in a provoſt, three bailies, and a dean of guild. It is a neat well-built town, with paved ſtreets, ſituated on the north bank of the river Eden, where it is joined by a ſmall ſtream, called St. Mary. The ancient church of the pariſh ſtood formerly at a conſiderable diſtance from the town; but having become ruinous, the old building was taken down, and a new church erected in 1785. At the end of the town is a large room for county buſineſs, occaſionally uſed for aſſemblies; and at the other end is a priſon. Here are manufactures of coarſe linens, buckrams, oſnaburghs, ſileſias, ſheetings, &c. two tanneries, and a bleach-field. The number of inhabitants is about 3150. 15 miles SE. Perth, 23 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 56. 18. N.

*Cupar*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, near the Tay, on the borders of Perthſhire. This town contains about 2000 inhabitants, ſome of which are employed in the linen manufacture; and a large tannery. The ſtreets are paved and lighted with lamps. Near it are the marks of a ſquare camp, formed by Agricola; on the centre of which Malcolm IV. founded a Ciſtertian monaſtery. 13 m. SW. Forfar, 12 NNE. Perth. *Long.* 3. 14. W. *Lat.* 56. 33. N.

*Cupca*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 20 m. N. Suczava, 100 NW. Jaſſy.

*Cupertino*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles NE. Nardo.

*Cupinova*, a town of Servia, on the river Save. 16 miles SSW. Belgrade.

*Cupola*, a ſmall round iſland, in the Mergui Archipelago.

*Cupertelch*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Lahore. 14 miles S. Jallinder.

*Cuppis*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finnland.

*Cuq*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 15 miles NE. Caſtres.

*Cuq*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 m. SE. Agen.

*Curaçao*, an iſland in the Caribbean ſea, about 75 miles from the continent of South-America, and 60 miles in circumference, belonging to the Dutch, with a good port on the ſouthern coaſt, called *St. Barbara*, where a great trade was formerly carried on by the Dutch in African ſlaves, which they ſold to the Spaniards of Carthagena, Portobello, and other towns on the continent of America. Here are ſome ſugar-works erected, which, with ſkins, form the principal articles of its commerce, except ſmuggling with the Spaniards. In 1800, and in 1806, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh. *Long.* 69. 26. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

*Curan*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 57. N.

*Curaray*, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of the Amazons.

*Curatuck Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Pamlico Sound, *Long.* 76. 42. W. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

*Curba*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 44 13. N.

*Curchi*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 25 miles NE. Maiſery.

*Curco*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 35 miles SW. Tarſus.

*Curcumbaury*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. 23 miles Bomrauzepollam.

*Curcunda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda. 8 miles SW. Culloor.

*Curcuſon*, a town of Little Bukharia. 45 miles SW. Acſu.

*Curdiſtan*, a country of Aſia, inhabited by the Curds, part of it lying in Armenia, and part in Perſia. The Curds are ſuppoſed to be deſcendants from the ancient Chaldeans: they live chiefly on plunder, and are not ſubject either to the Turks or Perſians: they have great numbers of cattle, which they drive with them, and are often ſhifting places in ſearch of new paſture. There are ſeveral cities or towns in Curdiſtan.

*Cure*, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne a little above Cravant.

*Curee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 10 miles E. Saſeram.

*Curel*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 3 m. N. Joinville.

*Curelliſſs*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of Flores iſland. *Long.* 121. 45. E. *Lat.* 8. 53. S.

*Curematay*, a river of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

*Curemonte*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 13 m. SE. Brive.

*Curen*, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca, anciently called Cyrene by a colony of Greeks, who ſettled here from the iſland of Thera. It afterwards, together with its territory, became ſubject to Egypt. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

*Curenah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 15 miles S. Bahar.

*Curgie*, a village of Scotland, with a ſmall harbour, on coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay. 3 m. N. Mull of Gallowa.

*Curgoun*, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SE. Moorſhedabad.

*Curia Muria*, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Arabia, 40 miles long and 16 broad, containing ſeveral iſlands. It is a harbour not much frequented, except by veſſels trading between the Red ſea and the gulf of Perſia, which call for proviſions and freſh water. *Long.* 55. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

*Curiato Bay*, a bay or gulf on the coaſt of South-America. *Long.* 44. 11. W. *Lat.* 10. 7. N.

*Curigliano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the ſame name. 6 m. W. Roſſiano.

*Curiglino*, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 3 m. NE. Curigliano.

*Curicuara*, a town of Peru, in the diocefs of La Paz. 70 miles SW. La Paz.

*Curicun*, a town of Chili. 70 miles NE. Valparaiſo.

*Curio*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 15 miles E. Selefkeh.

*Curiſch Haff*, or *the Gulf of Curland*, a lake or gulf of Pruſſia, along-ſide of the Baltic, from which it is ſeparated by the *Curiſch Nerung*, extending from Memel to Labiaw, about 60 miles. The breadth is very unequal, being wide to the ſouth, and narrow towards the north.

*Curiſch Nerung*, a tongue of land, ſeparating the *Curiſch Haff* from the Baltic.

*Curlew Mountains*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 17 miles S. Sligo.

*Curignano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles W. Otranto.

*Curraglas Mountains*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 15 miles SW. Strabane.

*Curruckpour*, a town of Bengal. 4 miles S. Midnapour.

*Currah*, a circar of Hindooſtan, in Allahabad, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the Ganges, which ſeparates it from the circar of Manickpour, on the ſouth-eaſt by the circar of Allahabad, on the ſouth-weſt by the Jumnah, and on the weſt by the Corah. Currah is the capital.

*Currah*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar in Allahabad, 40 miles NW. Allahabad, 80 S. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 36. E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

*Currah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Allahabad.

*Curraspour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 23 miles W. W. Arrah.

*Curreee*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 20 miles S. Arrah.

*Current Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Pa-

cific Ocean, fcarcely bigger than a rock, feen by Capt. Carteret in 1767. *Long.* 134. 3. E. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

*Currer*, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Vifiapour. 60 m. W. Vifiapour, 22 SSE. Sattarah. *Long.* 74. 36. E. *Lat.* 17. 28. N.

*Currie*, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghfhire, on the Leith. Here is an old caftle, called Lennox Tower, occafionally the refidence of Mary queen of Scots, "when love was young, and Darnley kind." About a mile from it is the romantic glen, where the fcene of Ramfay's Gentle Shepherd was laid. 4 miles SW. Edinburgh.

*Curribarry*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Rangamatty, on the eaft by Affam, on the fouth by Dacca, and on the weft by Patladah and Baharbund; about 40 miles long, and 20 broad. It is mountainous and woody.

*Curringur*, a town of Bengal. 4 miles N. Midnapour.

*Curringunge*, a town of Bengal. 35 miles SW. Silhet.

*Currituck*, a town of North-Carolina, on the fea coaft. 25 m. NE. Hertford. *Long.* 76. 14. W. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

*Currituck*, an ifland in the Atlantic, near the coaft of North-Carolina; about 30 miles long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 75. 58. W. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

*Currituck Inlet*, a narrow channel between Currituck and another fmall ifland. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 36. 13. N.

*Currituck Inlet*, (*New*,) a narrow channel between two fmall iflands, on the coaft of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 1. W. *Lat.* 36. 24. N.

*Curro*, a town of Hindooftan. 45 miles NW. Poonah.

*Curron*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 26 miles WNW. Arrah.

*Currowly*, a town of Hindooftan, in Baglana. 25 miles S. Damaun.

*Curruagee*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 27 miles W. Arrah.

*Curruah*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 10 m. N. Sohagepour.

*Curruckdeah*, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-eaft by Ghidore, on the eaft by Birboom, on the fouth by Pachete, and on the fouth-weft by Ramgur; 50 miles long, and 25 broad. Curruckdeah is the capital.

*Curruckdeah*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar of the fame name. 162 miles NW. Calcutta, 85 SE. Patna. *Long.* 86. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

*Curruckpour*, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-eaft by Boglipour, on the fouth-eaft by Hendooa, on the fouth-weft by Ghidore, and on the weft and north-weft by Bahar; about 55 miles long, and 26 broad. Curruckpour is the capital.

*Curruckpour*, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar of the fame name, fituated in a mountainous diftrict. 180 miles NNW. Calcutta, 78 ENE. Patna. *Long.* 86. 43. E. *Lat.* 25. 7. N.

*Currumfully*, a river of Hindooftan, which runs into the bay of Bengal, 10 miles below Iflamabad.

*Currumpoody*, a town of Hindooftan, in the Palnaud. 15 miles SE. Timerycotta.

*Currumpour*, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SE. Nattore.

*Curry*, a fort of Hindooftan, in Bahar, 21 miles S. Bahar.

*Currydah*, a town of Bengal. 22 miles S. Dinagepour.

*Curryalnaur*, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 26 miles SW. Periapatam.

*Curfa*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 23 miles SW. Patna.

*Curfay*, or *Curzay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 12 miles SW. Poitiers.

*Curfo*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Sumbulpour. 12 miles SW. Sumbulpour.

*Curtatone*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 4 miles W. Mantua.

*Curtchavid*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 28 m. NNE. Cuddapa.

*Curtelly*, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 m. NW. Dumdah.

*Curticera*, a town of Walachia, on the Alaut. 16 miles N. Brancovani.

*Curuan*, a town on the fouth coaft of the ifland of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 25. E. *Lat.* 6. 52. N.

*Curuan*, or *Quariana*, a range of fmall iflands in the Atlantic, near the coaft of Brafil, north of the river of the Amazons. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

*Curvat*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles E. Alby.

*Curume*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 30 miles NW. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

*Curupa*, a town of Brafil, fituated on the fouth fide of the river of the Amazons, built by the Dutch; now in poffeffion of the Portugueſe. 60 miles E. Para. *Long.* 53. 10. W. *Lat.* 1. 24. S.

*Curupu-tuba*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Amazons river at Curupa.

*Cururui*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

*Cururuy*, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Parana.

*Curwan*, a town of Guzerat. 24 miles NE. Baroach.

*Curwar*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 35 miles SSE. Pillibeat.

*Curya*, a town of Oude. 30 miles E. Mahomdy.

*Curygong*, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Rungpour.

*Curzelow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 52 miles N. Cracow.

*Curzola*, or *Corzola*, or *Corcyra*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in the year 1386. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships; and produces good wine. It contains one city, and several villages. 30 miles long, and 8 broad. *Long.* 17. 6. E. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

*Curzola*, a town at the east end of the island so called, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a descent here in the year 1507, but were repulsed by the women, after the men had fled into the country through fear.

*Curzolari*, an island, or rather five small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece, anciently called Echinæ Insulæ, and Echinades. 12 miles E. Cephalonia. *Long.* 21. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

*Cusana*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 21 miles SW. Udina, 28 W. Palma la Nuova.

*Cusano*, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 22 miles NE. Capua.

*Cusawatu*, a town of the state of Georgia. 95 miles W. Tugerloo.

*Cusco*, a city of Peru, and see of a bishop, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; the most ancient, grand, and magnificent of the country; built by the Incas, on the side of several hills. At first it was peopled by Indians in cabins rather than houses: as the empire extended, the houses multiplied, and became more elegant. In the centre was a large level place, from which four grand streets divided. Each province of the empire had its peculiar quarter, in which they must reside during life, without the liberty of changing. They might preserve their ancient customs; but were all compelled to worship the sun in a sumptuous temple, whose walls were incrusted with gold and silver, and adorned with different figures and idols of the various nations subdued by the Incas. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cusco. The wall was of an extraordinary height, and built of stone with an astonishing neatness. The Spaniards found the houses built with stone; and amongst them a great number of palaces, whose principal ornaments were of gold and silver, which glittered on the walls. All the descendants of the Incas resided in a particular quarter. Cusco is at present a large city: the houses are built of stone, and covered with red tiles; the apartments are well distributed; the mouldings of the doors are gilt, and the furniture not less magnificent. The cathedral church is large, all of stone, and of an elegant and noble architecture. There are nine parish churches, and several convents and hospitals. The government is in the hands of a corregidor, who has a council of regidors elected among the nobles of the town; and from these are chosen the alcades. The bishop has an income of about 4000l. a year: the chapter is composed of five dignitaries, four canons, and four officers. Cusco contains about 12,000 Indians, 3000 or 4000 Spaniards, and a great number of slaves. The diocese is divided into fourteen jurisdictions, three of which belong to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and eleven to Peru, in the audience of Lima. The jurisdiction of Cusco extends about nine or twelve miles from the walls. The air is temperate, but cold on the hills. The country is fertile in grain and fruit, and well watered by the rivers Apurimak and Yukai. *Long.* 72. 36. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

*Cuse*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles N. Baume.

*Cusefar*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 75 miles S. Ispahan.

*Cushancellam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles SW. Ramanagur.

*Cusheeny*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Little Barrow, 7 miles ENE. Portarlington.

*Cushendon Bay*, a small bay of Ireland, on the east coast of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

*Cusimore*, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

*Cusiac*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 7 miles SW. St. Flour.

*Cussanfee*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NW. Purneah.

*Cussatie*, a town of the state of Georgia. 12 miles W. Tugeloo.

*Cusset*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier, on a small river, which soon after joins the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. 27 miles S. Moulins, 24 SE. Montmirault. *Long.* 3. 32. E. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

*Cussiano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 6 m. W. Faenza.

*Cussié*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 15 miles S. Ashmunein.

*Cussee*, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SE. Moorshedabad.

*Custine*, or *Condé sur Moselle*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt, on the Moselle. 6 miles NNW. Nancy.

*Cusser*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theis near its conflux with the Danube.

*Custrin*, or *Kustrin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark

of Brandenburg, on the Oder. The environs are marshy, and the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with 36 bridges in the space of a league; the road towards the New Mark has seven. It is very strong by art and nature, and contains only about 200 houses within the walls; but the three fauxbourgs are more extensive, and handsomer than the town. There are four churches, three magazines, two hospitals, &c. It was burned down by the Russians in the year 1739, but not taken. After the fire it was rebuilt in a more regular form. In the year 1758, this town was again attacked by the Russians, and suffered severely from the bombardment, being set on fire in several places, which, besides doing great damage in other respects, blew up one of the principal magazines. It held out from the 15th of August to the 24th, when the King of Prussia advanced to its relief, and defeated the enemy at Zorndorf. 48 miles E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

*Cutch*, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by sandy deserts, which separate it from the country of Agimere; on the east by Guzerat; on the south, by an arm of the sea, called the *Gulf of Cutch*; and on the west, by Sindy. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahej.

*Cutchaw*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 25 miles SSW. Arrah.

*Cutchnagur*, see *Noanagur*.

*Cutchner*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 21 miles N. Seronge.

*Cutchubary*, a town of Bootan. 34 miles NW. Bihee.

*Cutgurrah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ruttunpour. 24 miles NE. Ruttunpour.

*Cuthni*, a town of Kemaoon. 70 miles NW. Kerigar.

*Cutpur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 45 miles SSW. Gogo.

*Cutfoot Creek*, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Nuse, *Long.* 76. 58. W. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

*Cutigliano*, a town of Etruria. 15 miles NNW. Pistoia.

*Cutharry*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Boggilcund. 40 miles ENE. Rewah.

*Cutlamary*, a town of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges. 18 miles ENE. Moorshedabad.

*Cutro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra.

*Cuttapetty*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 8 miles NNE. Coimbetore.

*Cuttapour*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cutch. 50 miles SSW. Gogo.

*Cuttarungulum*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles SE. Palamicotta.

*Cuttera*, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles SSE. Bereilly.

*Cutteragurra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles SSW. Amboor.

*Cutterya*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SW. Boglipour.

*Cuttiparah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 36 miles W. Balasore.

*Cuttoolpour*, a town of Bengal. 14 miles E. Bissunpour.

*Cuttore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the Taptee. 10 miles E. Surat.

*Cuttree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles SE. Bahar.

*Cuttry*, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Purneah.

*Cuttupdeah*, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast. *Long.* 92. 7. E. *Lat.* 21. 49. N.

*Cutwa*, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly. 30 miles S. Cossimbazar.

*Cutwara*, a fort of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles N. Manickpour. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

*Cutwarra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles N. Lucknow.

*Cuty*, or *Nealam*, a town of Thibet. 240 miles WSW. Lassa. *Long.* 87. 5. E. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

*Cuvagna*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles N. Udina.

*Cuves*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 10 m. E. Avranches.

*Cuvilly*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. SE. Montdidier.

*Cuvio*, a town of Italy. 15 m. NW. Como.

*Cuvo*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 12. 30. S.

*Cuxac*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 5 miles NE. Narbonne.

*Cuxhaven*, a seaport town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, at the mouth of the Elbe; where vessels generally take in pilots to go up the river to Hamburg, &c. These pilots are privileged, and by their statutes are compelled always to keep a yatcht out at sea near the outermost buoy, with pilots ready to conduct any vessel which may demand assistance. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

*Cuxella*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 50 miles W. Chacaporas.

*Cuya*, or *Zuya*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of La Mancha, and runs into the Guadiana, near Serena, in Estramadura.

*Cuya*, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north-east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 27. N.

*Cuyabo*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Paraguay, *Lat.* 19. 10. S.

*Cuyck*, a town of Brabant in a small territory of the same name, of which Grave is the capital, 4 m. ESE. Grave, 12 W. Cleves.

*Cuyo*, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea. *Long.* 121. 5. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

*Cuyos*, or *Cuyto*, or *Chiquito*, a province of South-America, in the kingdom of Chili; but being situated on the east side of the Andes, placed under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is bounded on the north by Tucuman, on the east by the province of Cordova, and on the south and west by Chili; as far as it is known, which is but little, it resembles Tucuman in climate and productions. The Spaniards have several towns, the chief of which are Mendoza and St. Juan de Frontera.

*Cuyotepec*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 80 miles SSE. Puebla de los Angelos.

*Cuyuco*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 6 miles NE. Zacatula.

*Cuzar*, a town of Grand Bukharia, situated on a mountain. 20 miles S. Keh.

*Cuzcatlan*, see *St. Salvador*.

*Cuzeau*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles SSE. Loutrans.

*Cyabu*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Paraguay.

*Cyclades*. The ancients reckoned fifty-three islands in the Ægean sea, between Tenedos and Crete, which they comprehended under two general denominations. Those which form a circle round Delos, they called *Cyclades*, from the Greek word *cyclos*, a circle. Those at a greater distance they called *Sporades*, from the Greek word *spoiro*, to spread or scatter. The Cyclades, according to Strabo, were Helena, Ceos, Cythnus, Seriphus, Melos, Siphus, Cimolis, Prepesinthus, Olearus, Naxos, Paros, Cyrus, Tenos, Myconus, Andros, and Gyaros. Most of these are situated to the south of Delos, so that it is not strictly in the centre.

*Cymryd*, a village in North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. In the year 878, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Welsh, in which the latter were victorious. 2 miles Aberconway.

*Cyparissi*, or *Tyres*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 18 m. S. Argo.

*Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean sea, belonging to Turkey in Asia, situated between the coast of Syria and that part of Turkey at present called *Caramania*. This country was formerly known by a great many different names. Pliny calls it *Acamantis*, *Ceraftis*, *Aspelitis*, *Amathusia*, *Macaria*, *Cryptos*, and *Celinia*. In other historians it may be found under the denomination of *Cbelinæ*, *Eroſa*, *Paphos*, and *Salamis*; and, in the poets, under that of *Cytherea*. The latter made it the birth-place of Venus, and the abode of the Graces. This island contained formerly nine kingdoms, tributary to Egypt, and soon after to the Romans. From the emperors of the west it passed to those of the east; but it was taken from them by the Arabs, under the reign of Heraclius. Here, a prince of the family of the Comneni, who governed it with the title of duke, actuated with ambition, seized on the whole island, and established himself sovereign of it. The weakness of the empire for a long time favoured the views of the usurper; but, in 1191, Richard I. king of England, deprived him of it, together with his life. Being afterwards sold by this monarch to the Templars, difference of religion caused the inhabitants to take up arms against their new sovereigns; and the knights, apprehending that they should not be able to keep peaceable possession of it, delivered it back to Richard, who renounced it in favour of Guy de Lusignan. In 1460, Charlotte, the last heiress of the family, was expelled from it by James, her natural brother. She married Louis of Savoy; and on this account, the dukes of that country still assume the title of king of Cyprus. After the death of James, Catharine Cornaro, his widow, finding herself without male children, made over this kingdom, in 1480, to the republic of Venice. But they did not long enjoy their acquisition. The Turks rendered themselves masters of it in 1570, and every thing concurred to secure their conquest. Ferdinand I. of Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, attempted to take Cyprus, and would certainly have succeeded, say the historians, had he been provided with better generals. This beautiful island is 220 miles in length, 65 in breadth, and about 600 in circumference, comprehending the gulphs. A chain of mountains, the highest of which are Olympus, St. Croix, and Bullavent, cross and divide it from east to west. There are few rivers or torrents here, the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry: and this is owing to the great scarcity of rain. The heavens, as one may say, are of brass; and historians assure us, that in the reign of Constantine, no rain fell in this island for the space of 30 years. It may readily be conceived how much injury a drought so long continuance must do to population. There were formerly a great number of cities, of which nothing at present remains but the names, and a few ruins. Those are some, even for the ancient situation of which it would be in vain to search. Famagusta and Nicosia are the only places of importance; unless Larnic, where the European merchants have their factory, may be called in the same rank. Besides cities, Cyprus contains seven citadels, which are commanded by the same number of governors. Some authors tell us, that the air of this island is bad and unhealthy: Martyr says the contrary. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Besides a multitude of Arme-

nians, there are here a great many Maronites, whose religious practices and ceremonies are not much different from those of the Roman Catholics. The Turks have here a mulla, who is in some measure the chief of the law; the Greeks, an archbishop, and three bishops; the Armenians, a bishop; the Maronites, a high-priest; and the Latins, two rectors. one for the French, and the other for the Italians. Religious toleration in this island is extended to all nations. The Greek and Turkish languages here equally prevail; and from this mixture there results a corruption of the two idioms. The Greek, however, in its words, has preserved the purity of the ancient dialect; but the pronunciation of it has been totally changed since the arrival of the Venetians in the island. Commercial people generally speak the Italian language, and very few of them the French. The Cypriots are in general well made; they are tall; have a noble and agreeable air; and in their manner of living they are very sober and temperate. The women have nothing beautiful but their eyes. All the Greeks are fond of pleasure; but the Cypriots give themselves up to it with madness: and the vivacity of this passion, instead of being cooled, appears to revive more and more under the rod of despotism. The people here clothe themselves in the same manner as the inhabitants of Constantinople. When the Turks conquered Cyprus, they reckoned in it, besides women, children, and old people, 70,000 men subject to capitation. The population of Cyprus has so much decreased, that the inhabitants scarcely amount to 40,000. This island was formerly one of the richest and most fertile in the world. It abounded with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, marcasite, rock allum, and even emeralds; but of these ancient productions nothing now remains, except the remembrance, and the names of the places from which they were procured. The present government fetters curiosity in this respect, and forbids every kind of research. Some centuries ago, a great quantity of oil was made here; but in the time of the Venetians, a spirit of speculation abolished that useful branch, and the cultivation of olives was abandoned for that of cotton. Saffron, rhubarb, and other valuable productions are at present totally neglected. Deer, roebucks, asses, wild boars, and a great number of the most beautiful pheasants, once enlivened the plains of Cyprus: but they are now all destroyed: and it would seem as if these animals had refused to embellish a country which is no longer the seat of liberty. The principal productions of the island at present are silk, cotton, wool, nutmegs, wines, turpentine, kermes, opium, wheat, barley, coloquintida, pitch, tar, glasswort, salt, St. John's bread, timber for building, umbre, and green earth. All these productions form so many branches of commerce which the island carries on with Europe. This island formerly was very abundant in oil, and exported considerable quantities of it every year to foreign countries; but olives have decreased so much for some time past, that it is now found necessary to import it. It abounded also with jujebs, from the seeds of which the inhabitants extracted a kind of oil. The same thing is still done in Natolia; and this oil is one of the most lucrative branches of its trade with the coast of Syria. It is, above all, exceedingly useful in those years when olives are scarce. Oil of glasswort was also a great resource, when that of olives, or the seeds of the jubeb, could not supply enough for the numerous inhabitants of the island. The soil here produces pulse, and all kinds of wild herbs, a knowledge of which would be a valuable acquisition to botany; but there are few trees, and, consequently, few fruits. Nature, however, to make up for this loss, has been exceedingly lavish in flowers; and the most beautiful and delicate plants of Italy, France, and Holland, may be easily naturalized. Hyacinths, anemonies, ranunculuses, and narcissuses, both single and double, which require so much care in Europe, thrive even upon the mountains without cultivation, and render the beautiful plains of this island like an immense parterre. There would be even still more of them, did not the Cypriots rob the vallies in order to ornament their gardens. Oranges of an exquisite taste and delicious flavour, are very common here. For want of hands, great part of this island still remains uncultivated, and produces nothing but thyme, and other odoriferous herbs. In the side of a mountain near Paphos, there is a cavern, which produces the most beautiful rock crystal: on account of its brilliancy it has been called the *Paphian diamond;* it is cut and polished in the same manner as other precious stones; people are forbidden, under the severest punishment, to carry away the smallest bit of it; and the mountain is surrounded with guards; but their fidelity is not proof against the most trifling present. The like prohibition has been made respecting the stone amianthus or asbestos, of which there is a quarry, near the village of Paleandros. Incombustible cloth, it is said, has been made of it; and fire instead of changing, increases its whiteness. There are found here also red jasper, agates, and three different kinds of stone. The hills nearest to Larne consist wholly of talc, which serves for the composition of that plaster, used in all the houses of the country. No wild animals are seen here but foxes and hares: the odoriferous

herbs on which the latter feed, give their flesh an excellent taste, and a most agreeable flavour. The most common of the winged tribe are rails, partridges, snipes, quails, and thrushes. Of water-fowl there is great abundance. The becaficos and ortolans are remarkably fat; and so numerous, that the peasants think they make a good market when they can dispose of them at the rate of a penny for a bunch or a dozen. Among the numerous animals here, there is a kind of serpent, the Greek name of which signifies the deaf snake: its bite is mortal; its body is about two feet in length, and an inch in diameter; its colour is black and yellow; and it has two small horns on its head. The Greeks have named it very improperly; for it is by no means deaf. It generally frequents corn-fields; and the reapers, besides wearing buskins, fix small bells to their scythes, in order te frighten it away. The tarantula of Cyprus is a kind of spider, of a brown colour inclining to black, and covered with long hair: its bite is not mortal; but it is, nevertheless, dangerous, and often occasions excruciating pain, accompanied with a fever. That of the galley is, however, incurable. This is a thin, flat animal, about a foot and a half long; of a yellow colour, and furnished with a multitude of legs, which it moves uniformly, like the oars of a galley: hence it has acquired its name. There is here also a black serpent, about a yard, or a yard and a half long; but it is not venomous: people take it in their hands without danger; and having stripped of its skin, broil the flesh, which is said to be extremely well tasted. The oxen here are lean, and of a small size. The Greeks never eat beef; for they hold it as a maxim, that the animal which tills the ground, which is the servant of man, and the companion of his labours, ought not to be used for food. The mutton is juicy and tender. No arts are cultivated there, but such as are absolutely necessary. The wants of the inhabitants support also a few manufactures. the produce of which is, however, scarcely sufficient for their consumption. Every thing here has been subjected to the yoke of despotism.

*Czachec*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 28 miles ENE Brzesc.

*Czacsanich*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 38 miles S. Braclaw.

*Czarnaki*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 60 m. NNE. Kaminiec.

*Czarnewezyce*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 10 miles NNE. Brzesc.

*Czarnikow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania. 26 miles N. Posen.

*Czarnokezyneczie*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec. 12 miles W. Kaminiec.

*Czarnowans*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 4 miles N. Oppeln.

*Czartekow*, a town of Poland. 30 miles NW. Kaminiec.

*Czartorijsko*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 42 miles NNE. Lucko.

*Czaslau*, or *Tschaslau*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name: situated on the Crudemka. In the church is a tomb of the celebrated Zisca, the chief of the Hussites. Near this town the King of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrians in the month of May, 1743. 42 miles ESE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

*Czaslawsk*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau. 12 miles SW. Ledetsch.

*Czatza*, a town of Hungary, on the river Kussutsha. 104 miles NNE. Vienna, 48 N.. Cremnitz.

*Czay Kowka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 38 miles NE. Zytomiers.

*Czazac*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 20 miles NNE. Novibasar.

*Czazin*, a town of Croatia. 20 miles SSW. Novi.

*Czazniki*, a town of Russian Lithuania. 45 miles SE. Polotsk.

*Czerazan*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 64 m. NW. Braclaw.

*Czezanow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz. 36 miles SW. Belz.

*Czechtitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau. 10 miles SW. Ledetsch.

*Czeczora*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth. 14 miles E. Jassi.

*Czeilte*, a town of Hungary. 20 miles W. Topoltzan.

*Czekryn*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles SSE. Czerkasy.

*Czelakowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 8 miles SE. Kosteletz.

*Czenstochow*, or *Czestowchow*, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the Warta. It sustained a siege against the Swedes in 1657. In 1806, it was taken by the French. 50 m. NNW. Cracow.

*Czerekwe*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles SE. Pilgram.

*Czerkosin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 7 miles NW. Mies.

*Czernakora*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 14 miles N. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

*Czernaucii*, or *Czernaux*, a town of Moldavia, on the Pruth. 9 m. NNW. Jassy. 18 S. Choczim. *Long.* 26. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

*Czernavoda*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 42 m. N. Ternova, 12 S. Rustchuk. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N

*Czernitz*, or *Tſcherinek*, a town of Walachia, ſituated near the north ſide of the Danube. In the year 1789, it was taken by the Auſtrians. 44 m. E. Belgrade, 106 W. Bucharest. *Long.* 22. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 52. N.

*Czernitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 8 miles S. Saatz.

*Czernitz*, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Velika, 9 miles S. Ivanitz.

*Czernobel*, a town of Ruſſian Poland. 60 miles N. Kiev.

*Czernogrod*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 miles ENE. Zytomiers.

*Czernowitz*, a town of Hungary, on the Gran. 11 miles NNW. Bukans.

*Czernowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 13 miles ESE. Tabor.

*Czerſk*, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, on the Viſtula. 30 miles S. Warſaw.

*Czerwinſk*, a town of Pruſſia, on the Viſtula. 25 miles WNW. Warſaw.

*Czerwonagrod*, a town of Poland. 30 miles W. Kaminiec.

*Czeſlin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 13 miles Czaſlau.

*Czetezula*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia. 6 m. S. Jaſſy.

*Czetnek*, a town of Hungary. 26 miles W. Caſchau.

*Czetwernia*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 16 miles N. Lucko.

*Czeucani*, a town of Moldavia. 5 miles W. Birlat.

*Czicſereda*, a town of Tranſylvania. 85 miles NE. Hermanſtadt. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

*Czierl*, a village, in the comté of Tyrol, ſituated in the midſt of precipitous and rocky mountains. Mr. Blainville tells us, he ſaw the great ſledge rock, down a part of which, it is ſaid, the Duke Maximilian rode while hunting: in the place where he ſtopped, and from which he was compelled to deſcend by the help of machines, for he durſt not return by the way he came, it is a frightful precipice; and on this ſpot a niche was hollowed in the rock for the reception of a crucifix, with a ſtatue on each ſide.

*Cziglin*, a town of Sclavonia. 7 miles NW. Brod.

*Czirkwitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau. 4 miles NW. Czaſlau.

*Czirniechow*, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhynia. 12 m. W. Zytomiers.

*Czirokogrodno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 54 miles NNW. Braclaw.

*Cznielow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 m. NW. Sandomirz.

*Czochwiace*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 4 miles S. Bialacerkiev.

*Czongrad*, ſee *Cſongrod*.

*Czornow*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc. 18 m. SSW. Brzeſc.

*Czudnatz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 40 miles NW. Lublin.

*Czudnow*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 24 miles SW. Zytomiers.

*Czugur*, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze.

*Czyrkaſſi*, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev, on the Dnieper. 95 miles SSE. Kiev, 130 E. Braclaw.

END OF VOL. I.

Printed by Richard Cruttwell, St. James's-Street, Bath.